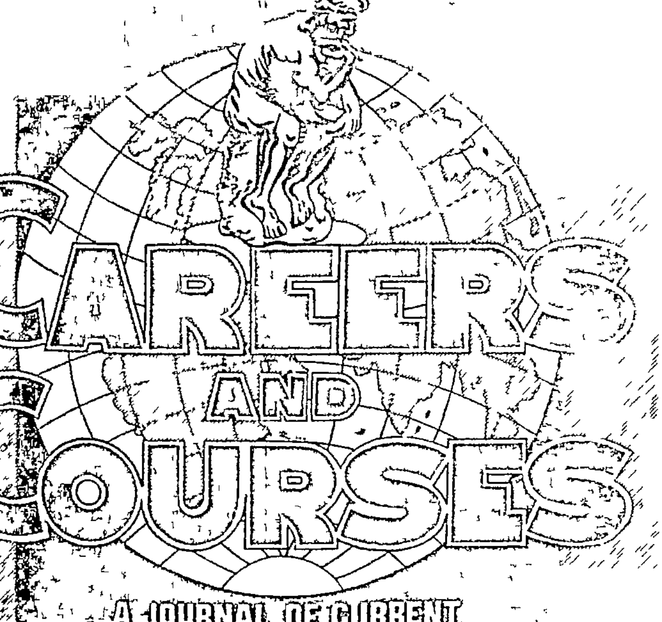


CAREERS AND COURSES

A JOURNAL OF CURRENT TOPICS & BETTER CAREERS

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REGULAR FEATURES

SMALL FEATURES

SUCCESS TELLS ITS OWN STORY

I had almost despaired of success in the A S Examination before I joined the areers Institute. They made things so easy d to the point that I was quite at home th question papers To my surprise many the questions they had discussed had ppeared Within a month I was so well quipped that I got very high qualifying arks in the Examination I regret I did ot join it earlier *S Khosla M A*
Dehra Dun.

Before I joined your Institute, I was not eeling on sure grounds. But now the things re different. The wavering mind which ad been troubling me so much is no more uch I am confident of success in the Examination Your Model Guess Papers ecently received are a boon to student ommunity The papers are so important nd exquisitely solved that not a single examinee can miss these *T Jalani*
Muradabad

In the I A S Examination I found com pulsory papers most tricky and illusive. The General Knowledge papers were the grave yard of many a brilliant candidate But I am glad to inform you that your "Guess Papers in the Compulsory ,subjects more then justi fied my faith in your Institute and I have secured more marks than I otherwise would have done *S Subramanian*
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I was hesitant to purchase your Guess Papers for the I A. S September Examination but on the pursuassion of a friend of mine who was your student, I purchased these. Really these papers with model solutions are their money s worth Now I feel confident of taking the Examination successfully I wish I could join your institution for Postal tution earlier
B Mokerjee
Calcutta

While purchasing your Guess Papers I was gambling with my money But on reading the papers and instructions along with model solutions I found these are of immense value to the intending I. A S Examinees
Sohan Singh.
Hoshiarpur

Last year I purchased your Guess Papers in Politics just a fortnight before the examination I should have been stisfied by improving my position by a few more marks. But I am glad to inform you that I secured 65% marks by depending only on your Guess Papers Thus my gamble with money was more than rewarded to my entire satisfaction
N Narasnha.
Askonam M. S M. Rly

CAREERS AND COURSES

VOL X JANUARY 1958 No 1

EDITORIAL

1957 IN RETROSPECT

The year 1957 which dawned with inter national bitterness over Suez Canal and Hungarian issues, has ended with a new ray of hope for lessening tension between the big Western and Communist blocs During this year the world made very little progress to wards peace the major political problems still remain unsolved Middle East is still the cockpit of power politics Algerians are still fighting for their independence Cypriots have achieved little progress in their struggle for self determination Kashmir problem is still hanging fire in the Security Council South Africa is adamant on its apartheid policy and the Indonesians have taken astounding steps to liberate West New Guinea from Dutch domination There have been minor troubles in some countries but they had little impact on international politics The nuclear armament race is still hotly pur sued and the U N sponsored Disarmament Committee has ended in fiasco without coming to any agreement Britain has joined the hydrogen bomb club and France has announced to produce its own H bomb very soon Russia has stolen a march over other nations in the field of science and nuclear weapon production.

America has lost some international prestige by the spectacle presented by its govern ment since the launching of the first Russian Sputnik by its highly publicised failure to throw a baby moon in an orbit round the world and by racial riots and negro-baiting at Little Rock and Chicago There have been anti American riots in Taipeh and anti American demonstrations in Tokyo

In Russia, Khrushchev has become all powerful by eliminating or demoting his collegues who did not agree with his policy There have been drastic changes in Soviet Presidium and some high ranking communist leaders, including Malenkov, Molotov, Shepilov and Kaganovich were dismissed from Party leadership Lately Marshal Zhukov has been replaced as Soviet Defence Minister by Marshal Malinovsky Thus the pro-Khrushchev group has seized power in Russia and Khrushchev who once vigorously denounced Stalin is actively following Stalin s policy Intoxicated by his own position of strength in Russia and backed by the perfection of nuclear weapons he had declared that Russia could rain bombs on any part of the world While talking loudly on the immediate necessity of coexistence peace and ban on nuclear weapons Russia successfully tested Inter Continental Basilistic Missile which could drop nuclear bombs on pinpointed targets at a distance of 1500 miles

The Middle East

The Middle East Arab countries have been struggling to maintain their independence and neutrality While there has been peace among Israel and Arab nations there has been inter ference by big powers in domestic affairs of these countries and there has also been inter-nal conflicts and dissentions amongst the Arab nations themselves The Eisenhower Doctrine

s an open invitation to Russia to take in est and use its influence in the goverments Arab countries On March 9 Eisenohwer ned the document which gave him power send military aid to any Arab country which ed for it Though the aid was meant inst spread of international communism in guise it was a plea to interfere in the inter l affairs of Arab countries Mr Eisenhower it his emissary, Mr James Richard to tour Middle East countries in search for seekers American aid. Mr Richard s mission to Middle East was a failure and the Arab ders unanimously rejected Mr Eisenhower's wer vacuum in the Middle East theory but ift had been created in the solidarity of ab Nations Saudi Arabia allowed America keep its military base in the country and dan became more inclined towards America accepting economic aid from her On April , King Hussain of Jordan procalaimed rtial law throughout his kingdom and ssolved all political parties after a severe binet crisis The King also rejected diplo- tic ties with Russia America declared its adiness to give military aid to Jordan but ssia warned against any kind of interference Jordan Thus the crisis was averted for the ne being Syria and Egypt stood together d adhered to their policy of positive neutra y Egypt and Syria denounced Jordan for pro western inclination and they declined give financial aid to Jordan until the latter anged its policy There was a radio and ess propaganda in Cairo and Amman nouncing the policy and attitude of each ner Early in June Jordan banned all yptian papers in any language and expelled yptian diplomats from the country By the terference of Saudi Arabia lull has been eated in the press and radio propaganda war t there is still little hope for betterment of lations between Jordan and Egypt in the ar future The Eisenhower Doctrine has rved its ultimate purpose of dividing the ab nations and creating a ' vacuum for estern Powers to step in at the right oment

Britain has also had its share in interfering the Middle East Early in January British rces renewed aggression against Yemen on e pretext of protecting Aden territory from emeni raids The Imam of Yemen claims den as a territory belonging to him while the itish claim Aden as their own protectorate ately there have been direct talks in London tween the British Prime Minister and the Corwn prince to settle the issue but is not yielding to the Yemini claim nor is willing to leave Aden a stronghold of her influence in the Middle East

The British R A F also dropped bombs on Oman in July when the Imam of Oman revolted against the Sultan of Muscat The revolt was subdued by the active military help of the British forces after a three week local war

France has been fighting its own war in Algeria and chasing the Algerian rebels within the borders of Tunisia Tunisia on July 25 had proclaimed itself a republic by deposing the Bey and electing Habib Bour guiba as its first president Tunisia had bought armaments from Britain and America, for defence against French incursions on her territory France had protested to Britain and U S A against providing war weapons to Tunisia and alleged that the weapons were supplied to Algerian rebels by Tunisia Britain and America ignored the protests of France and justified themselves for selling armaments to a sovereign nation for her self defence Tunisia had openly declared its sympathy with the Algerian struggle for independence but had denied any military aid to the freedom fighters The U N Assembly has done nothing to solve the Algerian problem except passing a mild resolution suggesting direct talks between Algerians and the French The French Govern ment claim Algeria as a part of France as in Northern region of Algeria the French popula tion is in majority There has been little progress in solution of the Algerian problem and there seems to be no hope for its solution in the near future until the U N Assembly takes some active interest in it or France sub- mits to the right of self determination of the Algerians On October 1, the four month old French Government headed by M. Maurice Bourges Maunoury fell on the Algerian issue A new government France s twenty fourth after the end of World War II, was formed by M Felix Gaillard on Novem ber 6 In its policy declaration the new government has also not shifted its stand on the Algerian issue

Early in October, Middle East again became an area where a major war could flare up Provoked by Western powers Turkey deployed her armed forces on Turco Syrian border and carried on provocative acts against Syria There was a Western sponsored fuss over trade pact between Syria and Russia Egypt sent her armed forces to Syria A state of emergency was declared by the Syrian army Turkey is a member of NATO and Baghdad Pacts Turkey accused

Syria of piling Russian arms on her borders with a view to attack Turkey The armies of both countries were standing ready for attack On October 18 Russia warned that it would come to Syria s aid if she was attacked This warning made the Western attempt to create trouble in the Middle East fizzle out The result is that Russia again scored a moral victory winning the sympathy of Arab nations

Year of Science

The year 1957, which began and ended in uncertainty and universal indecision has also some remarkable achievements to its credit In this year two new independent nations were born Ghana (Gold Coast) achieved her independence on March 6 while on August 31 Malay declared her independence Both the nations remained in the Commonwealth President Nasser inaugurated new Egyptian National Assembly in Cairo on July 22 thus starting Parliamentary Government in Egypt

The year 1957 will go down into history as a year of science On July 1, ten thousand scientists of 65 nations began to study the secrets of nature If not in political sphere the nations of opposite and different political ideologies joined in a common scientific aim to probe into secrets of nature, under the sea on the land and in the sky The combined study and efforts of these scientists during the International Geophysical Year (July 1 1957 to December 31 1958) will greatly enrich the knowledge of humanity

On October 4 Russia launched her first man made earth satellite This success of Russian scientists astounded the world Again on November 3, Russia launched another satellite with a living dog in it First step on the road towards interplanetary travel has been taken and it is now a matter of only some years when Man will set his foot on Moon, our nearest neighbour in the universe

India

The year 1957 is a memorable one for India On February 25 India went to polls to elect governments for the centre as well as its thirteen states The Congress was again voted to power in the centre and twelve other states Communists formed a government in Kerala This is the first democratic elected communist government in the world Kashmir voted National Conference to power and Bakshi Ghulam Mohd again headed the new cabinet Yuvraj Kiran Singh was elected Sadri Riyasat for another term President Rajinder Prashad and Vice-President S Radhakrishnan were re-elected to their offices

India celebrated the first centenary of its first war of independence with due eclat Decimal coinage was introduced from April 1 India was the host to International Red Cross Conference and the World Religions Conference Many dignitaries including Prime Ministers of Japan Ceylon and Burma, visited India President Kuwatly of Syria and President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam also paid a visit to India

Kashmir issue has been entangled in Power politics Instead of naming Pakistan as an aggressor in Kashmir the Security Council has tried to make Pakistan the aggrieved party Early this year Mr Gunnar Jarring was sent by the Security Council and now Dr Graham has been asked to visit India and Pakistan in search of settlement of Kashmir problem India has made it clear that the only solution of the problem is vacation by Pakistan of the occupied territory of Kashmir which is an integral part of India Pakistan, which has changed seven governments during the past ten years and has been unable to hold elections even once during this period, wants to keep the Kashmir issue alive to dupe its people Whenever a government staggers in Pakistan its leaders unleash a propaganda of hatred against India and incite the people to fight a holy war for Kashmir In January effigies of Pandit Nehru and other Indian leaders were burnt in Lahore, Karachi Hydrabad and Dacca Though India wants to live in peace and friendship with her neighbour there is no hope of friendly relations between the two countries until Pakistan changes her attitude towards India

In technical, economic and industrial spheres India has made a considerable progress Though the second Five Year Plan is gasping for financial breath yet India is determined to carry on with the task of successfully completing the plan Russia, Japan and West Germany have agreed to give financial credit and technical aid to India Food production has slowed down but it is expected to catch up with the target very soon

In the international sphere, India has gained much prestige and honour New Delhi has become the fifth capital of the world (The other four are Washington London Moscow and Peking) India s neutral policy of non alignment has won her many friends Her foreign policy based on five principles of Panchshila has been emulated by many countries India s opinion and attitude on international problems is respected and her help is constantly sought in solving international problems

sarmament and Cold War

The problem of disarmament and stoppage production of nuclear weapons and their its has remained unsolved Rather the mament race was pursued with vengeance the big Powers

The armament race has resulted in intensi ng the cold war Attempts have been made lessen the tension and mutual distrust but no avail On November 28 Pandit Nehru pealed to leaders of USSR and USA save humanity from disaster that faced on account of competition in weapons mass destruction and cold war Early December Mr N A Bulganin, Chair an of the USSR Council of Ministers, addres d a note to the Governments of United ations member countries and heads of the overnments of Britain USA, France and ederal Republic of Germany proposing to e leaders of the Western states to exchange pinions in detail and sincerely on the fate universal peace and security The Western owers do not agree to any Summit Conference ith the Russians until they 'catch up in uclear weapons production and their per ction This attitude of the Western coun ies cannot but evoke anxiety among the vers of peace The more so, as the war reparations of the Western Powers are ac ompanied by attempts to artificially create n atmosphere of fear and suspicion as to an lleged threat created by communist Russia ven the launching of the earth satellite as created some kind of 'danger to the Vestern countries The Soviet Union has vowed a number of times that it has no ntention of attacking any country and it has dvocated peaceful co existence and mutual egotiations for solving international problems imilarly Mr Eisenhower has declared that America will not go to war except in self lefence if attacked If war is not the aim hen why more deadly atomic weapons are being produced and tested? The reason is mutual distrust and fear Until the cold war s ended there is little hope for peace and essening of tension

Signs Of Hope

By the end of the year there have been signs of a thaw in the cold war The appeal of Pandit Nehru has met with a hopeful res ponse both from Russia and America The U N Political Committee on December 15 adopted a resolution calling upon States 'to make every effort to strengthen international relations and to develop friendly and coopera tive relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter President Eisenhower told the NATO summit confer ence in Paris on December 16 that the Western Alliance "was ready to join Russia in steer ing the world to true peace On December 19 the NATO Conference *communique* an nounced that "it was willing to promote any negotiations with Soviet Russia likely to lead to the implementation of the Western disarma ment proposals The *communique* added that if the Soviet Union refused to take part in the work of the United Nations Disarma ment Sub-committee 'we would welcome a meeting at the Foreign Minister s level to re solve the deadlock'

Thus the Western countries have given some hope of easing the situation created by disarmament deadlock and of lessening the tension due to cold war Now it is Russia's move to respond to the call of ending the mutual mistrust suspicion and ill will The bonafides of Russia's declaration of peace is at test Let us hope the Big Powers will sit together and save humanity from a threat of war and ultimate ruin

By the end of the year it is customary to assess the events of the year and make new resolutions and hopes based on the experience of the past By saying good bye to 1957 let us assess what progress we have made for bettering the lot of humanity where we have succeeded and where we have failed Enrich ed with knowledge experience and achieve ments of the passing year let us enter the new year 1958 with faith and goodwill towards humanity and with the hope that the new year will bring us nearer to peace which is essential for progress of mankind

TO OUR READERS

In commemoration of EIGHTH REPUBLIC DAY OF INDIA the next issue (February 1958) of the Careers & Courses containing special articles of interest for the readers, shall be on sale at all book stalls throughout India by 26TH OF JANUARY 1958

With this issue (January 1958) the Careers & Courses commences its tenth year of service to our readers in general and to the student community in particular It has been our endeavour to cater inter esting and useful material to the readers and with this view in aim we have introduced several new features in the past and intend to add more in the future To make this magazine still more useful and informative our readers cooperation is essential We request the readers to write us what topics they like in the magazine or they would like to be incorporated in the future

We thank all our readers and well wishers for their past cooperation and wish them A VERY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR —Mg Editor

SYRIA--The Cradle of Arab Nationalism

By Z H KAZMI

The cradle of Arab nationalism, Syria or Suriya as it is called by the Syrians, has during the past ten years, occasionally made headlines in the world Press The present tension in West Asia has once again turned the spotlight on this strategically situated country

Stretching along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, Syria occupies the North-Western part of the great Arabian Peninsula It has an area of 66,046 square miles and is inhabited by nearly 4 million people The country has the usual Mediterranean climate and is sunny, dry and healthy

The evil of antiquity shrouds the exact time when the human race first set its foot on this fertile land yet the semetic tribes with their flecks of sheep and goats are known to have wandered on the Syrian pastures centuries before the dawn of civilization and they were in all probability its first settlers

Flanked by ancient empires, Syria has, except for a few golden epochs, seldom enjoyed complete peace and prosperity throughout its nearly five thousand year old history In 2750 B C. Akkadians, of semetic origin, under their great leader, Sargon I, founded an empire over the vast region now called Syria and Iraq

With the decay of the Akkadian Empire Syria was occupied by the Babylonians They were followed in turn by the Egyptians the Assyrians, the Babylonians again, the Persians, the Romans the Muslim Arabs, the Turks and the French In 1944 the Syrians wrested independence from their French exploiters after many a blood bath and declared their country a republic

Syria has a unicameral Assembly elected by the people every four years The Assembly elects the President and appoints the Council of Ministers from the majority party

Foreign Intrigues

Now a bone of contention between the world s two Power blocs, this young republic was repeatedly shaken by the internal dis orders and foreign intrigues during the years 1949 to 1954 and its Capital—Damascus—has during this short period witnessed as many as four *coup d etats* President Shukry Bey Alkuwatly was forced to resign by Col Husni Zaim, who installed himself as Presi

led by Col Sami Hanavi, Col. Zaim was overthrown, arrested and executed on August 14 1949 Col Hanavi however, soon restored the power to the political leaders The Greater Syria Scheme—formation of a single State consisting of Syria Jordan and Iraq—sponsored by the late King Abdulla of Jordan in 1951, sharply divided the public opinion in Syria, and paved the way for yet another *coup* in which Lt General Adib Shishkly seized the power In January, 1954 Sultan Altarash the leader of the warlike Druze tribe of Jabl e Druze (Southern Syria) raised the standard of revolt against Shishkly's regime He was later supported by a number of military officers headed by Captain Mustafa Hamaduni Finding the situation out of his control, General Shishkly fled to Saudi Arabia and the country once again returned to the constitutional ways, and the reins of Government has since remained in the hands of the elected leaders

Sixty six year old Shukri Bey Alkuwatly, the present President of the Syrian Republic, was elected to the post in 1955 for the third time His career, inextricably linked with the Arab struggle for liberation from the foreign yoke, is a saga of sacrifices and self denial He plunged himself in the nationalist movement in 1915 and though repeatedly arrested, tortured and twice sentenced to death in absentia he continued the freedom battle until his country achieved complete independence. During his presidentship Alkuwatly has initiated many reforms and development projects which have brought prosperity to the people In foreign affairs, he advocates a policy of close co operation with other Arab States and non alignment with any of the world s Power blocs

Damascus the picturesque Capital of Syria is the world s oldest continuously inhabited city Though western in outlook, the Syrian Capital still retains a substantial flavour of the Orient. Most of the ancient magnificent buildings of the city have been either burnt down by the accidental fires or d stroyed by the French bombardments in 1921, yet Azam Palace Ommyyad Mosque Takkiya Mosque, Sultan Saladin s Tomb and Roman Arcade still stand to bear testimony to its past architectural glory Museum, Parliament House and Railway Station are among the modern buildings worth visiting

'urope. Stuffs of silk, cotton and wool produced locally, are of lovely texture and design

Much sung by the Arabian poets and called 'the Golden Brook by the Greeks, the *Nahr e Baraza* or Baraza canal passes through the city and supplies the drinking water to its population.

Lying at the crossroad of the ancient caravan routes Palmyra, the queen of the Syrian desert attained a high degree of civilization in the beginning of the first century A D Her celebrated Queen Zenobia resolutely defied the mighty armies of the Imperial Rome in the third century B C. but was ultimately defeated and saw her prosperous Capital destroyed Its looted wealth carried to Rome dazzled the eyes of the Roman citizens The ruined palaces, temples and lavish tombs of Palmyra recall to memory its bygone glory

In fact, the entire country is strewn with the monuments that speak of its past grandeur

Aleppo, Homs Hamma and Latakia are other notable cities of Syria

Modern Education

The country has a public education system but a number of private and foreign schools also exist There is a good university at Damascus and agricultural and engineering colleges in other cities The progress and expansion of agriculture and industries has been mainly responsible for the growing increase in the national income

Agriculture and textile industry are the mainstay of the Syrians, who are mostly Muslims and speak Arabic

In short the different aspects of Syria's glorious past and her awakened present can best be described in the following words of a Syrian —

"Syria made splendid contributions to the development of world civilization and in Arab history served as torch of a great culture, radiant with principles of humanity and products of man's inventive power, as cradle of ancient civilizations she led the human race along the path of progress disseminating light and combating darkness.

"In Syria's desert are impressive pictures of man's struggle against the forces of nature and his endless exertions to make full use of earth's hidden wealth.

"Syria is a small country of four million people, but in her progressive tendencies— Arab States—constitutes a rich store of hope for the future of man in an awakened East.'

(Courtesy *Hindustan Standard*)

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING CAMPS

To equip the teachers to guide students on the right lines, Youth Leadership Training Camps have been sponsored and organised by the Union Ministry of Education

In these Camps the teachers are given short-term training to enable them to organise extra-curricular activities in their institutions more effecively

Six such camps have already been held for selected batches of college and University teachers

The first camp was held in Srinagar for teachers of the Punjab University, the second at Mahableshwar for the Universities of Baroda Bombay Gujerat, Poona and Karnatak the third at Ranikhet for the Universities of Aligarh Agra Lucknow, Banaras and Allahabad the fourth at Ooty for the South Indian Universities of Madras, Andhra Mysore and Travancore the fifth at Darjeeling for the Universities in the Eastern Region of the country, and the sixth at Hyderabad for the remaining Universities

Dramatic Training Camps are also organised for a group of teachers where training is imparted to them to look after the cultural and emotional needs of the youth. Three such camps have already been organised

Since these Camps have proved useful, it has been suggested to the State Governments and the Universities to organise Youth Leadership Training Camps and the Dramatics Training Camps directly, for which the Ministry has agreed to render financial assistance up to the extent of 75 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 000 per camp

The State Government and the Universities which have taken advantage of this help so far are (1) Punjab Government, (2) Jammu and Kashmir University (3) Gujerat University, and (4) Annamalai University

A provision of Rs 50 thousand has been made for 1957 58 out of an allotment of Rs. 8 75 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan for such camps

ENGLISH AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA

By Gen K M Cariappa

For some inexplicable reason some people started a sudden hate for the English Language in India soon after we got our Independence. Why, I do not know The gaining of our Independence to rid the country of foreign rule did not mean that the language which our past rulers spoke and which we have been learning for decades should go too I know we must have a National Language in a country of some 362 millions with 13 to 14 different languages and over 250 dialects in all, a language which can be spoken and understood by our people from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Shillong to Saurashtra, to bring about unity amongst our millions to work as a team and help build the India of our dreams—a land of Indians with plenty, prosperity and peace We have this language—Hindi, but why this urge to banish English from the curriculum of our schools and colleges is hard to understand Let us not please stop teaching our children English We will be doing them a great disservice and generally a great harm to our country in the future, if we do not teach them this language from their early school days.

English is being spoken by more and more people throughout the world Some of the finest literature in the world and thousands of books on science in all its aspects and ages including books on 'atomic and nuclear' subjects are all mostly written in English We have been studying and do study these books and I hope will continue to do so in this language for the good of India and the world. A day might come as indeed it must when all books on technical subjects are written in our own national language But this will take time—years and years India is taking an active part in the study of scientific developments, particularly in nuclear energy and this is all being done at the moment by our scientists and students in the English language

At international conferences where India is being represented more and more everyday, where our delegates have been doing great work, most of the democratic countries represented speak in English The knowledge of English is a great asset to our delegates at these conferences

Trade Expansion

India is rapidly extending her world trade particularly with all the Commonwealth countries and America where English is spoken Indian business representatives who visit foreign countries in ever increasing numbers would find the knowledge of English Language indispensable Our country is becoming a tourists "MUST in their itenerarics because of the glorious things we have in our country—things of historic greatness, natural beauty and works of great art and culture Practically every one of the very large number of visitors to India speaks English If the thousands of our people in all walks of life who normally cater for the needs of these tourists cannot speak English, this industry—the "Tourists Industry which can and will bring big revenues to our country, will be seriously affected

There is yet another good this language is doing us to provide for the unity of India. It is in our legal branches To quote the words of the late Dr H C Mukherjee, a well known educationalist and who was the Governor of West Bengal —

It is very important in the national interest that the beneficial results which have been accrued from the universal use of English in the different High Courts in India will be preserved, at least until all our judges and lawyers have become familiar with the National Language Among these benefits I may mention the development of an All India Bar and an all India Jurisprudence arising out of the citation of the rulings of the different High Courts every where in India and the consequent interpretation of All India Codes and the statutes on a sound basis as also the facility with which judges have been recruited from different regions to man the Supreme Court. Judicial isolation of each State if I may so describe what would follow from the use of the regional language by every High Court, will be a grievous misfortune which may even impair the political unity of India

It will take very many years to get all the Law Courts big and small, throughout our country doing their work in the present prescribed National Language— Hindi.

It was in this language that we fought for and gained our Independence It has helped us and continues to help to easily establish and maintain our international and interstate contacts If we neglect the continued study of English we will find it hard to keep up our rightful place in the commercial, intellectual, cultural international and economic worlds of today

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ENGLISH AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA

By Gen K M Cariappa

For some inexplicable reason some people started a sudden hate for the English Language in India soon after we got our Independence Why, I do not know The gaining of our Independence to rid the country of foreign rule did not mean that the language which our past rulers spoke and which we have been learning for decades should go too I know we must have a National Language in a country of some 362 millions with 13 to 14 different languages and over 250 dialects in all, a language which can be spoken and understood by our people from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Shillong to Saurashtra, to bring about unity amongst our millions to work as a team and help build the India of our dreams—a land of Indians with plenty, prosperity and peace We have this language—Hindi, but why this urge to banish English from the curriculum of our schools and colleges is hard to understand Let us not please stop teaching our children English. We will be doing them a great disservice and generally a great harm to our country in the future, if we do not teach them this language from their early school days

English is being spoken by more and more people throughout the world Some of the finest literature in the world and thousands of books on science in all its aspects and ages including books on atomic and 'nuclear subjects are all *mostly* written in English We have been studying and do study these books and I hope will continue to do so in this language for the good of India and the world A day might come as indeed it must when all books on technical subjects are written in our own national language. But this will take time—years and years India is taking an active part in the study of scientific developments particularly in nuclear energy and this is all being done at the moment by our scientists and students in the English language

At international conferences where India is being represented more and more everyday where our delegates have been doing great work, most of the democratic countries represented speak in English The knowledge of English is a great asset to our delegates at these conferences

Trade Expansion

India is rapidly extending her world trade particularly with all the Commonwealth countries and America where English is spoken Indian business representatives who visit foreign countries in ever increasing numbers would find the knowledge of English Language indispensable Our country is becoming a tourists' "MUST" in their itineraries because of the glorious things we have in our country—things of historic greatness, natural beauty and works of great art and culture Practically every one of the very large number of visitors to India speaks English If the thousands of our people in all walks of life who normally cater for the needs of these tourists cannot speak English, this industry—the "Tourists Industry which can and will bring big revenues to our country, will be seriously affected

There is yet another good this language is doing us to provide for the unity of India. It is in our legal branches To quote the words of the late Dr H C Mukherjee, a well known educationalist and who was the Governor of West Bengal —

" It is very important in the national interest that the beneficial results which have been accrued from the universal use of English in the different High Courts in India will be preserved, at least until all our judges and lawyers have become familiar with the National Language Among these benefits I may mention the development of an All India Bar and an all India Jurisprudence arising out of the citation of the rulings of the different High Courts every where in India and the consequent interpretation of All India Codes and the statutes on a sound basis as also the facility with which judges have been recruited from different regions to man the Supreme Court Judicial isolation of each State if I may so describe what would follow from the use of the regional language by every High Court, will be a grievous misfortune which may even impair the political unity of India "

It will take very many years to get all the Law Courts big and small, throughout our country doing their work in the present prescribed National Language— Hindi

It was in this language that we fought for and gained our Independence It has helped us and continues to help to easily establish and maintain our international and interstate contacts. If we neglect the continued study of English we will find it hard to keep up our rightful place in the commercial, intellectual, cultural international and economic worlds of today

Two Centuries Old

In the circumstances we must continue to keep the English language in India as an obligatory language We cannot allow a false sense of nationalism to make us bury this great language which we have been learning for more than two centuries

I have a second and entirely different reason why I strongly advocate the retention of the English language in our country as the primary language, for all time I know many an ultra nationalist is bound to raise his eye *brow in horror and disgust at this suggestion* But let us please be honest and practical in our thoughts and in our action We must look ahead, well ahead, and plan for the distant future in everything we do in our nation-building particularly in this vital matter—the language

Mahatma Gandhi's dream was the creation of a One World Government where all countries lived happily under no foreign domination but working in co operation with each other sharing their haves with the have nots thus providing for happiness for mankind This dream has been repeated by many of our eminent leaders of today very frequently and very fully India wants a One-World Government If and when this comes off and I expect it will at some distant future—if all of us make an honest effort to achieve it would it not be necessary to bring about some homogenity of thought and action amongst the 2,500 millions or more peoples of this vast Universe to work together for the happiness of mankind? What else can bring about this homogenity better than a common language, which can be spoken and understood by these millions ? 'Esparanto was produced a few years ago as the International Language but it is yet to see the light of day It is still in cold storage, but the English language is being spoken more and more throughout the modern world everyday I believe at the historic Afro Asian conference at Bandung where some 28 African and Asian countries met together for the first time in history, the majority of the delegates spoke *in English* So why should we not think ahead and accept English to be the International Language ? We need not all learn this language in its entirety but basic English which has only some 800 words is all that is *necessary* Advanced English may and must be learnt by students and scholars So if we are really honest in out utterances in public, of our wish to see a One World Government, let us think well ahead now and have a flying start with this language business What a splendid example India will be setting to the rest of the World if we can make the English language the *Lingua Franca* of India !

Other Languages

I do not see any justifiable objection to having English as our National language, as long as the studying of our own languages each of which has rich literature is fully kept up and our youth are induced to learn at least one or two other languages in addition to their own regional languages

For the reasons stated, I with all the love and loyalty I have for my country and the love and loyalty I have for mankind, very strongly urge that we should have English as the National Language of our country If we honestly believe that this will help us in our service to mankind, let us take courage and be realistic and take a decision here and now and say ' English will be India s National Language ' We of today and our future generations can then play our parts effectively to achieve and keep for all time peace and happiness for mankind when the frequently expressed wish of ours to have a One World Government comes into being By God's grace it will come Nothing is impossible if we are honest and sincere in our efforts to achieve this aim

So let us have English as 'The National Language ' of India

—o—

DO YOU KNOW ?

Housing in India—1 (Urban)

About 19 lakh houses are expected to be built during the Second Five Year Plan period in the public and private sectors against 13 lakh units added in the First Plan

Rs 105 crore provision in the Plan for Government aided urban housing will result in the construction of 3 06,000 units

In addition the Union and State Governments will build about 7,69 000 houses for their own employees, for coal and mica mines and plantation workers

The private sector is expected to put up 8 00 000 urban houses with an investment of about Rs 800 crores

The shortage of houses in 1951 was 25 lakh and taking into account the new requirements, demolition and replacement of old houses the shortage in 1961 is expected to be about 57 lakh units or twice as much as it was in 1951 when the First Plan started

This estimate is based on a rise in urban population of about 206 lakh during 1951 61

PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

The Editor of Unesco Features, Paris answers every month questions in the field of Natural Sciences He receives such questions from every part of the world. We reproduce below some of the questions and answers for the information and interest of our readers—Ed O & C

QUESTION

Senor Carlos Guerra of Guayaquil, Ecuador asks What is meant by 'high fidelity in the reproduction of sound? What is the actual role of an aerial on a radio receiver? What is meant by kilocycles in connection with receiving sets and tuning in" to a broadcasting station?

ANSWER

Sound is produced by the striking of waves in the air on the human ear The sensation of pitch results from the number of waves per second A low vibration rate produces a low sound and 16 per second is as low as can be heard 'Middle C on a musical instrument has 261 vibrations per second High notes need thousands per second

High fidelity is the ability of any sound reproduction device to reproduce accurately the exact number of vibrations that it receives, both low and high This was for many years almost impossible to achieve because the materials used in the horn or loud speaker were incapable of responding equally well to all rates of vibration Consequently some tones were feebler than others and good music could not be reproduced with high fidelity Many devices are used today to achieve fidelity but it is not easy

Radio and television are transmitted by electromagnetic waves that pass through the air and through most walls The antennae of a radio receiver detect these waves because the electrons in their wires are alternately attracted up into the antennae and down into the instrument making one such alternation or cycle with each wave that passes Thus the wave vibration is transformed into a rapidly alternating current in the radio receiver which is amplified by the tubes so that it becomes powerful enough to operate the sound producing membrane of the speaker' Thereby variations in the electric current become variations in the sound A kilocycle is a thousand cycles Each cycle corresponds to a wave Thus the figure of 500 kilocycles means that 500 000 individual el ctromagnetic waves are emitted per second by the broadcasting station and are received by the radio receiver The electrical system of the broadcasting transmitter is adjusted so that it emits exactly the number of kilocycles that is required F station has its own Similarly tuning in' radio receiver is the adjustment to different vibration rates and thus to between the programmes sent out by stations

QUESTION

Mr Philip Cool of Canberra has submi a question about DDT and malaria ... I believe that DDT is considered superior other insecticides for malaria control? B have also read that certain insects incl the malarial mosquito have become r to DDT Is this true and if so how can hope to control malaria?

ANSWER

What differentiates DDT from the insecticides is its persistency Man has trying to kill insects for many years smoke and other methods Then at beginning of this century it was found pyrethrum which is obtained from fl was very satisfactory insecticide began to synthesize certain organic in the laboratory and later these were industrially But DDT because of its s qualities superseded nearly all of these malaria control

The history of DDT is an interesting It was first synthesized by a German ch in 1874 He didn t have any thought at time of making an insecticide His thesis put away and was found by Dr Muller 1939 who noted the most special qualities the material which were not only but of very long duration This made poss an entirely new approach to the control insects for DDT is effective for a period to six months

It is true that certain insects including malarial mosquito are resistant to DDT other insecticides But according to Dr A A Brown of the World Health Or they have not acquired resistance in the that a person can acquire tolerance to c beverages and drugs as he grows up paradox is that the resistance is already to begin with A very few individuals in population of insects are normally much susceptible than the great majority of

fellows It is these individuals which are left as survivors from an insecticide application And their resistance is inheritable It is deter mined genetically just like blue eyes or blood types and is caused by definite hereditary factors which are called genes After several generations of selection by the insecticide these genes for resistance will accumulate and the whole population becomes resistant

These genes are not caused by the insecti cide itself producing sudden genetic changes called mutations but were already present in very low frequency in the population before the insecticide was applied. It is now known that populations of certain species of insects contain a few individual genes for resistance to certain insecticides which normally kill their fellows Application of insecticides thus is a process of artificial selection which over the generations results in the evolution of a resis tant population The whole process fits in per fectly with Darwin s concept of evolution through natural selection and the survival of the fittest

The striking thing about this is that the process takes place so fast—as it were be fore our eyes What is evolving is a mosquito which as it multiplies, will ignore the insec ticides and become a 'Master Race of mos quitos But it will take a number of years for the resistant insects to become a really dangerous threat That is why the World Health Organization decided on a Malaria Eradication Campaign With the cooperation of governments of countries afflicted by malaria and with a special malaria eradication fund the WHO s mobilizing experts and pro viding supplies of insecticides and malarial drugs It is a race against time to get rid of malaria before the resistance becomes really dangerous The mosquito does not pro duce malaria itself It has to draw blood from someone sick with malaria It harbours the parasite of the disease it acquires in this way and then deposits it by its bite in the blood of a healthy person But if we have got rid of malaria — if there is no diseased blood for the mosquito to drink—the insect whether it is resistant to DDT or not cannot pass on the disease So we have a few years in which by the combined efforts of the nations of the world we could wipe malaria from the face of the earth and the World Health Organization believes it can be done

QUESTION

Mr Max Levy of Medellin Colombia asks several questions on the possibility that the combustion products of motor fuel are among the causes of cancer

ANSWER

Unesco includes a Department of Natural Sciences but no Department of Medicine or of Medical Sciences These are the province of another Specialized Agency of the United Nations The World Health Organization in Geneva This column therefore does not answer questions that involve medical know ledge or opinion However in this case it can be said as a matter of common scientific information that (1) some tar like chemicals have been made from crude petroleum — but not from motor fuel (gasoline or petrol)—which have stimulated cancerous growth when smeared on the ears of experimental rabbits and (2) some studies indicate that people who spend much time driving motor cars in the crowded streets of large cities are more likely to develop cancer of the lungs than people who do not drive in heavy traffic There is no evidence to show that any specific substance contained in motor fuel has this effect and it is supposed that imperfect combustion is responsible However there is no agreement among authorities that there is any relation between motor fuels and cancer More research needs to be done and is being done At present there is not only no proof of any relation but also no proof that combustion gases are harm less

QUESTION

Mr John Armand of New Orleans writes "Florida is again waging a costly war against the 'Mediterranean fruit fly" which has des troyed many fruit plantations in Northern Africa and is a dangerous plague in southern Europe Is there any hope that science will win its battle against pests before it is too late?

ANSWER

Science now has the means to destroy any and all insect plagues but to apply them re quires the mobilization of large forces much money and the full co-operation of the public In any limited area such as an isolated island complete eradication is possible The diffi culty lies in the placing of a quarantine on an infested area and the absolute prevention of carrying the insect or its larvae or eggs to other areas This involves the minute and careful inspection of every vehicle every freight shipment all baggage and postal parcels Such inspection requires an army of inspectors and is strongly resented by travellers

and shippers Thus many insects escape and the plague spreads even when it has been con trolled at its original location Even the wind must be blamed for the present plague of fruit-fly in Florida is probably the result of the blowing of some of the flies to Florida from the Caribbean islands by a hurricane Science can destroy the insects but it takes more than science to find every single fly and egg and to prevent its escape to unprotected areas

QUESTION

Mr Donald Cook of Sydney Australia asks What is the cause of tidal waves? I have read that these waves are barely visible out at sea How is it that they wreak such havoc when they reach the coast And is it possible to get advance warning of such phenomena?

ANSWER

The primary causes of tidal waves are large earthquakes Out at sea such waves are hard to detect because though they travel at a speed of about 400 m p h they are only a few feet high The distance from the crest to the trough is some 15 miles long and the wave period takes several minutes to pass by When the tidal wave reaches the shallow water near a land mass however the front is slowed down and the fifteen miles of water piles up to form a steep fronted surge that can wreak tremendous havoc as it hits the land

In the Krakatoan earthquake which occurred between Java and Sumatra towards the end of the 19th century there were enormous casualties because the earthquake took place in shallow water close to the land and waves as high as 100 feet piled up and swept inland

In the Pacific area where tidal waves cause tremendous havoc ordinary earthquake phenomena are not easy to observe since many parts of the ocean are extremely deep But a series of seismograph stations set up to detect quakes in the area can give advance warning of tidal waves

The sound waves produced by earthquakes travel through the ground at a speed of about 5 miles a second—that is much faster than tidal waves When seismograph stations re cord large quakes the exact arrival time of the beginning of the ground waves are com pared and from these the position of the earthquake can be calculated Since tidal waves travel at roughly 400 miles per hour it is relatively easy to predict their time of arrival at places where damage may be expected

QUESTION

Mr Dalpt Singh of Delhi, India asks ' What is the real truth about telepathy?

ANSWER

The question implies that there is some doubtful truth about telepathy But this is a contradiction in the words since the truth must be true What is meant of course is that what some people think is true other people think is false or at least is not proved In that case the question becomes who is right about telepathy—the people who accept it as a fact or those who do not?

Such a question is quite normal with res pect to dozens or even hundreds of topics on the frontiers of science topics that are just emerging from the unknown into the known There are such decisions to be made in the study of the atom and of the universe in the chemistry of the body and in the causes of disease The real question is always in the scientific study of any phenomenon when is the point reached at which the new discoveries deserve our confidence? Are the new facts and conclusions reliable enough to be accepted as the truth? On such a question there is often a difference of opinion unless the evidence is conclusive For instance, nobody today can doubt that the earth is round because the evi dence is overwhelming But one can still doubt that the universe is expanding

The scientist s own definition of a fact or of the truth is that it can be demonstrated by careful experiments which can be duplicated by others with consistent results so that all competent observers agree

So what is the truth about telepathy de fined as the direct transfer of thought from one mind to other minds at a distance without any connecting means of communication? The answer is that many competent observers are convinced that telepathy exists but many perhaps most are withholding judgment and awaiting further evidence When competent experts disagree others can only conclude that telepathy may well exist and that our knowledge of it may turn out to be true but that it has not yet been proved

The International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation is an inter governmental organisation which was established in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles. After that bitter world war, it was realised that universal peace cannot be had without social justice It was on this basis that the I.L O was founded

Pioneers in the field had been giving thought to this question either as individuals or collectively from even a century before Among the earliest crusaders was Robert Owen who started as an ill paid apprentice and rose to be a wealthy textile manufacturer Besides establishing good working conditions in his own mill in Scotland, Robert Owen was responsible for having a Bill passed in Parliament in 1819 limiting the hours for chil dren. There were other such individual pioneers on the continent of Europe also who took a lead in improving conditions of factory workers in their own countries and also furthered the idea of international legislation One of them wrote "Let nations unite for social reforms instead of frustrating one another s efforts Along with this was the growing development of trade union movement and while these started on the national plane particularly in England and France inter national trade union movement had come to stay by the close of 19th century though on a modest scale

The work of the early reformers and the rise in trade union movement greatly contributed to the formation in 1900, of the International Association for Labour Legislation The Association had constituent committees in 15 States and Albert Thomas, the first Director of the I L O was a member of the Association s French Com mittee This Association even adopted inter national conventions for abolishing the use of white phosphorus in matches and prohibi tion of night work among women.

Pioneering Work

The cumulative effect of all this pioneering work played not a little part in paving the way towards the founding of the International Labour Organisation. A Commission appointed to prepare for the Peace Conference adopt ed a resolution declaring that the Treaty of Peace which will end the war and which will give to peoples freedom and political and independence must secure for of all the countries a moral and material guarantees regarding the right to work, the right to organise, regulations of imported labour, social insurance, hours of work and the health and safety of the workers This Commission also recommend ed, the establishment of an International Labour Office to collect material on labour legislation and statistical data etc. It is in pursuance of the recommendations of this Commission and consideration of the same at the Peace Conference that the I L.O was first established in 1919, It is thus clear that its foundation was the result of gradual evolution starting from even a century before

Tripartite Structure

In 1946 the I L O became the first Specialised Agency of the United Nations At present seventy-eight countries are its mem bers. Membership includes countries both big and small so that by and large the organisation is truly global in every respect. Another feature distinguishing the I L O from other Specialised Agencies is its tripartite structure This is a fundamentally important point on which depends whatever measure of success the Organisation has achieved so far The I.L.O has no power of sanction or enforcement and has to depend, for all its success, on mutual agreement not only between coun tries but also among the main parties con cerned In the particular field of social justice and a fair deal for the working classes, the parties directly concerned are obviously the employer and workers The State is however no less concerned as it is the State that has to take legislative or other appropriate measures, based on the conclusions reached at the I.L O conferences Besides the States has a responsibility for ensuring the interests of the consumer and the public at large. In these circumstances real value can result from con clusions only if these conclusions themselves are reached on the basis of agreement by the tripartite constitution of the I.L O where, in all deliberations at the Conference, the Governing Body or Industrial Committees, all the three parties—governments employers and workers—are represented with full free dom to discuss and vote independently

The main components of the I.L.O are (i) International Labour Conference (ii) Governing Body, and (iii) International Labour Office.

Policy Making Body

the supreme policy making body of the Organisation In its own sphere we may call it a World Parliament. The Conference brings together more than 700 delegates advisers and observers from nearly 80 countries and territories The Conference alone can adopt international Conventions and Recommendations and this also only on a vote of support from two-third of those present Though member countries are not legally bound to ratify the I.L.O Conventions, they are required to place them before respective national Parliaments If the Government decides not to ratify a Convention, it is expected in placing the case before Parliament to give reasons for such inability Member Government's are also required to submit periodical reports on unratified Conventions, indicating steps taken, if any towards measures which will make ratification at a subsequent date more feasible The Conference meets regularly every year and tripartite delegations from all the Member countries take part The adoption of Conventions and recommendations though a major task of the Conference is by no means its sole work

Discussions at this Conference give valuable guidance to the office for its further studies towards possible action on the international plane The discussions also contribute substantially towards better understanding not only between the parties from individual countries but also between the different member countries towards solution of common problems after an appreciation of each other s difficulties The Conference adopts the I L.O budget which is financed by contribution of Member Governments. It also elects the members of the I.L O Governing Body

Governing Body

The Governing Body is the Chief Executive body of the Organisation. As such it meets more often normally four times a year This Body is also tripartite in character with a membership of 40 20 government and 10 each representing employers and workers Out of the 20 government members 10 represent countries of chief industrial importance which thus have a seat without having to stand for election. Incidentally India is one of these 10 The Governing Body is responsible for effective programming of work settling of agenda for the annual conference setting up of industrial committees expert committees and *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time and to consider and decide on action to be taken on the reports of these committees

International Labour Office

The International Labour Office is the Secretariat of the Organisation with over 800 persons nationals of nearly 60 countries Many of these are specialists in different fields The Office is continually engaged in researches and studies in such subjects as industrial health and safety, co operatives and handicrafts agriculture, conditions of work, problems of seafarers welfare of indigenous workers and workers in non self governing territories The Office is also reponsible for preparation of documentation and providing the secretariat for the annual conference regional conferences and committees held in all parts of the world also for the various publications relating to social ond economic problems statistics and other allied matters It sends from time to time missions of investigations of charges of substandard conditions and offer to give friendly expert advice for improving them

Technical Assistance

Till the launching of the United Nations Technicsl Assistance Programme in 1950, field work of this type was rather limited in scope. But subsequent to I L O s participation in the U N Technical Assistance Programme its operational activities have increased considerably and though the creation of world standards is still a very important part of the I.L O s work the activities connected with technical assistance are assuming almost equal importance

By the beginning of 1957 it had undertaken over 400 technical assistance projects in Asia Latin America Africa the Middle East and elsewhere helping the less developed countries with the many problems of industrial and agricultural expansion

Its aim is to help put peace on a solid base of social justice Its motto Poverty anywhere is a danger to prosperity everywhere

With this in mind it undertook more than 100 vocational training projects in various parts of the world about 60 in co-operation and handicrafts and more than 40 each in the fields of social security and general man power and employment service organisation Other projects dealt with such questions as migration agricultural workers labour legislation women and young workers industrial safety and hygiene labour productivity and labour statistics The first 700 I L O experts sent on technical assistance projects were drawn from 46 different nationalities In

addition the I L O awarded over 1,000 fellowships and study grants to underdeveloped countries and placed more than 800 workers and foremen for practical on the-job-training in factories abroad

Conventions

Up to the present time the member countries have deposited more than 1650 ratifications of conventions at I L O headquarters in Geneva Some of the 88 conventions which have received enough ratifications bring them in into force call for freedom of associations an eight hour day, protection of wages and holidays with pay Some of them forbid. night work for women and the young employment of women in mines and forced labour and peonage

Member countries, whether or not they ratify Conventions are expected to examine them for possible ratification and to report to the I.L.O from time to time concerning the state of local law and practice In this way I L O Conventions influence standards even in countries where they have not been ratified.

The I.L.O shows the way it does not command.

I.L.O conferences also have adopted 104 official Recommendations to governments These do not require ratification They together with the Conventions help to round out the body of world labour standards which has become known as the International Labour Code

This Code of Conventions and Recommendations deals with a wide range of subjects including unemployment medical care social security, migration employment agencies, weekly rest periods maternity protection organisation of employment, labour inspection services maritime working conditions labour clauses in public contracts compensation for employment injuries the right to organise and the right to bargain collectively

Industrial Committees

Since 1945 eight industrial committees have been set up to help solve the social and economic problems peculiar to particular industries The meetings are attended by two representatives each of the workers employers and governments of the countries represented on each committee

The committees are now organised for coal mining textiles, construction iron and the metal trades inland transport petroleum production and refining, and chemicals

In addition a large number of commissions and committees exist to further the work of the Organisation in specific fields.

There are also a number of correspondence committees on such questions as recreation, women's work juvenile employement, occupational safety and health labour statistics and co-operation

This in brief, is what the International Labour Organisation is and how it functions In conclusion it may be appropriate to mention that in 1944 the International Labour Conference meeting at Philadelphia, reaffirmed the I.L O s devotion to peace The workers, employers and government reprepentatives of the member countries adopted a declaration which says that it is the solemn obligation of the I.L O to further among the nations programmes designed to achieve a series of social objectives which include

full employment and a living wage,
extension of social security
adequate food housing and recreation,
the right to bargain collectively,
equality of opportunity, and
adequate health and safety measures

All the countries and all the groups represented at the conference were in agreement on these principles

But in order to be effective they must be understood In the long run the work of the I.L O depends on informed and intelligent *public opinion*

ONE WITH THE UNIVERSE

I see God in every person—working through all hands walking through all feet, and eating through every mouth In every being He lives, through all minds He thinks He is self-evident, never unto us than ourselves To know this is religion is faith and may it please the Lord to give us this faith ! When we shall feel that oneness we shall be immortal

We are physically immortal even one with the universe So long as there is one that breathes throughout the universe I live in that one. I am *not this limited being I am the* universal—I am the life of all the sons of the past. I am the soul of Buddha of Jesus of Mohammed I am the soul of all the teachers all the robbers that robbed and all the murderers that were hanged I am the universal—stand up then this is the highest worship You are one with the universe —*Vivekananda*

LIFE ON SPUTNIK

By P ISAKOV, M Sc (Biology)
Stalin Prize Winner

An exceedingly difficult, exceptionally im portant stage in mastering cosmic space has been covered For the first time in the history of our planet man made devices have penetrated inter planetary space and are revolving around the Earth Following the first artificial satellite which proved the possibility of systematic radio communication with cos mic space another sputnik has appeared in the sky It is of much bigger size is equip ped with instruments for research and even carries a live passenger the dog Laika This is done in order to verify a number of theo ries concerning the action of many factors of cosmic space on living beings to test the protective measures from the influence of factors which can prove harmful or fatal The data received during this experiment are necessary for organizing future cosmic flights of people to the Moon, Mars and Venus.

Without Atmosphere

Flights of both animals and men in cosmic space are possible only in hermetically sealed chambers in which the air is close for its composition and pressure to that on Earth

It is known that there is no air no oxygen in inter planetary space To ensure the respiration of an organism in a cosmic appara tus a stock of oxygen is needed For this purpose it is expedient to use liquid oxygen During the evaporation of one litre of the liquid about 800 litres of gas are formed But the stocking of liquid oxygen is rational only during relatively short flights It will be difficult to take huge stocks of liquid oxygen for flights lasting several months and more In such cases it is more expedient to set up special hothouses on the space ship Plants will absorb carbonic dioxide from the air and emit oxygen

The absence of barometric pressure of the air is an important factor of inter plane tary space as compared with the conditions of life on Earth Let us recall that the neces sary quantity of oxygen is soluble in the blood only at definite barometric pressure. If the barometric pressure is insufficient even the respiration of pure oxygen cannot ensure the organism s requirements of it.

This however does not exhaust the role of barometric pressure The point is that all liquids in the organism, blood in the first place contain dissolved gases—oxygen nitrogen carbonic dioxide etc If barometric pressure of the air drops the dissolved gases leave the blood In case of a sharp drop of barometric pressure such a quantity of gases may escape at once from the liquids in the organism that this will involve grave consequences and at times even a full derangement of the organism s vital activity

The temperature at which liquids boil depends on the surrounding pressure The lower the pressure, the lower the temperature at which boiling begins At a pressure of the mercury column of 47 millimetres (and this corresponds to 19 kilometres above sea level) a liquid begins to boil hardly reaching 37 C. This is exactly the temperature of human blood The boiling of blood inevit ably entails grave consequences

When can such derangements arise? This can happen if the hermeticity of the chamber is suddenly broken Naturally it is necessary to take beforehand measures to prevent such accidents

How can this be done ? Firstly, by creating the necessary barometric pressure in the chamber But such a method is not very reliable, since any breach in the wall any upsetting of the hermeticity would cause grave and often irreparable consequences The second method is to use special dress or altitude suits

The necessary barometric pressure is maintained in the special dress in the altitude suit the pressure is created by stretching the fabrics of the suit which grips tightly the human body

In practice the two methods are combined

A suitable temperature of the environment is an important condition for the normal existence of human beings On Earth organ isms are subject to a fluctuation of the temperature of the environment in a relatively small range—approximately from 70 to − 70°C. This, however does not mean that all animals are adapted to such fluctuations of the tempe rature The first experiment of launching a Sputnik with a dog has already shown that Soviet scientists are solving correctly the problem of creating the necessary temperature regime within the Sputnik. During the

first hours of flight the dog behaved calmly and its general state was satisfactory

The inhabited satellite is equipped with instruments for the study of temperature and pressure

Sun means not only Life

It is exceedingly important to study with the help of satellites the influence of various forms of solar and cosmic radiations on living organisms

It is known that a small part of the sun rays reach the surface of our planet The other part is retained by the Earth s atmosphere Thus, for example the ultra violet part of the solar spectre is retained by the atmosphere, almost completely In the upper layer of the atmosphere as beyond its bounds, the intensity of ultra violet radiation is so considerable that it is fatal for living cells But protection from the action of ultra violet radiation from the sun is not a difficult problem since most materials including ordinary glass keep out this part of the solar spectre

But solar radiation also has the so-called X ray radiation The action of X rays at first entirely imperceptible for the organism can lead to very undesirable consequences

There are, however no grounds for fearing them excessively On Earth, too workers in some professions have to deal with such radiations Protective measures have been worked out reliably safeguarding people from them

Cosmic rays or cosmic particles as it is more proper to call them can be much more dangerous

Cosmic particles consist of nuclei of different chemical elements Cosmic rays contain most of all (about 80 per cent) of hydrogen nuclei There are less of the heavier nuclei, for example, nuclei of iron.

The intensity of cosmic particles is not the same at different altitudes Landing into the Earth s atmosphere cosmic particles clash with molecules of air and their energy is lost in ionising the molecules. Only an extremely insignificant number of cosmic rays penetrates the lower layers of the atmosphere But already at an altitude of about 200 kilometres their number increases 150 fold. The intensity of cosmic particles is still greater in inter planetary space It is held that beyond the bounds of the atmosphere the intensity of cosmic particles equals approximately 0 5 a second per one square centimetre

The velocity of cosmic particles is exceedingly great and it approaches the speed of light. Possessing tremendous kinetic energy such particles clashing with molecules of other substances cause their dissociation disintegration into ions Ionisation of molecules also takes place when cosmic particles penetrate the tissues of an organism This leads to the destruction of cells to morbid phenomena similar to those caused by gamma radiation arising during nuclear reactions.

The penetration of one particle into a tissue of an organism is still not dangerous. The point is that even particles of such heavy elements as zinc and iron cause damage to only 15 000 cells approximately Compared with total number of cells in an organism, about 1 000 000 million this of course is infinitesimally small It is clear that of significance is also the place where such a particle gets It is one thing if a particle causes the destruction of fat cells in the subcutaneous layer and an entirely different matter in the case of nerves of the cardiac muscle, or vitally important centres of the cerebrum

The question naturally arises' how is the organism to be protected from cosmic particles So far there are no fully completed projects on this score The published data speak of great difficulties of protection The presence in cosmic particles of nuclei of heavy elements complicates this task. The point is that even the most powerful artificial sources in the laboratories do not create so far particles with energies which could be compared to the energy of heavy nuclei of cosmic radiation The launching of a satellite with animals will enable scientists to obtain highly important data on this question

The task of science is not only to determine the permissible number of such blows to the tissue of an organism to ascertain the intensity of cosmic particles, but also to establish the time in the course of which undesirable consequences may arise It is known that the so called latent period i.e., the time from the moment cosmic particles land in the organism and the moment their action becomes manifest can last for weeks and even months For this purpose in a number of cases the animals after staying in the satellite will have to be brought back to the Earth for their subsequent study

The second Soviet artificial Earth satellite is equipped with measuring instruments for investigating all the above mentioned "radiational influences of cosmic space short wave

ultra violet and X ray radiation of the sun and cosmic rays

It is necessary to say a few words of the so-called meteorite danger

It is known that more than a ton of meteorites penetrate the atmosphere of our planet daily Possessing huge velocities 30 50 and more kilometres per second they are heated by friction with the air and burn in the upper layers of the atmosphere As a rule meteorites do not penetrate to altitudes lower than 70 100 kilometres But the higher the altitude the greater the possibility of a sputnik encountering meteorites It is important to establish to what extent such a possibility depends on the altitude of the orbit, the season of the year etc

The first weeks of flights by Sputnik No 1 show that it has not been subjected to the action of meteories of destructive forces The meteorite particles which can only drive a hole in it are not a serious obstacle for ensuring the life of animals within the satellite. Protection against such particles can be set up either by arranging a metal screen absorbing the energy of these particles at some distance from the shell of the sputnik or by deviating these particles by electromagnetic radiations or by other means. It is not precluded that the probablity of clashes with meteorite particles will prove to be no greater than the probability of motor traffic accidents

How much does Laika weigh in the Sputnik ?

The living' space in sputnik is limited very rigidly That is why mobility of animals in a satellite has to be greatly restricted Such restriction of the mobility causes changes in the vital activity of the organism It is known for example that when a man is confined to bed for a long time it is necessary in a number of cases to take measures to prevent haemostasis Naturally such measures which are applied automatically have also been worked out for animals within a sputnik

For a satellite to reach its orbit it has to be accelerated to about 8 000 metres per second Since such speed has to be attained soon after a satellite is launched it is natural that prolonged and considerable acceleration has to be employed

If acceleration acts in the direction from the feet to the head of a man this may cause redistribution of the entire mass of blood in the organism In the lower parts of the body there will be more blood than usual, while in the upper parts there will be a shortage of it. During considerable intensity of acceleration this may reduce the usual level of blood circulation in the cerebrum and lead to a derangement of the functions of the central nervous system up to the loss of consciousness

If acceleration acts on man not along his body but in a perpendicular direction it can be withstood much easier Special suits which grip tightly certain parts of the body and do not allow blood to accumulate in them help to fight overloads These questions too, are being studied in experiments with animals

A few words about the speed of movement which an organism can stand It is known that uniform speed does not exert any effect on the organism But the greater the speed of movement the harder it becomes for man to orient himself in space Therefore main control of cosmic flights will be done from ground stations with the help of electronic computing machines in accordance with a programme drawn up in advance Thus in cosmic flights astronauts will be free from the task of directly controlling their flights, since this is literally beyond the capabilities of man

Let us go over to the question of absence of the force of gravity or zero-g which cosmic travellers will inevitably encounter The action of zero-g has been studied both in the case of animals and man in the recent years True these observations pertain to brief influences of zero-g lasting no more than scores of seconds. There is no doubt that the influence of prolonged zero-g may prove to be entirely different This is exactly what satellite carrying animals have to establish

We make all our movements on account of weight. For example raising our arms upward we overcome the force of the Earth s gravity while the same force facilitates movement when we lower the arm It may be assumed that if the force of the Earth s gravity ceases to exert its influence the usual coordination of all motions will be upset The muscular exertion for raising an arm worked out in the course of the entire preceding life, may prove to be unnecessarily great. And conversely the lowering of an arm will require unusually greater exertions since its weight which helps to lower the arm will be absent. However these experiments have revealed the remarkable ability of the nervous

system to adapt itself quite quickly to the zero g conditions

Zero-g undoubtedly also influences such functions of the organism as respiration blood circulation the temperature of the body etc. It is known that the weight of the blood is one of the factors participating in the regulation of blood circulation The exclusion of this factor in zero-g conditions may affect the distribution of blood in separate parts of the organism Observations show that zero-g causes a certain lowering of blood pressure

Under the effect of accelerations gas exchange in the organism increases, the consumption of oxygen and the emission of carbon dioxide rise several times During zero g we may expect a lowering of the gas exchange, at least after the organism will become adapted to the absence of gravity These data are important for ensuring oxygen to animals and determining the capacities of air conditioning devices

There is one more important circumstance demanding the launching of animal carrying satellites We refer to the saving of a crew of future astronauts We discussed earlier some protective measures in conditions of cosmic space when the hermeticity of the chamber is broken But unforeseen circumstances may compel the pilots to leave the space ship It is necessary to foresee the possibility of saving the people in such cases as well Naturally it is expedient to conduct such experiments with animals at first. Moreover for scientific purposes, too it would be highly desirable to save the animals after a sputnik finishes travel along its orbit This is necessary specifically for studying the subsequent state of the animals.

Where are Biological Frontiers

Beginning with very low altitudes our atmosphere rapidly loses all its qualities so necessary for the life of organisms The ability of the atmosphere to maintain normal gas exchange of man s organism extends only to an altitude of about 5 kilometres

Insufficient barometric pressure of the atmosphere makes itself felt beginning with an altitude of 8 9 kilometres The appearance of so called altitude pains associated with the emission of nitrogen bubbles from the liquids of the organism is possible at this altitude.

The so-called reserve of time that is the period when man retains consciousness after the supply of oxygen stops is practically the same beginning with an altitude of 19 20 kilometres For example if the supply of oxygen is cut at an altitude of 12 kilometres, a man can take the necessary measures without the danger of losing consciousness for approximately 30 seconds At 15 kilometres, the time reserve is shortened to 15 seconds At an altitude of 19 kilometres, as pointed out above the time reserve is very small and practically does not depend on the further increase of the altitude

At an altitude of 19 200 meters where the general barometric pressure of the mercury column is 47 millimetres it will already be necessary to take measures for the protection of an organism from the boiling of liquids

The borderline of absorption of heavy particles of cosmic radiation passes around 36-37 kilometres About that altitude serious protection from cosmic particles is necessary The region where the ultra violet part af the solar spectre is equivalent to that in inter planetary space begins 42 43 kilometres above sea level

Meteorites usually burn up at an altitude of about 100 kilometres

Beginning with an altitude of 122 kilometres the propagation of sound becomes impossible At this altitude the distance between the molecules of air equals approximately the length of sound waves man can hear Above this border air molecules are scattered even more

Approximately at this altitude the intensity of cosmic particles begins to grow sharply

As for the region where satellites can exist for a long time, it is located much higher than all these boundaries

Our times are the times of the rapid ever accelerating development of science and technology The launching of artificial Earth satellites particularly of the second Sputnik, with an animal on it signifies the advent of a new era in the history of science in the history of man s mastery of cosmic space At the same time it also signifies the beginning of a systematic advance into the Universe. We believe that within the next 5-10 years flights of people in cosmic space possibly with the landing on other planets of our Solar system will become a reality

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CHALLENGE AWAITING INDIAN YOUTH

By Mr HUMAYUN KABIR
(Minister of Civil Aviation)

Mr Humayun Kabir delivered the convocation address of the University of Jammu and Kashmir at Srinagar on 19th October 1957 Following is the text of Mr Kabir's address

I do not deny that our educational ideals and practices need change and reform but I do not believe that they merit the sweeping condemnation so often meted out to them they have defects, but they also have merits and they have served us well in certain respects

It is sometimes said that the Indian youth of today suffers from a sense of frustration and lack of opportunity This is a complaint which I, for one, have not been able to understand.

There might have been causes for such complaints in the past, but the sky is the only limit for the young men and women of modern India Today in a free country whose future they are themselves going to fashion there should be no cause for a sense of restraint or restriction

The goals we have set before ourselves in the economic, the political social and ideological fields make India today a land of expansion and hope. The sheer achievement, what India has done since independence, is remarkable from many points of view

New Ideas

Factionalism arises whenever people lose their sense of justice and fair play Conservatism is another name for the loss of intellectual resilience One aspect of this conservatism is the tendency to resist new ideas The other is an unintelligent adherence to old beliefs and customs even when they have outlived their utility

The most undesirable effect of this growth of conservatism is the loss of the scientific spirit among the Indian people Babar when he first came to India was intrigued and puzzled by the intellectual apathy of the masses in a country where individuals showed such extraordinary intellectual acumen

The loss of the spirit of questioning and rebellion has dulled the edge of the Indian intellect. The result is intellectual moral and spiritual stagnation The loss of intellectual resilience has led to a weakening of the moral fibre. Once a people give up the pursuit of truth for its own sake they become wordly-wise in a narrow sense In such a context, selfish considerations tend to overpower national interests It was because of this deterioration in the national character that a handful of the British had subjugated India and held her under domination for almost two centuries

British domination over India has been responsible for many evils in our life It has however, rendered one great service by challenging the old systems of belief and fostering the growth of a new intellectual curiosity The Western system of education and acquaintance with the English language and literature are perhaps the greatest gift that the British p ople brought to India. Together they opened out new horizons of thought and experience to the Indian people.

British literary and political ideas had a tremendous impact on the Indian mind and inculcated a new emphasis on individual liberty and constitutional rights Western education brought the Indian mind into touch with the scientific temper of the Western world There was initially a loss of balance and some Indians, dazzled by the achievements of the West sought to forget their own past. This was however a temporary phase and soon the study of Western modes of thought revived interest in the study of our own heritage Discovery of the West thus led to a re discovery of the East

Forces of Reaction

Once the Indian mind regained its resilience it could no longer be circumscribed by the forces of reaction Not that all Indians became free all at once Even today the forces of reaction are powerful over large sections of the people but the most vigorous elements in the nation broke the old shackles of conservatism The attainment of political liberty thus became merely a question of time

It is significant that India s greatest political figures have also been pioneers in her intellectual renaissance

Throughout her long history India has sought to combine the valu s of many civilizations and many cultures We discovered our heritage in the effort to gain the freedom of the Western world. India has thus be-

come the inheritor of the traditions of East and West. In the days of her glory India was remarkable for her power of assimilating values from many sources It is only when her life became stagnant that she lost the capacity of assimilation and synthesis The impact of the West has revived her intellectual energy If this energy is maintained and we accept new values with enthusiasm and discrimination, we can confidently look forward to a new flowering of the Indian genius

Perhaps the greatest value the modern university has contributed to the youth of India is the development of intellectual resilience and a spirit of scientific inquiry Their attitude towards innovations explained why some people have prospered while others have faded from the pages of history Today the willingness and the capacity to accept new challenges are conditions not merely for progress and prosperity but for very survival

Communication Media

Increasing use of mass media of communication has not only accelerated the movement of ideas but also increased enormously the volume of their pressure Neither physical nor mental isolation is possible in the modern wor'd Any attempt as shutting our windows and denying the impact of the outside world is fraught with danger to the wel fare of the country and the nation

The educated young men and women of India are fortunate for they have inherited the traditions of both East and West They can repudiate any part of their heritage only at their peril. This is perhaps the g eatest value which education in modern universities has brought to the youth of the country

The challenge which awaits them is to translate into reality the ideas and ideals they have thus inherited The synthesis of opposites have been one of the major achievements of Indian culture in the periods of its vitality The synthesis of opposites on a far greater scale is the task which faces the Indian-youth of today

One of the most significant symbols of our attempt to reconstruct our national life is to be found in the two Five Year Plans we have framed This is not the occa sion to attempt a detailed analysis of their nature and scope but one may point out that their chief merit arose out of their combination of economic means and social One feature of this is the judicious of emphasis between heavy industries and consumer goods industries There will always be scope for difference of opinion about the balance between them. There is also a marked difference in approach to the problem in democratic and Commun ist countries

Free Enterprise

In free enterprise economies the balance is achieved through the competing claims of different demands on available resources and is continually shifting The results are not always happy because the prospects of profits are not always commensurate with the needs of social welfare That is one reason why no economy is today left completely to free enterprise. Some governmental control in the allocation of resources is found even in a country like the U S.A

At the other extreme countries like the Soviet Union have determined the allocation of resources between heavy industries and consumer goods industries on considerations which often sacrifice the present to the future Many of the stresses which have in recent years developed in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are due to this dispropor tionate bias towards heavy industries This has kept the standard of life artificially low and at times deprived people of even necessary consumer goods

The Indian Plan has sought to avoid both extremes Even Communist economists have recognized the superiority of the Indian Plan and hailed it as worthy of emulation by other countries

The second great merit of the Indian Plan is derived from its practical and pragmatic approach It had not proceeded on any doctrinaire basis but sought to combine in judicious proportions public and private enter prise in the development of the nation s economic life The concept of a mixed economy has till now paid India good dividends One of the major causes for the su cess of the first Plan is the contribution of the private sector It is also generally recognized that in spite of the steady expansion of the public sector the private sector will continue to play an important role in the Indian economy

Mixed Pattern

The Indian pattern is thus mixed in a double sense It is a judicious mixture of development between heavy industries and consumer goods industries and between public and private enterprise.

That the Indian Plan is mixed in a double sense has followed from our decision to accept

democracy as our pattern of government Our Plan has attempted to carry out national economic development not through ukases and dictation but through persuasion and co-operation Our aim throughout has been to harness public enthusiasm and support for all our development programmes The existence of unused reserve capacity in the economy may have been one reason for the absence of any strain during the first Plan but the major factor responsible for its success was its democratic appeal Some of the stresses and strains in the second Plan *are perhaps inevitable, as it started from* shortages and inelasticities but if the people make the necessary effort these can be overcome

There is and can be no difference of opinion that the programme of heavy industrialization must be carried out This is necessary in the country's interest but the interests of democracy demand that the shift of emphasis to heavy industries does not lead to undue scarcity of consumer goods The crucial question is to decide what amount of present sacrifice is justified in order to secure a given future output on a given future date

Capital Resources

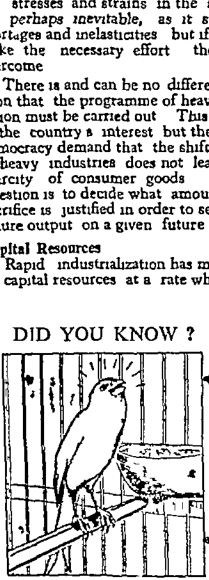
Rapid industrialization has meant inroads on capital resources at a rate which left little surplus resources for investment in the sector of consumer industries This explains why our second Plan has tried to meet the demand of consumer goods with the least possible fresh capital investment In principle this is a correct decision but we have to weigh carefully if the allocation of resources for the purpose has given enough consideration to the urgency of meeting the growing demand for consumer goods without a time lag

I have placed these thoughts before you for it is going to be increasingly your privilege and your responsibility to meet these challenges and find solutions to the problems as they arise

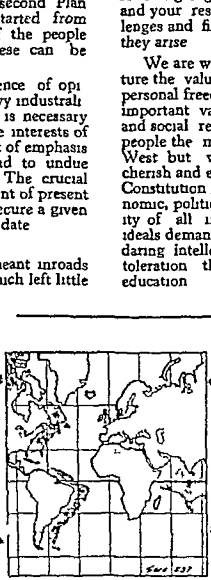
We are working to incorporate in our culture the values of individual initiative and personal freedom while retaining the equally important values of respect for authority and social responsibility We want for our people the material comforts enjoyed in the West but we want at the same time to cherish and enrich our spiritual heritage Our Constitution is inspired by the ideal of economic, political and social justice and equality of all in the eye of law All these ideals demand a combination of intellectual daring intellectual humility and a spirit of toleration that is the essence of higher education

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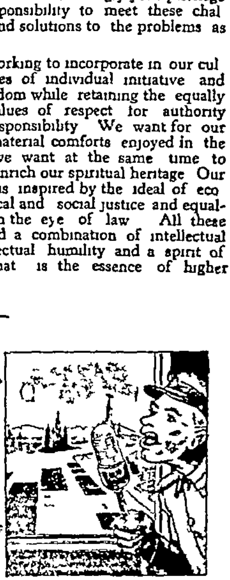
DID YOU KNOW ?



Authorities say the feathers of a yellow canary will turn red if the bird is fed paprika



Scientific studies conducted in the International Geophysical Year reveal at one time the United States and Europe were 1 000 miles closer together, and that India was once south of the equator



The purpose of the Soviet Union's propaganda line Ban the bomb is clear to achieve prohibition of nuclear weapons and remove the Free World's only effective counter against Soviet superiority in manpower and conventional

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

For more than 45 years the organization now known as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association has provided in its own field of activity some of the informal links which maintain understanding and concord amongst the peoples of the Commonwealth. The Association claims credit for no specific constitutional change, no far reaching legislative enactment, not even so much as a resounding resolution yet it has played a genuine and valuable part in the development of ideas about and within the Commonwealth.

Through the facilities it offers the various legislators can obtain the necessary knowledge and understanding of each other and of each other's problems without which no common approach is possible. They can confer frankly as with members of the same family and take back with them to their own lands the fruits of experience they have gathered which in the course of their normal Parliamentary duties, they can distribute among their colleagues and constituents. By these means throughout the entire Commonwealth a certain common background of thought and opinion can be created.

General Council

The work involved in the Association's activities formerly undertaken for the most part by the United Kingdom Branch was felt after the second World War to be properly the affair of the whole Association and constitutional changes in the Commonwealth also suggested the need for some central organization to act as a liaison body. At the Conference held in London in October 1948 it was agreed that a General Council should be formed and that the name of the organization should be changed from the Empire to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. These proposals having received the approval of the Branches the General Council duly met in Ottawa at the end of April 1949.

The Council's most important task at this meeting was to prepare the draft of a new Constitution which when approved would replace the Constitution of 1911. Of special note among the proposals discussed and passed was the recommendation that the delegates to a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference should form a General Meeting of the Association when convened for this purpose and should be so convened whenever a Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference took place. It was the unanimous wish of the Council that its Headquarters should be in London and, if possible within the Palace of Westminster, and the Council was accordingly established in offices which are separate from but in close contact with those of the United Kingdom Branch. The Council's rooms are now the headquarters of the 60 branches of the Association and provide a centre for the issue of publications, the organization of conferences and for research and information on current Commonwealth affairs for members of all branches.

The new constitution was finally approved in November 1950. Some further amendments have since been approved by the General Meetings of 1952 and 1954.

Membership and Activities

The Association comprises Main Branches, State and Provincial Branches, Auxiliary Branches, Territorial Branches, Affiliated Branches, and Subsidiary Branches.

A member of any legislature where a branch has been formed is entitled to become a member of the Association without election on the payment of a subscription in those cases where the branch has decided that members shall pay individual subscriptions. Where branches are formed by resolutions of the respective legislatures and no individual subscription is imposed, a member of such a legislature becomes a member of the Association on the passage of the resolution. Members ceasing to belong to a legislature may on application become Honorary Members or Associates.

A free regular supply of information is contained in the three quarterly publications of the Association the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth*, the *Report on Foreign Affairs* and the *Summary of Congressional Proceedings USA*. The *Journal* gives in summarized form the debates during the previous three months, in the various Parliaments of the Commonwealth on any matters likely to be of particular interest to members. The *Report* is a factual account contributed by experts on the affairs of the various countries concerned of events in those countries. The *Summary of Congressional* procedings is a digest of those debates in the Congress of the United States which have special interest for the Commonwealth.

It is not the custom of the Association's conference which so far as practicable is held every two years to adopt resolutions although a consensus of opinion frequently emerges during discussions.

THE HISTORY AND SERVICES OF

MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN

With the growing demand after the first World War for the introduction of military training in India, the then Government of India realized the need for an institution to train the right type of material chosen from among young Indians for commissioned ranks in the Army The Military College, Dehra Dun, which celebrated its Silver Jubilee in December 1957, owes its genesis to this neces sity and naturally takes pride of place among the many training establishments of the Armed Forces of the country

The evolution of Indianisation of our Army is part of the history of India s struggle for freedom and the Military College has pl yed a significant role in this Before 1918, Indians were not eligible to hold the King s commis sions. At the beginning of the century however Lord Curzon the then Viceroy, established the first Imperial Cadet College and raised what was called the Indian Cadet Corps The aim of this corps was to impart military training to young Princes of Indian States who, after training were allowed to wear Army badges of rank. This College was however, disbanded in 1914 on the outbreak of World War I

The Cadet College was however restarted with the objective of providing preparatory training for commissioned ranks in the Army The Duke of Windsor the then Prince of Wales who visited India in 1922, opened this institution named after him as the Prince of Wales Royal Military College Dehra Dun It has since been renamed as the 'Sainik School It will not be out of place to mention that Gen. K S Thimayya the present Chief of the Army Staff was among the first batch that joined this institution in 1922

Indianisation of Army

As can be seen the Sainik School only trained cadets for entry into the Royal Military College Sandhurst before receiving commission This however did not satisfy Indian aspirations. The Montague Chelmsford re forms contained a reference to the problem of Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Army focussing attention on the urgency of the problem

The question was repeatedly raised in the Legislative Assembly in the form of resolutions demanding *inter alia* that at least 25 per cent of the King s commissions granted every year should be given to Indian subjects to start with, that adequate facilities should be provided in India for the preliminary train ing of Indians and that steps should be taken to establish in India a military training college such as the one at Sandhurst

For over 50 years national leaders insistantly demanded that Indians should be given opportunities of service in the Army at par with those enjoyed by Britons but this demand met with no substantial response from Government It is true that in 1905 success ful Indian young men of the Imperial Cadet Corps were given a special form of the King s commission in the Indian land forces, but this commission carried only the power of command over Indian troops As they could not rise above the position of a company officer in a regimental unit they had no effective military career open to them

King's Commissions

A slight advance in this position was recorded in 1918 As a result of the notable part played by India in World War I Indians were declared eligible, on equal terms with Britons to receive the King s commissions only in the land forces which carried with it the power of command over British as well as Indian troops. Even while the war was on, a Cadet School with accommodation for 50 cadets was opened at Indore in October 1919 In addition ten vacancies per annum were allotted to Indians in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst The Indore school was, however closed within a year after 39 cadets out of 49 admitted were commissioned

Thus in a nutshell the position was that up to the close of World War I Indians were not eligible to hold the King s commission, i e the commission which was held by the British officers of the British as well as Indian Armies existing in India in those days Nationalist intelligentsia including moderate element, remained dissatisfied and continued agitation while the British in India carried on experiments giving concessions here and there.

Skeen Committee

At long last on March 14 1925, during the budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of a committee to examine the means of attracting the best qualified Indian youth to a military career and of giving them suitable military education Lt. Gen. Sir Skeen, Chief of the General

13 man committee known as the Indian Sandhurst Committee which was set up in June 1925 to include Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and Mr. M.A. Jinnah

The terms of reference of the Committee, as finally framed by the Government of India, were as follows —

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's commission, both in regard to number and quality

(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether if a Military College is established in India, it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as the training of Indians for the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned

The Committee after a series of preliminary discussions in Simla in August 1925, examined a number of specially chosen experts both military and civil. In the following years the Committee divided itself into two sub committees. One sub committee visited the United Kindom to study at first hand the military training institutions and the system of education which usually preceded admission to a purely military college Later it toured France Canada and the United States The second sub committee visited the various Indian universities and educational institution at Bombay Poona Madras Calcatta Banaras and Allahabad for the purpose of studying on the spot, the extent to which suitable candidates for an Army career could be found in these institutions.

Main Recommendations

The Committee finally submitted its report in April 1927 which provided the starting point for any future scheme of Indianisation Among other things the Committee made four main recommendations

(i) Firstly it recommended that the number of vacancies, then ten allotted at Sandhurst should be doubled with immediate effect. The number should be progressively increased until the establishment of a military college on the lines of Sandhurst in India.

(ii) Secondly it recommended that Indians should be made eligible for employment as King's Commissioned Officers in the Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Tank and Air Arms of the Army which were hitherto barred to Indians For this purpose they should be admitted to the Royal Air Force College Cranwell

(iii) Thirdly steps should be taken to set up in India within five years, a military college on the Sandhurst model, with a capacity for 100 cadets for a three years course and that its capacity should be increased progressively Successful cadets from the college should be granted the King's commission in the land forces

(iv) Fourthly, in order to secure the maintenance of Imperial connections in military matters, 20 vacancies should continue to be reserved for Indians at Sandhurst after the opening of the Indian military college.

It was anticipated that under the scheme proposed half of the total cadre of officers in the Indian Army would be Indians in 1952. It was however provided that steps should be taken to maintain the proportion of British recruitment required and that Indian King's Commissioned Officers trained at the Indian military college should complete their initial training in England

Notable Landmark

On December 10 1932 the Indian Military Academy was officially inaugurated at the old Railway Staff Training Institute Dehra Dun, by Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode then Commander in Chief of India. The Viceroy in a message hailed its opening as a 'notable landmark in the history of the Indian Army

After inspecting the pioneer cadets of the Indian Military Academy Field Marshal Chetwode addressed the distinguished gathering assembled in the historic Chetwode Hall. He described the I.M.A as an Indian institution for Indians open to Indians and in no way inferior to the corresponding institution in England

(Please also see page 30)

GREENWICH OBSEVATORY

By JENNIFER GILL

Greenwich Observatory the chief timekeeping centre of the world is now located in a fifteenth century castle in Sussex The Observatory as befits its key position is making its contribution to the International Geophysical Year the vast co-operative study of the earth and the sun in which scientists of more than 60 nations are taking part

Since time began man has studied the stars At first this study was mainly concerned with predicting the fate of peoples and nations Later it led to the accurate establishment of time, which was essential to the science of navigation

England s first great contribution to naviga tion was the founding by Charles II in 1675 of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich

John Flamsteed a wellknown astronomer of the day argued that the accurate measure ment of longitude at sea was difficult because of the inaccurate charting of the heavenly bodies Charles founded the Greenwich Observatory and made Flamsteed Astronomer Royal, the first to occupy this distinguished position

The regular observations instituted by Flamsteed have been continued ever since forming the basis of the tables in the Nautical Almanac, which was first published in 1767 These tables give the changing positions throughout each year of the sun, moon stars and planets

In 1884, when international agreement was sought on the selection of a zero or prime meridian from which the longitudes of all places should be measured the meridian through the Transit Circle of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was chosen This set the seal upon Greenwich s fame as a world centre of astronomy and nautical science

G.M.T

Longitude, which is the distance west or east of the prime meridian at Greenwich, is equivalent to the difference in time between local time and Greenwich Time To this day Greenwich Mean Time (G.M T) is used throughout the world as a standard Countries many thousands of miles distant from Green wich receive the time signal and add or subtract so many hours to give their local mean time, according to the amount by which they are east or west of Greenwich

As might be expected Greenwich posses ses the most accurate clocks that human ingenuity can devise clocks capable of keeping time to within a hundredth of a second a day

When the Royal Observatory was founded, Greenwich was a village in open country, several miles from London. Because of the clarity of the atmosphere it was an excellent position from which to study the stars But since those days London has grown so large that its outskirts have engulfed and spread far beyond the once small village of Greenwich With the growth of London there was a deteri oration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich, and the widespread installation of bright street lighting finally made it impossible to carry on the work for which the Observatory was esta blished

After much consideration Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex with about 370 acres of ground was chosen as the new home for the Royal Observatory The castle and grounds were bought by the Admiralty under whose control the Observatory comes In the grounds there is ample room to house the great telescopes necessary to the work carried out by the Royal Observatory

The removal of the Observatory from Greenwich to Sussex began in 1948 and its name was changed with Royal approval from the Royal Observatory Greenwich to the Royal Greenwich Obsevatory, Herstmonceux

The task of rebuilding the old and instal ling the new telescopes will not be completed until about 1960 but it is now possible to carry out the work of the observatory in many of the sect ons that have been rehoused in the castle

No change in the prime meridian has result d from the move The longitude of the new site has been determined by special observations made simultaneously at Green wich and Herstmonceux

In the Meridian group of telescopes the Cooke Reversible Transit Circle which for merly stood near the prime meridian at Greenwich is fully installed and working it swings on an east to west axis and through it stars on the meridian are observed Also in this group the Photographic Zenith Tube takes pictures of the stars in the zenith Measurements are taken from the pictures and time subsequently calculated

Solar Dome

The Solar Dome, with its photoheliograph and spectrohelioscopes has already started to operate During this International Geophysical Year pictures are being taken of the sun in the light of hydrogen daily every three minutes between 14 00 hours and 16 00 hours This in conjunction with the work of observatories throughout the world is intended to produce a complete twenty four hour record of the sun s activities

Another aspect of the work carried out in the Solar Dome is the study of sunspots which cause interference to radio and television transmissions The work will undoubtedly prove useful to broadcasting organisations throughout the world

One of the main groups of telescopes the Equatorial Group, is not yet completed The domes at present under construction will house the giant telescopes There will be six domes with laboratories, darkrooms and other accommodation

Herstmonceux Castle was built in the fifteenth century by Sir Roger de Fiennes Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI It is built with Flemish bricks and is one of the finest early brick buildings in Britain

The castle fell into ruin, but in 1909 it was bought by a Colonel Lowther, who started to rebuild it He died within a short time and his work was continued by Sir Paul Latham who eventually sold Herstmonceux to the Admiralty The interior of the castle has been reconstructed with staircases beams and panelling from other old houses of the period that have been demolished

The castle itself is mainly used as offices and the residence of the present Astronomer Royal Work is carried out on repairing and regulating ships chronometers and watches used by airmen and sailors This is a major part of the observatory s work as it is the only place in Britain equipped to repair instruments requiring such accurate adjustment

Herstmonceux Castle at present is not open to the public, although the Astronomer Royal stated recently that it is hoped to admit people to certain parts of the Observatory in the near future. On certain days of the week during the summer the lovely grounds and garden of this famous Observatory in a castle may be visited

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KING S COLOURS PRESERVED AS RELICS

When India became a sovereign democratic republic on January 26, 1950, the symbolism of the old regime inevitably gave place to the new Consequently, 'Royal prefixes in the names of the various arms and services of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force were dropped It was also no longer considered appropriate by the Navy to carry the Colours of the British monarch

Therefore, with due regard to their historic significance the King s Colours—awarded during the course of India s association with Great Britain—were laid up at the Military College (then National Defence Academy) in November of the same year, at a solemn but dignified military ceremony The 35 Colours, including those of the Navy, laid to rest now decorate the beautiful Chetwode Hall of the College.

The bestowal of the King s Colours was a recognition of group heroism and bravery as distinguished from deeds of personal valour and acts of individual courage and daring It was a mark of signal honour to regiments which coming from the finest fighting stock in the country, excelled in action as a whole. For over a century these Colours were carried in action by these units, along with their regimental colours and many a soldier sacrificed his life defending their honour and preventing them from falling into enemy hands Though modern warfare rendered their display in action inexpedient they continued for long to occupy a permanent place on ceremonial occasion.

The laying up of the King s Colours, however in no way took away from the famous regiments their achievements—in fact, they will remain sacred relics of the past handed down for their successors to maintain and enhance the traditions of valour and bravery they had inherited Preserved at the Military College they will continue to inspire future generations of young Army officers with all that is best and noblest in the profession of soldiering

Similarly at a subsequent ceremony held in April 1956, further 17 Colours belonging to the State Forces were laid up in the Chetwode Hall following their integration into the Indian Army

PRATAPGAD FORT

(By AUGUSTUS L. D'SOUZA)

On November 30 1957 India s Prime Minister Mr Nehru unveiled a huge equ strian statue of Shivaji at the historic fort of Pratapgad near Mahablehshwar The following article g ves the background of the historic event

The history of the rise of the Maratha power is fascinating and never fails to arouse the interest of every patriotic Indian. It would, therefore be most appropriate to review in brief the stirring incidents connect ed with the fortress of Pratapgad the site chosen for the memorial

Pratapgad is situated in the north western corner of Satara district (Bombay State) near the Mahableshwar plateau This holiday resort was in the time of Shivaji a trackless jungle, except for the village now known as Old Mahableshwar

Here five rivers are supposed to rise the Krishna Yenna Koyna Gayatri and Savitri the first three flowing eastwards and the last two flowing westwards The sources of rivers are considered sacred in India so the spot is hallowed and devout people claim that they can see every twelve years a sixth river, namely the majestic Ganges paying a visit to her southern sisters

In the days of Shivaji however the impor tance of the area lay not in Mahableshwar, but in the town of Javli A Maratha family belonging to the More family ruled this whole area. The chief was known as the Raja of Javli he held his kingdom as a fief from Adil Shah of Bijapur who had conferred on him the title of Chandra Rao to be held in perpetuity

When Shivaji was a boy, it is said that his mother had taken him on a pilgrimage to Mahableshwar; on seeing the beautiful daugh ters of Chandra Rao More, she had asked for the hand of one of them for her son but the haughty Maratha had refused, and this insult rankled deep in the hearts of mother and son

Chandra Rao must be humbled and his fief annexed So in 1656 when Shivaji had be come the master of the Poona district and of the Konkan he sent a message to More de manding that he should join the revolt against Bijapur

More refused he even allowed Baji Shamraj, the crafty agent of Bijapur to use his fief as a base from which to surprise and trap Shivaji The plot failed and then Shivaji went in person to Chandra Rao and sought to win him over by appeal to patriotism and religion

During the interview the insolent Raja tried to seize Shivaji to hand him over to Bija pur, but Shivaji broke loose from his hold and escaped Two agents, Raghunath Ballal and Sambhaji Kavji were then sent by Shivaji to interview More, and during the interview he and his brother were both killed, the mur- derers escaping An assault was then deliver- ed on Javli

Javli was annexed and the More retainers enlisted in Shivaji s Army Part of the Javli treasure was given to the temple at Maha bleshwar and part used to build a fort, which was named Pratapgad

Challenge

A legend persists that the goddess Bhavani herself had appeared to Shivaji when he con templated building a temple for her at Rairi and had demanded that he should build in the Javli kingdom a temple for her and a fort for him

The spot chosen by the goddess did in finite credit to her judgment for the moun- tain rock on which Pratapgad stands was impregnable besides it commanded the only pass through which the Bijapuri soldiers could march from the Krishna valley to invade the Konkan

The events related above occurred in 1656 Three years later Shivaji was faced with a very great danger Adil Shah of Bijapur was by now thoroughly roused The barons whom Shivaji had most unceremoniously ousted from their fiefs thronged the court of Bijapur clamouring for revenge.

But who would bell the cat ? General after general declined the honour until in a spirit of bravado Afzal Khan the king s cousin and a seasoned campaigner declared that he would bring the ' mountain rat alive to the court of Bijapur A mighty expedition consisting of over 10 000 picked troops was equipped and proceeded to Pratapgad within whose im pregnable walls, Shivaji had massed his troops

As Afzal marched omen after omen is believed to have warned him of his fate. More serious than

the difficulty of maintaining and feeding his immense army, for the late war with Auran gzeb had drained the treasury of Bijapur

But a source of wealth was available which a man like Afzal had no scruple to tap The Hindu temples at Tuljapur and Pandharpur were rich with the accumulated wealth of cen turies Afzal s soldiers entered, looted and desecrated them.

At Tuljapur, the priests of Bhavani manag ed to save the goddess from insult by removing her idol from the temple but Afzal satiat ed his wrath by killing a cow and sprinkling its blood within its sacred walls

These and similar acts infuriated the Hindu populace and the Maratha War of liberation now assumed the aspect of a re ligious crusade

When Afzal in the name of his master called on all the Maratha jagirdars and desh mukhs to join him against the rebel Shivaji, hardly a few could be found to be tray the national cause One by one they rallied to Shivaji s banner to seal perhaps with their life s blood their zeal for the cause of Maratha freedom

The 'Bhagwa Jhanda fluttered proudly over Pratapgad ! Within the walls of this fort stood the flower of the Maratha nation

Relinquishing his command in the Konkan Moro Pant that master of strategy arrived likewise, riding as fast as his horse could carry him came the dashing Netaji Master of Horse and C in-C of the army of the Ghats

Besides Shivaji stood the gallant Tanaji Malasure Baji Prabhu and Murar Baji all destined one day to achieve immortal fame Stout hearts sinewy muscles and unflinching courage thus more than made up for lack of armaments

Far far below the fortress in the village of Wai were pitched the tents of Bijapur Afzal had mounted troopers heavily accoutred and huge cannon, well loaded But alas! the horse could not scale nor could the cannon be drag ged up the hill that leads to Pratapgad

Thus the armies waited, one on the inaccessible heights, the other on the plains below glaring at each other

Message

At last, one day there entered the fort of Pratapgad a Brahmin named Krishnaji Bhaskar he was the envoy of Afzal and he carried the following message to Shivaji.

Your father has long been a great friend and you are therefore no stranger to me. Come and see me, and I shall use my influence to make Adil Shah confirm your possession of the Konkan and the forts you now hold I shall secure for you further distinctions and military equipment from our Government If you wish to attend Court you will be welcomed Or if you want to be excused personal attendance there, you will be exempted '

Imagine the flutter and excitement caused by such a message ! A council was called. Arguments after arguments were advanced for or against accepting the offer The majority in the Council begged of Shivaji to make peace But the course appeared ignoble to him and he pondered long

He was faced with the greatest crisis of his life. Should he tamely surrender at best he would be a humble vassal of the hated court of Bijapur at worst a prisoner in a dungeon perhaps maimed and blinded, after the fashion of the times

Should he on the contrary resist he might have to stand an isolated rebel like Rana Pratap of old spending his whole life hiding in the hills and hunted like a wild beast Care ful thought was needed—and prayers to Bhavani. The council was dismissed and for a night Shivaji pondered

A legend tells us that the goddess Bhavani appeared to him and demanded that he should boldly confront Afzal and that all would go well Shivaji s mind was made up

One dark night, Afzal s envoy Krishnaji was startled to see a man creeping into his tent. The man was Shivaji come to appeal to the envoy to reveal whether Afzal meant trea chery

Passionately and yet respectfully Shivaji pleaded that all he had done was to protect kine and Brahmins, that Bhavani herself was on his side that it became a Hindu and a Brahmin at that to tell him the truth finally that Krishnaji need not fear Afzal but could at any time come over to Shivaji, where he could live among his own people Krishnaji yielded and Shivaji got the knowledge he sought.

Interview

Just below the foot of Pratapgad is a little piece of tableland, the crest of an eminence. This was the place chosen for the interview A tent was pitched and richly decorated

Inside a wooden platform was constructed A path leading to the tableland was then clear ed by Shivaji s hillmen Having supervised these arrangements, Krishnaji returned to his

master, accompanied by Shivaji s envoy, the Brahmin Gopinath

After a little preliminary wrangling Afzal Khan agreed to meet Shivaji at the spot which the latter had prepared for him On 10th November 1656 eight men stood inside the tent the principals Shivaji and Afzal the two seconds of each leader and the two Brahmins Only Shivaji and Afzal ascended the plat form

What exactly followed will always remain a mystery The question who struck the first blow will be disputed with passion and heat

But the result is known to all In a few minutes Afzal was dead his bowels ripped open with the tiger s claws and a bichwa in his back. A general scuffle then followed

Outside the tent Sayyid Banda Bijapur s ace swordsman was standing Shivaji had in sisted that he be kept outside Now on hear ing the noise, the soldier rushed in and fell on Shivaji but the latter made short work of him

Afzal s two seconds realising that they had lost, put their wounded master in a palki and tried to rush down the hill with him But their legs were slashed the palki halted and the head of Afzal severed from his body, was carried in triumph to Pratapgad

From the ramparts there was then heard the deafening roar of the cannon The echoes reverberated around the hills This was the signal for which Netaji and Moro Pant were waiting

On Shivaji s orders they had placed their men in ambush all around the camp of Afzal As the report of the cannon reached them they rushed like mad fury on the leaderless camp

For three hours the army of Bijapur made a desperate stand But the surprise had been too great and they were forced to yield Rout

Three thousand were killed and the rest taken prisoners All the equipment ammuni tion horses camels and elephants besides 10 lakhs of rupees in cash and jewellery fell into the hands of the Marathas Thus by one deft stroke Shivaji had succeeded in freeing his country from the invader

The sword with which Afzal had tried to hack Shivaji to death has been preserved as a trophy by Shivaji s descendants The gold headed pole which supported the historic tent now adorns the temple of Mahableshwar The headless body of Afzal was buried with respect on the side of the hill and over it a tomb was erected, which may be seen even today

The fate of Afzal stirred the hearts and minds of the Marathas in a most profound manner Ballads were composed in martial verse to celebrate the event, and throughout the Maratha country princes and peasants crowded to hear the minstrel recite how Shivaji the Great had destroyed the enemy, who had ravaged their homes and desecrated the temples of their gods

(*Courtesy The Sunday Standard*)

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DO YOU KNOW ?

Training Mercantile Marine Personnel

On the expert advice of a special committee appointed in 1948 the Government of India reorganised in 1949 the system of pre sea training on the T S Dufferin reserving it wholly for training of Deck Officers and setting up a separate training establishment for providing pre sea training on the engineer-ing side under the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training

As against an annual output of 25 Deck cadets and 25 engineering apprentices from Dufferin in the period prior to the reorgani sation at present 50 boys pass out every year from each of these two seperate institutions

A Nautical and Engineering College was also set up at Bombay in 1949 to provide ad vanced post sea technical instruction Train-ing is imparted in this College on navigation as well as in Engineering Up to the end of December 1956 more than 3 500 Merchant Navy Officers have availed themselves of the facilities offered at the College

Two training establishments the T S Bhadra in Calcutta and the T S Mekhala in Visakhapatnam were set up in 1950 and 1951 respectively for training Merchant Navy ratings Third such institution, the T S Nau Lakshi at Navlakhi was added in 1955

The total annual output of these three institutions is at present 1 680 trained ratings who are helped to get employment in ships through the Seamen s Employment Offices set up in Bombay and Calcutta

India has been one of the largest suppliers of maritime labour and over 75 per cent of the seamen engaged at Indian ports serve non Indian ships

PLANNING FOR PROSPERITY

By Mr V T KRISHNAMACHARI
(Deputy Chairman Planning Commission)

The people should be made to feel that the second Five Year Plan is theirs and that they should make united efforts to ensure its success

This is the challenge we have to face What we need above all is thousands of dedicated men and women in all parts of the country who will rally the people to the support of the Plan and all it stands for and obtain their willing response to the sacrifies they have to make for raising their own standards of living

The question we want to ask ourselves is this Are we evoking the willing and enthusiastic co operation of the millions in the country — persuading them to put forward united efforts — on the scale that is essential for achieving the goal we have set before ourselves? What further steps should we take to strengthen the forces of co-operation so that every family willingly undergoes all the sacrifices needed for our Plans?

Our objectives are very modest We seek to raise *per capita* national income from Rs 281 to Rs 546 after 20 years In the Second Plan our aim is to increase *per capita* national income from Rs 281 to Rs 331 There are only a few countries in the world in which the present *per capita* income is what we expect to achieve at the end of our fifth plan

As for the creation of employment opportunities — if we carry out the second Plan successfully we expect to absorb in gainful occupations 8 to 10 million persons This represents only the additions that will accrue to the population in the five year period No impression will be made on the existing backlog in employment For achieving even these limited objectives the country has to carry out a five-year programme estimated at the time the Plan was prepared to cost about Rs 7 100 crores — Rs 4 800 crores in the public sector and the rest in the private sector Since then prices have increased and costs of projects have increased

When presenting the Plan to the National Development Council, the Planning Commission laid special stress on the conditions that in its view should be fulfilled for the successful implementation of a plan of the magnitude proposed I should like to set these briefly

INCREASED PRODUCTION

In the first place there should be increased production, especially agricultural production The Planning Commission considered that the increase in agricultural production should be of the order of 40 per cent at the end of the Plan period so that besides meeting the country s needs exports might be built up during the later years of the Plan to assist the foreign exchange position

Secondly special efforts should be made to increase the internal resources available for the Plan In particular there should be an intensive drive for small savings organized so as to reach every family in the country

Thirdly, a level of prices should be maintained which would be fair to producers and consumers and will ensure that the development programmes can be carried out without setting in motion inflationary trends

As regards agricultural production, the Planning Commission had a series of talks with State Governments as the result of which they have agreed to increases of the order of about 80 per cent Broadly speaking the programmes are for systematic utilization of irrigation facilities — already created and to be created in the coming years — and the adoption of improved techniques of agriculture like the use of approved seeds fertilizers organic and green manures etc

OWN PLAN FOR VILLAGE

In every village a village panchayat and co-operative should be set up through which it will be ensured that every family will have a plan for increasing agricultural production for which it will be assisted Every village will thus have its own plan and set up for itself standards of performance for which the panchayat and the co-operative will accept responsibility Generally speaking the programmes I have mentioned are gaining momentum in the current year but there is in every State much leeway to make up in the remaining years of the Plan

In industrial production the results have been encouraging and with increases in agricultural production there will be a further impetus to industrial production.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

I now come to the question of financial

resources I do not propose to speak on taxation policies in the Centre and in the States The additional taxation meaures of the Central Government are familiar to all of us Individual State Governments have programmes of taxation to which they are giving effect

There are however aspects of this subject which I feel I should mention The Taxation Inquiry Commission has referred to the large-scale evasion that takes place in income tax and sales taxes It is hoped that public opinion will assert itself strongly against these evasions and that the administrations will become more and more effective in their methods of checking them

Another disquieting feature is the large arrears that have been allowed to accumulate in several States in land revenue, fertilizer and other loans and the delays that are occurring in giving effect to the schemes for the assessment and levy of betterment taxes where these have fallen due I am afraid these are taking place on a scale large enough to upset Plan calculations Here again I hope that improvement will take place as soon as possible by more efficient measures and the education of the people and of village panchayats and co-operatives in their responsibilities

SMALL SAVINGS

By far, however the most important programme we have in the field of financial resources is the organization of an intensive drive for small savings which will reach every family in the country This has now become extremely important as the programme of States loans originally envisaged cannot be carried out in the present conditions and has to be replaced by a bigger effort for small savings

On the third point about price levels it is not necessary to dilate at any length The price situation is continuing to cause serious concern The general index of wholesale prices rose by 8 3 per cen between June 1956 and June 1057 This was on top of a rise of 18 8 per cent in 1955 56 It is obvious that the Plan cannot be implemented unless the nation recognizes the need for and accepts the minimum controls called for to maintain prices which would be fair to producers and consumers and which would make possible an expanding economy

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

There is another important subject which I would like to mention In an under developed economy suffering from unemployment and under employment programmes for harnessing the unutilized energy in the countryside for carrying out works of benefit to the community are of the highest value

In the N E S and Community Project areas much is being done in this respect and *shramdan* weeks are becoming popular In the coming years these efforts should be organized with the aim of building up permanent assets for villages like irrigation works afforestation and soil conservation fuel plantations improved village pastures etc A five year programme should be prepared for each N E S block in which programmes of works for (i) individual villages (ii) groups of villages and (iii) the entire block should be prepared on a coordinated basis and each village authority should carry out its own share of this comprehensive plan

I hope that what I have said brings out the vital role of the Community Development movement Its main function is to assist people in their efforts to increase production and savings and in other ways to assume the responsibilities involved in carrying out the Plan This movement has hitherto been confined to rural areas but the methods for which it stands and its programme are capable of application to urban areas

(A I R Talk)

STALE FOOD

I can t bear to see someone reading a morning paper in evening To me that paper has been a corpse for hours I once saw a man read—with apparent enjoyment — a Sunday newspaper on a Thursday It ruined my day
—*Lesl e Thomas a Journalist on the B B C*

STEERING CLEAR OF DANGER

The Magnetic needle always points to the north, whatever the direction of the ship s sailing hence it is that the ship does not lose her course If the mind of man be always turned towards God he will steer clear of every danger — *SRI RAMAKRISHNA*

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SECRETS OF THE SUN

By ARTHUR C, CLARKE

The nearest star is the sun It took the human race quite a few thousand years to discover this fact for no objects could seem more unlike than the dazzling burning sun and the coldly scintillating stars It is the sun's extreme closeness—a trifling 93 million miles—that makes the difference and makes the sun so overwhelmingly important to us

The amount of energy we receive from this nearest star is enormous roughly equivalent to a one kilowatt electric heater on every square yard of our planet s surface And the earth itself intercepts only a minute fraction of the sun's rays most of the energy goes rushing past into space Where does all this energy come from ?

In the Victorian era, a splendid battle developed between astronomers and geologists The problem was this no source of energy known to science could possibly have kept the sun going for the periods of time the geologists said the earth had existed If the sun were made of coal for example it would have burnt itself out in a couple of thousand years The astronomers racked their brains and at last decided that the sun obtained its energy from its slow contraction under gravity

But if the sun were contracting, it must once have been bigger and calculations showed that 50 million years earlier it would have embraced the earth This obviously set a limit to the age of the earth Geologists pointed out however that 50 100 even 500 million years were not long enough for the changes our planet has seen—mountains worn away chalk beds miles thick that had been laid down on the beds of vanished seas They told the astronomers to look for a few more *noughts*

Not until the discovery of radioactivity did astronomers realize that gigantic stores of energy were locked up in the atoms themselves and that the sun was able to tap that energy, which was sufficient to keep it shining for thousands of millions of years But how does the sun tap the energy of matter ?

Many of the ordinary elements are present in the sun Some elements—radium for example—are naturally unstable and continuously give over energy until they have decayed into less spendthrift substances such as lead But radium could not account for such a vast generation of power over so long a period the sun must have learnt the secret of releasing energy from ordinary matter

The first major clue to that secret came in 1868 when the newly developed spectroscope revealed an element in the sun not yet discovered on earth The new element was named ' helium , and after an intensive search it was found in our atmosphere in minute quantities

We know now that helium is the ash left when atoms of hydrogen are fused in the furnace of the sun This type of burning is infinitely fiercer than ordinary combustion it is an atomic rather than a chemical process and takes place deep within the sun under pressures and temperatures beyond imagination

Helium and hydrogen are vastly more abundant in the sun than all the other elements put together Every second about four million tons of matter are converted into energy to equal this output, we would have to explode 80 000 coal trucks full of TNT every second The released energy batters its way up to the surface of the sun, hundreds of miles above Then in the form of light, and other radiations it spreads out into space

No man has ever seen the sun or ever will Only a small part of its radiation—the narrow band of visible light—leaks down through the earth s atmosphere which filters out the ultra violet and X rays that would otherwise continually bombard us Without this protection we would all die in a few minutes from acute sunburn Much of the efforts in the building of earth satellite rockets is concerned with attempts to measure all the sun s radiations before they enter the atmosphere This work could have immediate practical consequences for the solar rays absorbed in the upper atmosphere have a great, though still unknown, effect on the weather and on shortwave radio communication. At times the sun sends out sudd n spurts of ultra violet light that causes intense elecrification of the upper air and long distance radio circuits are disrupted.

In recent years it has been possible to make motion picture films of the surface of the sun and by speeding them up several hundred times to project on the screen the life story of cataclysmic solar events which may occupy hours of time and multiple millions of cubic miles of space Some of those

films are awe inspiring they show immense fountains of glowing gases spurting to heights of a hundred thousands miles, bridges of incandescent gases which could span a dozen earths forming and crumbling exact replicas of A bomb bursts—but a thousand times as large—shooting up into space

Watching these films, you see the action of forces completely beyond our understanding A slanting jet of incandescent gas, for example, will shoot out on a long flat trajectory, reach its apex and then whip back along its original path—as if a shell at the peak of its flight decided to return to the gun And sometimes, thousands of miles above the sun s surface cascades of glowing matter will pour down from no apparent sources as if they were created high in the solar atmosphere

Since the sun is purely gaseous it is surprising that its surface is so sharply defined Seen through the telescope its edge is a perfect circle One reason for the sharpness of the sun s edge is its intense gravity 28 times that of the earth On the sun a 12-stone man would weigh over two tons

Although many stars wax and wane in brilliance, the sun s output of heat and light had changed little during the course of human history But what of the future? What will happen when the sun starts to run out of fuel about the year A D 10 000 000 000? The obvious assumption would be that the sun will gradually cool down to a dull red and finally gutter out into extinction But the obvious assumption is not the correct one The sun is not cooling down, it is warming up

As the sun uses up its hydrogen fuel and the helium "ash accumulates round its core, the rate of reaction will increase Like a gambler who bets more and more frantically as he approaches the end of his resources the sun will go out in a final blaze of glory Within a span of a mere five million years it will increase its brilliance a hundredfold melting down the earth and the inner planets into balls of glowing lava Then it will collapse swiftly to a tiny star only a few thousand miles in diameter It will still be bright, but it will give out little more heat than the full moon does today The minute star which finally gutters to extinction will not be anything we would recognize as the sun.

So at least, runs the current theory but to claim that it is an accurate description of what must happen would be rash Even when we have attained a complete understanding of the processes taking place inside the sun, we cannot be sure that external factors—clouds of interstellar dust into which it may run for example—may not write new and unexpected chapters in its history At any rate we need not worry about the sun blowing up or going out for the next few thousand years

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DO YOU KNOW

Housing in India—2 (Rural)

There are at present 5,58 089 villages in India with a population of 29 5 crore and there are about 5 4 crore houses to accommodate this population

Nearly 5 0 crore such houses need be rebuilt or substantially improved

A large number of villages have to be provided with wider streets better drainage, school buildings playgrounds and community centres This will involve an expenditure running into several thousand crores of rupees

The Rural Housing scheme which has recently been announced is for this reason based on the principle of aided self help The housing programme will be mainly confined to villages in suitable Community Development and Extension Service blocks

Other conditions being favourable preference will be given to those villages the majority of whose residents are willing to improve or rebuild their houses (on aided self help) based on the master plan which will be drawn up for the village by the State Government.

The houses will be designed and built on a modest scale using local building materials procured through village co-operatives.

To conduct guide and control this programme efficiently each State Government will set up a rural housing cell This cell will prepare village lay outs evolve economic designs for individual houses having regard to the use of local materials and climatic conditions and give technical advice to the local authorities

At the centre the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply have already set up a Rural Housing Cell with the object of studying various problems in this field and co-ordinating the work of cells in the States

Ernest Hemingway: The Man and His Work

By Dr PHILIP YOUNG
(Kansas State College, U S A)

Ernest Hemingway is very probably America s most famous and influential living writer of fiction. His style his hero (that is to say the *protagonists of many of his works*, who so resemble each other that we may speak of them in the singular) his 'manner and ' attitude are very widely recognized—not just in America, but through translation in France, Italy Russia and elsewhere And everywhere his work has become recognized it has had its effect on other writers He has also a great reputation as a colourful and exciting human being and his every escapade has for over a quarter century, been duly reported in the press But neither he nor his work is as well understood as it might be and the purpose of this short account of him is to help increase the understanding of a very important and very unusual American writer

The ' key' to Hemingway, insofar as there is one, lies waiting in his first significant book It posed as a volume of short stories, and appeared in 1925 it was called *In Our Time* Very probably the author intended this title as a sardonic allusion to a phrase from the Church of England s Book of Common Prayer—' Give peace in our time O Lord At any rate the most striking thing about the volume is that there is no peace at all in the stories The next most striking thing about them (long unremarked, for some curious reason) *is that half of the stories are* devoted to the spotty but careful development of a crucial but little understood character named Nick Adams These stories are arranged in the chronological order of his boyhood and young manhood and are intimately related

The first story about Nick is called Indian Camp A close and very careful reading of this story will show that Hemingway is not primarily interested here in events He is interested *in their effect on the little boy* who witnessed the whole thing For the moment the events do not seem to *have* any effect on the boy But later on he is a very badly scared and nervous young man and here Hemingway is relating to us one of the reasons why that is so

There follow several other stories about Nick Adams and then much later in the book there is a little sketch, less than a page long, that tells us that 'Nick is in the First World War, that he has been' wounded and that he has made a ' separate peace with the enemy—*is not fighting for his country* (or any other) any more. It would be quite impossible to exaggerate the importance of this short scene in an understanding of Hemingway and his work It will be duplicated by another protagonist named Frederic Henry in the famous novel *A Farewell to Arms* and it *will serve as the high point in the lives of all* of Hemingway s heroes—one way or another—for at least the next quarter century

Nick s serious injury does two things for *In Our Time* First the wound culminates, climaxes and epitomizes the wounds he has been getting as a boy growing up in the *American Midwest And from here on* the Hemingway hero will appear to us as a wounded man—wounded not only physically but—as soon becomes clear—psychologically as well Second the fact that Nick and his friend also wounded have made a "separate peace Not patriots marks the beginning of the long break with organized society in general that last Hemingway and his hero through several books to-come, and into the late 1930s Indeed the last story in this volume, called "*Big Two Hearted River* is a kind of forecast of these things Obscure till one sees the point—and almost completely so (Hemingway complained in 1950 that the tale was 25 years old and had still not been understood by anyone)—it is really a very simple story It is the study of a young man who has been wounded in the war who is in escape of everyone all by himself on a fishing trip he is suffering from what used to be called ' shell shock he is trying desperately to keep from going out of his mind

In his next two collections of short stories *Men without Women* (1927) and *Winner Take Nothing* (1933)—Hemingway included five more stories about Nick Adams which fill *in some* of the gaps in his sketchy career, but do not substantially change the picture we have of him already He is a sensitive honest, virile 'out door young man he has a *lot of* ' nerve, and he is very ' nervous as well Soon and under other names in other books he is going to be known half the world over as the Hemingway hero for all of these men have been shaped by Nick, have had his

childhood, adolescence and young manhood He is the big, tough, outdoor man and he is also the wounded man He will die a thousand times before his death, as Shakespeare puts it, but from his wounds he will never recover as long as Hemingway lives and records his adventures

The New "Code' Hero

Now it is clear that something was needed to bind these wounds, and there is a consistent character—he also appears first in Hemingway's short stories—who has that function This figure is not Hemingway himself in disguise (which the Hemingway Hero is), indeed he is to be distinguished from the hero We generally call him the "code hero' —this because he represents a code according to which the hero, if he could learn it, would be able to live properly in a world of violence, disorder and misery The code hero introduces, then, and exemplifies certain principles of honour and courage which in a life of tension and pain make a man a man and enable him to conduct himself well in the losing battle that is life—to show, in Hemingway's famous phrase for it "grace under pressure The best and best known of these code heroes appears however, in Hemingway's most recent novel He is the old man of *The Old Man and the Sea* The point about him is that he behaves perfectly—honourably, with great courage and endurance—while losing to the sharks the gigantic fish he has caught This Hemingway seems to be saying, is life you lose of course, what counts is how you conduct yourself while you are being defeated

The three matters already discussed—the wound the break from society the code (and a working adjustment of them)—are the subjects of all of Hemingway's significant work outside the short stories This comes to ten book length pieces, six novels, a burlesque, a book on big game hunting one on bullfighting, and a play The hope is that the pattern already set up will clarify their meanings

The burlesque—a "satirical novel —came first. It was called *The Torrents of Spring* (1926) and is a parody of Sherwood Anderson's novel *Dark Laughter* (1925) It is a rather amusing performance, but it has no relation to anything else Hemingway has written it has never had many readers and we would not be justified in taking time to discuss it. However Hemingway's first novel *The Sun Also Rises* appeared later in the same year and this book re introduces us to the hero He is named Jake Barnes, and he, too, is wounded. He has also broken from society and the usual middle class ways he lives in Paris with an international group of expatriates a dissolute collection of amusing but aimless people—all of them in one way or another, blown out of the paths of ordinary life by the war

Hemingway's next book was another novel, called *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) and it explains how the characters of *The Sun Also Rises*—and the hero, particularly—got the way they are. The book is a combination of love-story and war novel In the course of it the hero now called Lt Frederic Henry, is wounded in the war as was Nick Adams (the wound is in the knee which is where Hemingway himself was most badly hit) He falls in love with an English nurse, while recuperating and when he is returned to the front he is forced to desert the army in which he has been fighting in order to save his life He escapes to Switzerland with the nurse who is now pregnant with his child, and there she dies in childbirth He is left at the end, with nothing A man is trapped Hemingway seems to be saying He is trapped biologically and he is trapped socially, either way it can only end badly and there are no other ways Once again, this is a beautifully written book The prose is clean fresh, hard and wonderful the people ring true the construction—which ties together two stories that seldom seem to mix well, love and war—is perfection. But the message again, is a desperate one.

The connection between Hemingway and his hero has always been intimate, and in view of this pessimism it is perhaps not surprising that the next two books of this author find the hero—Hemingway himself now without disguise—pretty much at the end of his rope The books are *Death in the Afternoon* (1932) and *Green Hills of Africa* (1935) and neither of them is very important

Putting the pieces back together was for Hemingway a long and painful process His next book, a novel called *To Have and Have Not* (1937) was the first big step This was not a good novel—at least not for this writer But it is a book in which its author clearly shows that he has learned something

War In Spain a Subject

It seems to have been the civil war in Spain that brought Hemingway back into the world of other people and back from his despair He fought, informally, in that war, on the Loyalist side, and his next full length

work was a play called *The Fifth Column* (1938), which praises the fighters with whom he was associated, and declares his faith in their cause The hero, who appears here as a newspaperman who is really a spy, has come a long way from the hero—so like him in every other way—who decided in *A Farewell to Arms* that such faiths and causes were "obscene

And Hemingway s next book, a novel called *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), showed that he and the hero, meant what they had said The novel itself deals with three days in the life of Hemingway hero, now named Robert Jordan. He, too is fighting as an American volunteer, in the Spanish civil war He has the job of blowing up a bridge and he accomplishes it he is killed in the end

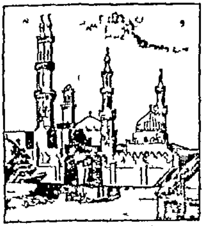
For Whom the Bell Tolls is not a flawless book, for one thing it has a rather senti mental—or at any rate a very Romantic—love story for another it contains a good deal of rather hazy political thinking which Hemingway is not particularly good at But it is a very good novel, and was his best book since *A Farewell to Arms*

Following this novel Hemingway lapsed into a silence that lasted for ten years—chiefly because of his non literary activities in the Second World War And when he broke this silence in 1950 with his next book, a novel called *Across the River and into the Trees*, the death of his once great talent was very widely advertised by the critics and reviewers.

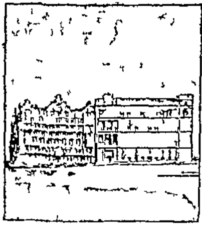
But the critics who thought they saw the death of Hemingway s talent instead of just his hero, in this book happily proved to be very much mistaken for his next book, another novel called *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952) was almost universally accepted as a triumph and brought its author the Nobel Prize for Literature. The award was just if *somewhat belated, perhaps*

The book signalizes extraordinary change *in Hemingway—but one with a long evolution* from the days of total despair A reverence for life s struggle, and for mankind, has descended on him like the gift of grace on the religious And the knowledge that a simple man is capable of such dignity decency and even heroism as this old man possesses—and that his struggle can be seen in heroic terms—is itself perhaps the greatest victory that Hemingway has won After finishing the book its author remarked to someone. "It s as though I had gotten finally what I had been working for all my life

DID YOU KNOW . . .



Probably the oldest educa tional institution in the world is the Egyptian University of Al Azhar According to the Egyptian Education Bureau Al Azhar was first establish ed as an academy over 950 years ago



The highest capacity pri son in the world is Lu bianka Jail in Moscow It has an estimated turn over of 80 000 prisoners per week.



John Banvard s "Ponorama of the Mississippi was the largest painting ever executed Show ing the Mississippi River for 1 200 miles in a strip 15 000 feet in length and 12 feet wide, it was completed in 1846 The gigantic painting which was housed on rollers is believed to have been destryed in a barn fire at Coldspring Harbor, New York in 1896

INDIAN WORDS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By ARTHUR SOUZA-GODINHO

English is perhaps, the most receptive of languages borrowing without fuss or ado words from the farthest corners of the globe They hardly strike a jarring note, dovetailing flawlessly like an intricate pattern into the body of the language

A few weeks ago a report was published from Poona of the Bombay Government s decision to hold an annual drama festival in order to encourage the revival of the decaying *tamasha* tradition in the Poona region

Some time earlier the word *totem* also appeared in a newspaper, referring to the 125 foot high pole, erected at Victoria in British Columbia, to commemorate the 89th anniversary of Canada s confederation A few weeks later the word *loot* was used in a heading to describe an attack on a granary by a mob in Bihar

About the same time the term *taboo* figured in a report expressing the gist of a resolution passed by Burmese women opposing marriages with foreigners

The word *taboo*, of Polynesian derivation, is as good an example as any of the many terms absorbed from various languages into English, where they have thoroughly been acclimatised and efficiently serve the requirements of daily speech. They are irreplaceable and add to the expressiveness of the tongue

Perhaps the Indian languages—Hindustani Bengali Kanarese Marathi Malayalam and Tamil—have made the richest contribution to English in the modern era This fact is easily understandable in view of the long and intimate connection of the British with this country, in both a ruling and trading capacity

Thus, not only administrative but also trading terms of Indian origin have acquired through usage in commercial and official correspondence rights of full citizenship in the English language.

Today they enjoy the same status as the purest Anglo Saxon words and are not considered in any way inferior to words of Dutch French, German Norse, Italian, Latin or Greek origin.

An excellent example of an Indian word endowed with this high status is afforded by the familiar English vocable *punch*, which no amount of philological ingenuity will ever link with a Bacchic decoction specially brewed in India in the old days for some exclusively Burra Sahib s club

This nectar as those who have been fortunate enough to imbibe it will recall, was made from five ingredients, including spirits sugar and spices Hence it was called *panch* (five)

Too lazy to open his mouth sufficiently to pronounce it correctly the Englishman Anglicised the word into punch This version (corruption?) Dickens has enshrined for all time, in English literature for we find in the Pickwick Papers' that the drink so called proved so tempting to Mr Pickwick

Like punch there is another purely Indian word which has found its way into English literature Readers of Swift s Hints on Polite Conversation may recall the sentence O! miss you must give your *vardi* too The word *vardi* here has variously been explained While some believe that it is a mutilation of the French expression *par dieu* others hold that it is a distortion of verdict.

It is however quite likely that the word is the common Gujerati word vardi meaning an order and that it was imported into English polite conversation by some Anglo-Indian who had returned to England in the days of Swift two centuries ago from Surat, where the English had a factory and were firmly established in business

We are quite familiar with many such words which, in print, are not set in a distinctive type to call attention to their exotic nature. They are expressive avoiding the cumbrous periphrasis which might otherwise, have been necessary to convey effectively the intended thought or idea.

The early English explorers buccaneers traders and colonisers did not scorn, in their hauteur to enrich their own vocabulary by drawing liberally on the languages of those with whom they came into contact Territorial conquests and pecuniary aggrandisement were accompanied by philological acquisitions.

John Company

A curious process marked the absorption of Indian words by Englishmen into their vocabulary during the days of John Company for they endeavoured to discover English words bearing some sort of a resemblance to the Indian words they heard The process was, however, not one sided as the Indians did likewise

The expression *John Company* itself furnished a capital illustration of the process.

The phrase seems on the face of it, to be impeccable English but it is in reality, an almost undetectable farrago of Hindustani and English

'John C-mp-ny' was, as Stanley Lane Poole observed long ago, o iginally *Jahan Kumpany* (Company of the World) the name given by the natives of India to the United East India Company ' The vernacular phrase was expressive, and the early English traders soon Anglicised it.

Some of us might, at one time or another in either conversation or print, come across the expression "quite the cheese to refer to an object or an article that comes up to one s expectation or is of a good quality Cheese here has no connection whatsoever with the dairy product, but it is the English version of the Hindustani *chiz*, meaning something superb

This is well brought out in the common Hindi expression *koi chiz hai*, as for example when it is used to refer to a girl with a comely figure

Likewise an Indian origin is associated with the impolite word in a phrase generally considered to smack of blasphemy The final word in the phrase "Don t care a damn has no connection whatsoever with the oppro brious term damn but has been traced to dam a copper coin which was worth about a fortieth of a rupee

Striking examples of Indian words thus absorbed into English are sola topee gharry tamtom, bap-re and tinpai. Sola in the ex pression sola topee is derived from the Hindustani *shola* meaning pith

Indifferent to etymological niceties the early English residents altered sola into solar (stemming from the Latin sol—sun) in order that solar topee might suggest to their ears by sound and spelling the proper significance of a sun helmet.

Hardly a day passes without the appearance of familiar Indian words in journals published in English in our country Pick up any day s issue of such journals and we are sure to light on such words as *mahatma khadilar ahimsa sari charkha lathi, dharma, yoga,* and *harijan.* The list is by no means complete

These words have been very much to the fore in daily speech in our generation They were unceremoniously transferred to the printed page first hesitatingly as they were within marks of quotation or in italics to indicate their in with normal English words Soon this formality was dropped and the words by usage, became standard English

British Press correspondents in our country in the days of the civil disobedience movement in the early thirties had no qualms about using them in their despatches with parenthetical English equivalents—thus *lathi* explained by bludgeon and *sigree* by brazier. So the words became as familiar to the Englishman as his bacon and eggs as he pored over the morning s newspaper at breakfast.

Some of the words figuring repeatedly in news reports were used to designate weapons forged in the arsenal of non violence to cripple his business The Englishman soon learnt the meaning of the strange words he became intimate with them and he put them into circulation with the same alacrity as he did his manufactured wares for a live shopkeeper loves nothing more than to popularise the latest novelties

Frequently figuring in the vocabulary of Anglo-Indians were such words as chaprasi darzi mali bungalow sowar, khidmutgar, chota hazri. chutney punkah, gharry, jodhpurs mufti khaki puttee, shikar, ghat, jungle, khud, machan dooli mahout, gadi, chowky mugger mussuck and mahseer

Yet earlier times when the Englishman was feeling his way about the country and was primarily a trader and not an official saw him enlarge his vocabulary with words relating to persons or things he daily encountered

Absorption

To this era belong such words as Brahmin, pandit rajah nawab, zenana purdah, sadhu molvi kotwal pooja, bhang, gumlah curry mulligtawny toddy, pariah mali dharamshala mofussil loot, swastika ekka, dastoor thug bandicoot moudan charpoy and teapoy (from tinpoi) and satrangi

The number of Indian words which have thus passed into common English parlance is legion. No Englishman, however, much imbued with patriotic pride and a sense of linguistic purity, will be disposed to consider them foreign to his tongue any more than he would such words as amuck sarong and gecko (of Malayan origin) divan juleep, baksheesh and siambok (Persian) tomahawk, totem and wampun (North American Indian) canoe (Haytian hula (Hawaiian) hoodoo (Afri

(Continued on 44)

ECCENTRICITIES OF AUTHORS

By RALPH MIDDLETON

Writing a novel is in itself a difficult enough task. Yet, throughout the ages authors have taxed their ingenuity in setting themselves handicaps which have turned their works into monumental literary exercises An excellent example of this juggling with words occurs in a novel written by Ernest Vincent Wright an American He decided to write his book without using the letter ' e

To make his task easier, he puts the e on his typewriter out of action so that each time he was about to use it, he was forced to stop and think of alternative words or phrases When you think that nearly every verb written in the past tense requires an ' e you have some idea of the juggling that Wright went through in the course of his writing His novel reads smoothly, even though he denied himself the use of pronouns (he, 'she and "them ') and, most important of all, the definite article, the '

Adventures

The seventeenth century Spanish writer, Lope de Vega, went one better than Wright and wrote five novels each one of which omitted the use of one vowel De Vega, incidentally, was one of the world s most prolific writers even though he is not generally recognised as such He wrote no less than 1 800 plays, which, together with his five novels brought the total of his published writing to some 23 000 000 lines Quite an output when you consider that it all had to be written in longhand !

The Greek writer, Tryphiodorus also went in for literary exercises in a big way He wrote 24 poems telling the story of the adventures of Ulysses and in each poem he omitted one letter of the alphabet. Pindarus who wrote way back in 500 B C. was also fond of juggling with letters He composed a poem of some 46 stanzas in which there was not one letter ' s

Hearing of this particular piece of juggling, an American Baptist preacher James Cargile recently wrote a 13 000 word book in which every single word began with the letter ' s This is not the only case of one literary exercise answered by another There have been quite a few instances.

In reply to the e less novel written by Wright, Lord Holland set himself the task of writing a book in which every word contained the letter "e ' Poets are also fascinated by this kind of jugglery One poem for instance runs to 26 lines each of which is composed in alphabetical succession Thus the poem starts off

An Austrian army awfully arrayed
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade
Cossack commanders canonading come
Dealing destruction s devastating doom

and so on

This type of poem is quite a marathon piece of composition but prose writers go in for a different type of marathon The prize for marathon sentences surely goes to the French novelist Victor Hugo, who, in his classic book "Les Miserables ' actually managed to construct a sentence which ran to more than two and a half pages of type. In this mammoth sentence were 823 words interspersed with 93 comas, 51 semi colons and four dashes.

Legal phraseology often runs into marathon sentences One such instance, achieved by the city council of Cincinnati in the United States bears commenting on. This epic of verbosity contained a sentence which ran to no less than 20 000 words—about one quarter the length of the average novel ! One wonders whether this particular resolution made much sense

On a slightly different level are Members of Parliament. They can be extraordinarily long winded—no matter what their nationality! One such instance is that of an Australian M P who asked a question about whether a Royal Commission was going to be set up to investigate a particular matter

This man was not mean with words His question ran to 530 words and included no less than 26 sub-sections The reply he got from Mr Menzies the Australian Prime Minister was a model of brevity He merely rose to his feet and answered No !

Marathons

But, getting back to literary marathons, one must mention the colossal work that has only recently been completed by Professor Arnold Toynbee He calls it A Study of History ' and its 3,250 000 words are published in ten volumes Professor Toynbee started writing this work in 1929 which means that it has taken him more than 25 years to complete this particular marathon.

Modern novelists no longer write the marathon length books that were popular a century or so ago Samuel Richardson s novel, "Clarissa Harlowe, runs to well over 1 000 000 words in eight volumes It might have had a certain amount of success when it was first published, but twentieth century authors no longer think in terms of writing such "monster' novels

Yet, two of the world s greatest and most popular novels Tolstoy s War and Peace, and Cervantes "Don Quixote, both run to great lengths 'War and Peace contains about 615 000 words and Don Quixote 461,000 words

Although the modern novel is shorter in length, authors are getting paid at a very much higher rate than they used to be Take the case of Nicholas Monsarrat author of 'The Cruel Sea. He has earned about £200 000 from this one work which means he has been paid at the rate of £1 per word 'Very nice says Monsarrat, "until the tax collector claimed 18 shillings out of every pound !

Refreshment

Nothing is known of what the tax man claimed from Ernest Hemingway when he sold a short story to a Hollywood film company in 1945 This story ran to 3 500 words and Hemingway received no less than £250 000 for it—the highest sum ever paid to an author for so many (or so few !) words.

Arnold Bennett, one of the greatest literary figures of the earlier part of this century, forced himself at one stage of his career to write 1 000 000 words a year Anthony Trollope the novelist used a stop watch to make sure that he kept himself to his target of writing 250 words every 15 minutes

This he usually managed to do before he had his breakfast every morning at the time when he was still a Post Office official In direct contrast to this was the method that Joseph Conrad—one of the greatest English stylists of all time—employed when he wrote He thought he had achieved a lot when he wrote 350 words a day But those 350 words were invariably almost perfect

Robert Louis Stevenson was a writer who went in for speed in a big way He wrote his 64 000 word novel Kidnapped in six days Voltaire the great French satirist completed his classic novel 'Candide in exactly three days

But the prize for speed must surely go to Edgar Wallac who wrote his novel The Devil s Man ' in one sitting With several secretaries working in shifts and a dictaphone, Wallace dictated nonstop for 60 hours, stopping only for refreshment.

Alexandre Dumas, author of the universally loved series of novels The Count of Monte Cristo and the Three Musketeers," is said to have writen more than any other man. There are 12 000 volumes signed by Dumas and although it is not strictly true that he wrote every single line (he was the first man to employ ghost writers ') it is certainly true to say that his was the motivating genius behind this enormous output.

He was often working on four novels at a time which, together with the serials he wrote for the two leading newspapers in Paris brought his personal output up to that of at least ten writers !

Brevity

Quite a few writers believe in brevity A Dutch physician Dr Herman Boerhave, once wrote a book containing 15 words After his death this book hitherto unread fetched, as a rarity the phenomenal price of £3 000 The buyer must have known what he was doing as 99 of the book s 100 pages were blank The work quite simply read 'Keep your head cool, your feet warm and you will make the best doctor poor !

A Frenchman published a book in the first half of this century called 'Should a Woman be Loved ? The entire text of this book ran to five words ' It depends on the woman

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(Continued from page 42)

can) jihad jirga, ghoul hashish assassin and hamam (Arabic) kimono ju jutsu and bushido (Japanese) tea kotow mahjong and whangee (Chinese) balai laka kulak and artel (Russian)

Words thus borrowed are today part and parcel of the English language which would be very much the poorer if some linguistic fanatic were suddenly to take it into his head to purge such terms out of his dictionary from considerations of philologic l purism.

Fortunately the English people have at no time betrayed any anxiety to rid their tongue of neologisms

Englishmen have never known anything like the French Academy or the Florentine Delia Crusca to arbitrate before the incorporation of a word into their lexicon. Usage is enough English is the world s most hospitable language, and this accounts for its opulence copiousness and vitality ♦♦♦

THE FACTS OF LIFE

By JAMES L HYMES, Jr

To do a good job of teaching you have to know the facts of life Not only the usual facts But the laws if you will—that is a strict firm word—that governs what youngsters must do because they are human, because they are alive, growing These are the facts of life that have the greatest significance for those of us who live with children, parents and teachers

There are many such facts Research uncovers them But they stick out and show in youngsters behaviour teachers and parents uncover them too We become aware of them from listening watching seeing what goes on child after child, year after year The more you read the more you see, the more you come to know This is what they are like this is how they have to behave this is what they can do and this is what they cannot

These are controlling facts No youngster decides I will be this way His bones decide for him His nervous system does His whole human heredity makes the behaviour imperative There are areas of freedom and of free will There are points where will power and determination can make the decision. There are many instances where choice enters in—a youngster simply wants or prefers a certain path of action And instances where education is the answer—a child has been taught to act a certain way

But a whole deep powerful part of life is blocked off from persuasion, fenced off from arguments untouchable by lures even unaffected by punishment. These ways of acting are bred into the person, an unchangeable part of his being These are the facts of life we have to know about, and face and make our peace with

We ignore such facts at our peril Disregarded, our teaching cannot get over our efforts cannot take, we work in vain We ignore such facts at youngsters peril The laws disregarded, the children pay a price which can be painful a price ranging from steady discomfort to a damaging sense of unworthiness

One such fact is that *each child preserves himself* He seeks first and foremost as a matter of survival the nourishment he has to have because he is a human. Food? Yes And sleep and air But humans need other kinds of sustenance as well love respect attention acceptances a sense of growing and achieving the feeling of being needed

Call this their psychological food. It comes in many different packages But you can sum it up like this A child has to feel good about himself He has to have a reason to be glad he is who he is He must feel good and then he can be good

Fortunately most of us get enough of what we need to feed on—physical stuff the more intangible psychological vitamins But this may be unfortunate because it stops us from seeing that humans do not die easily We fight for life when need be Most of us get along sufficiently well so that life is not a battle. But the fact is always there We will preserve ourselves if we have to Good ways or bad, nice ways or not, approved disapproved, we will strive to get what we have to have

This effort always comes first We cannot give ourselves to other jobs at hand until it has first been reasonably well settled This rounded selfpreservation—not food alone not just water and air—is a built in instinctive first "choice

Another key factor is that *each child acts his age* A youngster cannot move far beyond the time he has had in which to mature The human is not unlike our seasons Six months into the year and the days will be warm six months further and the snow falls Temperature and precipitation follow their appointed rounds, not free to change to meet individual desire Just so the human moves and changes, and in all of his capacities Six months into life and certain behaviours have to take place Six years and the old ways are sloughed off New behaviours occur compelled by the fixed orbits of growth and doomed in turn to be replaced

We might well wish for a different child before us just as we often wish for a summer day or for rain gently falling It might be better to have a child less active more self-controlled, better able to remember, more capable of enthusing about symbols and generalities or in a hundred other ways better able to take what we want to teach him. But just as everyone complains about the weather but no one does anything about it so too, no one can change the child's basic underlying physiological structure This is a determinant of how he will think, what he can respond to what will excite him and what will leave him cold

There is one consolation and in it the challenge That every year like every season has its uses Always there are things youngsters *can do* Always even in infancy Never is there a useless period in growing a stage just for marking time Nor is there ever a mortgaged period a time promised for tomorrow no good now except as it gets the child ready for something yet to come

At every moment there are experiences, rich and educationally significant and worth while in themselves which children have grown enough to utilise But we have to be nimble enough to provide them We must do the adjusting—the child cannot. Not because he is lazy Not because he does not try And not because of willfulness and stubborn ness Because he is human and this is a fact of life.

The consolation and companion challenge exist too with the human search for satisfac tions These needed nutrients cannot come to children out of vacuum There is no separate isolated place to which children "go to come back filled There need not be—there cannot be—a wasted waiting time while youngsters off somewhere get what they have to have The food for self preservation—the normal diet and the make up foods—comes to child ren through the daily experiences of living with people working together sharing life.

But again, we must be the nimble ones The living can be good living the kind a school can be proud of But we must shape that living and guide it so there is a steady flow to certain youngsters of the special kinds of vitamins that they need The flow cannot be left to chance A mature adult glad to see youngsters get what they need plans carefully with individuals in mind

This is to say a third fact of life *Each child is an individual* different from all others unique and very special He is an unusual mixture of his heredity of his past and present living Nothing identical has ever exist ed nothing identical ever will He may be almost like many others he will share many things in common. But—this is the wonder and the glory of life—he is himself *different*

The whole setting of the teaching job lures us into seeing people in their commonness We teach children in groups. Our classes are large We are teachers not tutors group workers, not individual counsellors But the whole set of the human insists See *me* in *my*

Fortunately there is an important consola tion here too Youngsters do not ask for perfection from us They would need per fection the finely exact adjustment, were they inanimate But these are facts of life The child is working too to get the satisfaction he needs to act his age to be himself He asks from us, not super human skills but very human effort. With a decent try on our part, he will grow well When we do all that we can he is in there trying too and he will make out

—o—

TRUTH

I am but a seeker after Truth. I claim to be making a ceaseless effort to find it. But I admit that I have not yet found it To find Truth completely is to realize oneself and one's destiny I am painfully conscious of my imperfections and therein lies all the strength I possess because it is a rare thing for a man to know his own limitations

—*Mahatma Gandhi.*

• • •

STRENGTH

Strength is the one thing needful Strength is the medicine for the world's disease. Strength is the medicine which the poor must have when tyrannized over by the rich. Strength is the medicine which the ignorant must have when oppressed by the learned. And it is the medicine that sinners must have when tyrannized over by other sinners —*Vivekananda*

• • •

ATHEISM

The old religions said that he was an atheist who did not believe in God The new religion says that he is the atheist who does not believe in himself —*Vivekananda*

• • •

WAR AND PEACE

The common notion that peace and the virtues of civil life flourished together I found to be wholly untenable Peace and the vices of civil life only flourish together We talk of peace and learning peace and plenty peace and civilization but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together on her lips, the words were peace and sensuality peace and selfishness peace and death. I found in brief that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace taught by war and deceived by peace trained by war and betrayed by peace—in a word that they were born in war and expired in peace

—*Ruskin*

Intelligence Test

(Below are given twelve questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct onswers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1. Answer the following questions

(a) My next door neighbour has had three visitors First, a doctor called, then a lawyer and then a clergy man What do you think has been happening there ?

(b) Suppose a man does something that is unkind Why do we forgive him more readily if he was angry than if he was not angry ?

(c) Why should we judge a person by what he does, and not by what he says ?

(d) Suppose you were going to undertake something very important what should you do first of all ?

2 Some of the following statements are silly Pick out the silly statements and give reasons for their being silly

(a) A boy said to me, "I have three brothers—Jack, Tom and myself'

(b) A man once said 'If I should ever grow desperate and kill myself I shall not choose a Friday to do it on for Friday is an unlucky day and brings me bad luck

(c) A man has lived all his life on a crust.

3 Study each row of numbers below and state in each case which two numbers will come next.

(a) 19 16 13
(b) 8 16 24
(c) 4, $\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ 10 $\frac{1}{16}$,

4 The following are the names of some of the famous men with letters mixed Write down the correct name in each case.

(a) A I H D N G
(b) E A O R T S S C
(c) S S K H P R E E E A A.

5 Two boys went to a garden. One of them climbed up a tree and plucked some The two boys divided the among themselves half and half But the one who had not climbed the tree gave his friend one mango more, as he had taken extra trouble Now the number of mangoes with one is double of what it is with the other

Tell how many mangoes were plucked and how they were divided

6 Complete the following analogies :—

(a) Pen is to ink as pencil is to
(b) Aeroplane is to fly as ship is to
(c) Bird is to feather as fish is to
(d) Snow is to white as sky is to
(e) Chair is to sit as bed is to

7 Make a new word by taking away only one letter and putting another in its place either in the beginning or at the end

(a) bribe (b) dark (c) know
(d) sow

8 Read this and answer the questions below

A is an odd number between 7 and 11 B is equal to 4 C is 3 smaller than B D is equal to half B E is equal to A B

(a) What is E worth ?
(b) What is $D+E$?
(c) What is $D-C$?
(d) What is $B+C+D+E-A$?
(e) What is D times A ?

9 What would be the most useful thing to do first of all if your baby brother's clothes caught fire while your mother was upstairs and you were close at hand ?

(a) Fetch some water
(b) Wrap him up tightly in a rug
(c) Run upstairs to fetch mother
(d) Telephone for doctor
(e) Open the window to admit air

10 Decide whether in your opinion, the following statements are true, usually true occasionally true or false

(a) The sun rises in the west.
(b) Pork comes from pigs
(c) Yesterday to-day was tomorrow
(d) When it snows it is winter
(e) Sun and moon can be seen at the same time
(f) All pillar boxes are red
(g) Policemen on duty wear uniform
(h) Good Friday falls in the month of April
(i) Churches are struck by lightning
(j) No girls play football

11 What mistakes has the printer made in the sentences below ?

(a) When a man goes to church to get married, his vest man accompanies him

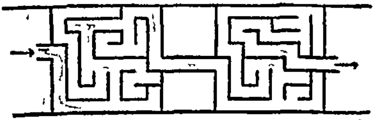
(b) Mans laughter is a very serious offence in this country

(c) Every night as he lay in bed, he wrote in his dairy an account of the day s adventures

(d) When the girl wished to marry her step-mother Mrs Jones strongly objected

(e) The kitten dolled herself up into a ball

12 How should an officer get through the following military formation ? Trace the route



—ANSWERS—

1 (a) Some one was dying
(b) Because he didn t know what he was doing
(c) Because actions speak louder than words
(d) Think it over

2 (a) He had only two brothers
(b) If he killed himself the day would not matter
(c) Not silly, because he has lived on the crust of the earth.

3 (a) 10 7 (b) 32 40 (c) 13, 1I

4 (a) Gandhi. (b) Socrates
(c) Shakespeare.

5 Six mangoes were plucked One had four and the other two

6 (a) lead (b) sail (c) fin
(d) blue (e) lie

7 (a) tribe (b) lark (c) knot
(d) son

8 (a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 1 (d) 3 (e) 11

9 Wrap him up tightly in a rug

10 (a) false (b) true. (c) true.
(d) usually true (e) occassionally
(f) usually true (g) usually true
(h) usually true. (i) occassionally true
(j) false.

11 (a) Vest should be best.
(b) Mans laughter should be manslaughter
(c) Dairy should be diary
(d) Commas after marry and Mrs Jones should be inserted
(e) Dolled should be rolled.

12. Start in the direction of the arrow on the left, going down the first street then horizontally half way Go up, turn left into the third street from the left, go up again, turn right into the second street from top go up and along the corridor connecting the two squares Coming to the middle of the second square go up, turn left go down along the line common to the first and the second street from the bottom turn left, then straight up and along the first street at the top Turn into the second street, from the right, turn left into the third street from the top and along the inner line and there is the way out.

UNDIGNIFIED FLIGHT

'I have been told that bees always crawl upwards so if one alights on your arm raise it and the bee will go up it into the air But I always had the secret dread that one day some would land on my ankle, and—not thinking to discuss this dreaded happening with the kind, calm beekeepers—I had horrific mental pictures of my beating a most undignified retreat on my hands, feet waving madly in the air and veil trailing in the dust!'

—Hazel Matthews

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge. Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare Try and see.

QUESTIONS

1 Give the names of the reorganized States of India and of the Head of each State and mention the centrally administered territories.

2 Give the names of the following —

(a) The poet who wrote the song, which has been made the National Anthem of India
(b) The first Governor General of India after Independence
(c) The first Indian Governor General of India.
(d) The first Indian Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army
(e) *The first Indian Lady to be appointed Governor of a Province*
(f) The first Indian lady to become Minister in a Province
(g) The first woman President of the United Nations Organization
(h) The Secretary General of the United Nations Organization
(i) The Commander of the U N International Police Force in Egypt
(j) The Prime Minister of Hungary during the recent troubles in the country who was reported to have been abducted
(k) The place where the Sixteenth World s Olympic Sports Festival was held
(l) The country which scored the highest number of points in these sports.
(m) The country which scored the next highest number of points
(n) The Captain of India s Olympic Hockey team
(o) The country by defeating which India won the Olympic Hockey Title for the sixth time

3 Enumerate in not more than five lines each of the following —

(a) The five principles of international relationship known as the Panch Shila
(b) The five World Organisations connected with the United Nations Organization
(c) The five demands made by Pakistan in connection with its dispute with India over the State of Jammu and Kashmir, when the question was discussed in January 1957 in the Security Council of the U N O

4 Name the Indian town in which each of the following is located

(a) National Defence Academy
(b) *The Headquarters of the Western Command*
(c) The Camel Corps of the Indian Army
(d) Air Force Academy
(e) Defence Services Staff College
(f) The biggest Fertilizer Factory
(g) Hindustan Aircraft Factory
(h) Locomotive Works
(i) Railway Coach Factory
(j) Penicillin Factory
(k) Hindustan Shipyard
(l) Tata Iron and Steel Work
(m) The National Stadium
(n) Forest Research Institute
(o) Indian School of Mines

5 What do the following abbreviations stand for?

(a)	O C.	(b)	Lt Col
(c)	N C O	(d)	N C C.,
(e)	I A F	(f)	P T
(g)	A I R.	(h)	B.B C
(i)	G M T	(j)	I.S T
(k)	I A.S	(l)	I P S
(m)	P T I	(n)	l b w
(o)	M C.C.		

6 Name the following places, persons or books —

(a) The birthplace of Gautam Buddha
(b) The founder of Jainism

(c) The oldest collection of Vedic hymns

(d) Shri Krishna s discourse to Arjun.

(e) The ancient city in West Punjab first entered by Alexander

(f) The father of King Asoka

(g) The bloody war which made King Asoka renounce war

(h) The Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of King Harsha

(i) The author of Ramcharitmanas

(j) The ancient Buddhist University near Pataliputra

(k) The king who completed the building of the Qutab Minar

(l) The popular religious reformer of the fifteenth century, who was a weaver by profession

(m) The king who made the first Grand Trunk Road from Bengal to Peshawar

(n) The pioneer of religious and social reform in modern India

(o) The British Viceroy who set up a Government Department for the preservation of ancient monuments

7 What important event in Indian or World History took place on each of the following dates ?—

(a) 623 B C (b) 544 B C.
(c) 327 B C. (d) 55 B C.
(e) 1066 A D (f) 1215 A.D
(g) 1498 A D (h) 1600 A D ,
(i) 4th July, 1776 A D
(j) 1789 A.D (k) 1858 A D
(l) 1885 A D
(m) 28th July 1914 A.D
(n) 1st September 1939 A.D
(o) 26th November 1949 A.D

8 With what important battle or war do you principally associate each of the following names ?

(a) Helen of Troy (b) Porus
(c) Leonidas (d) Joan of Arc;
(e) Prithviraj (f) Ibrahim Lodi.
(g) Maharana Pratap
(h) Chand Bibi (i) Lord Clive
(j) Washington (k) Lord Nelson
(l) Duke of Wellington
(m) Florence Nightingale
(n) Rani Lakshmi Bai
(o) Eisenhower

ANSWERS

1.

	States	*Heads of States*
(i)	Andhra Pradesh	Bhimsen Sachar
(ii)	Assam	Saiyid Fazl Ali
(iii)	Bihar	Dr Zakir Hussain.
(iv)	Bombay	Sri Prakash
(v)	Jammu & Kashmir	Yuvraj Karan Singh.
(vi)	Kerala	B Rama Krishna Rao
(vii)	Madhya Pradesh	H V Pataskar.
(viii)	Madras	P V Rajamannar (Acting)
(ix)	Mysore	H H Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar
(x)	Orissa	Sukthankar
(xi)	Punjab	C P N Singh.
(xii)	Rajasthan	Gurmukh Nihal Singh
(xiii)	Uttar Pradesh	V V Giri
(xiv)	West Bengal	Smt Padamja Naidu.

TERRITORIES

(i)	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T G N Ayyar (Chief Commissioner)
(ii)	Delhi	A. D Pandit. (Chief Commissioner)
(iii)	Himachal Pradesh	Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri. (Lieut. Governor)
(iv)	Manipur	P C. Mathews (Chief Commissioner)
(v)	Tripura	K.P Bhargava (Chief Commissioner)
(vi)	Laccadive Minicoy & Amindivi Islands.	S Moni (Administrator)

2 (a) Rabindra Nath Tagore.
(b) Lord Mountbatten.
(c) Shri C Rajagopalachari.
(d) General Cariappa
(e) Smt Sarojini Naidu
(f) Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pandit.
(g) Mrs Vijay Lakshmi Pandit.
(h) Dag Hammarskjoeld
(i) General Burn
(j) Mr Imre Nagy
(k) Melbourne.
(l) U S.S.R.
(m) U S A.
(n) Balbir Singh
(o) Pakistan

3 (a) (i) Mutual respect for each other territorial integrity and sovereignty
(ii) Non aggression

(iii) Non interference in each other's internal affairs
(iv) Equality and mutual benefit
(v) Pea eful co-existence

(b) (i) The General Assembly
(ii) The Security Council
(iii) UNESCO (United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation)
(iv) Trusteeship Council
(v) International Court of Justice.

(c) (i) To call upon India to refrain from accepting the change envisaged by the new Constitution adopted by the *Constituent Assembly* of Jammu & Kashmir
(ii) Under Article 37 (2) of the U N Charter to spell out the obligations of the parties under the terms of the international agreement for a plebiscite as embodied in the U N resolutions
(iii) To appoint a plebiscite administrator
(iv) Withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir
(v) To send a U N Force

4 (a) Khadakvasla (Near Poona)
(b) Delhi
(c) Jaipur Area.
(d) (i) Begumpet (ii) Jodhpur
(e) Wellington (South India)
(f) Sindri
(g) Bangalore
(h) Chittaranjan
(i) Perambur
(j) Pimpri (Poona)
(k) Visakhapatnam.
(l) Jamshedpur
(m) New Delhi.
(n) Dehra Dun
(o) Dhanbad

5. (a) O C.=Officer Commanding
(b) Lt.-Col =Lieutenant Colonel
(c) N C.O =Non Commissioned Officer
(d) N C.C.=National Cadet Corps
(e) I.A F =Indian Air Force
(f) P T =Physical Training
(g) A I.R.=All India Radio
(h) B B C =British Broadcasting Corporation.
(i) G.M T =Greenwich Mean Time
(j) I.S T =Indian Standard Time
(k) I.A.S.=Indian Administrative Service.
(l) I P S =Indian Police Service
(m) P T I =Press Trust of India
(n) l b w =leg before wicket (Cricket)
(o) M C C.=Marylebone Cricket Club
Member of the County Council

6 (a) Lumbini Garden in Nepal (Near Kapilavastu)
(b) Mahavira (c) Rig Veda.
(d) Bhagavad Geeta (e) Taxila
(f) Bindusara (g) Kalinga
(h) Hiuen Tsang (i) Tulsi Dass
(j) Nalanda (k) Iltumish
(l) Kabir (m) Shershah Suri
(n) Raja Ram Mohan Rai
(o) Lord Curzon.

7 (a) 623 B C.=Traditional date of Buddha s birth
(b) 544 B C =Traditional Epoch of the Ceylonese Era of Buddha Nirvana
(c) 327 B C =Invasion of India by Alexander
(d) 55 B C. Julius Caesar invaded Britain
(e) 1066 A D =Battle of Hastings (Britain)
(f) 1215 A.D =Magna Carta granted to barons by King John
(g) 1498 A.D =Vasco da Gama reached India
(h) 1600 A.D =English East India Company chartered
(i) 4th July 1776 A D =The declaration of American Independence
(j) 1789 A.D =Washington elected first President of the U.S.A, French Revolution
(k) 1858 A D =Queen Victoria s proclamation regarding the end of company rule in India
(l) 1885 A D =First meeting of the Indian National Congress
(m) 28th July 1914 A D =First World War
(n) 1st Sept. 1939 A D =Second World War
(o) 26th November 1949 A D =Constitution of Free India adopted and signed

8 (a) Halen of Troy=Trojan War
(b) Porus=Battle of Jhelum with Alexander
(c) Leonidas=Battle of Thermopylae
(d) Joan of Arc=French wars against the British

(Continued on page 56)

(c) The oldest collection of Vedic hymns
(d) Shri Krishna s discourse to Arjun.
(e) The ancient city in West Punjab first entered by Alexander
(f) The father of King Asoka.
(g) The bloody war which made King Asoka renounce war
(h) The Chinese traveller who visited India during the reign of King Harsha
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(d) (i) Begumpet (ii) Jodhpur
(e) Wellington (South India)
(f) Sindri
(g) Bangalore
(h) Chittaranjan
(i) Perambur
(j) Pimpri (Poona)
(k) Visakhapatnam
(l) Jamshedpur
(m) New Delhi
(n) Dehra Dun
(o) Dhanbad

5 (a) O C.=Officer Commanding
(b) Lt.-Col =Lieutenant-Colonel
(c) N C.O =Non Commissioned Officer
(d) N C.C.=National Cadet Corps
(e) I A F =Indian Air Force
(f) P T =Physical Training
(g) A.I R.=All India Radio
(h) B B C.=British Broadcasting Corporation.
(i) G M T =Greenwich Mean Time
(j) I.S T =Indian Standard Time.
(k) I.A S =Indian Administrative Service.
(l) I P S =Indian Police Service
(m) P T I =Press Trust of India
(n) l b w =leg before wicket (Cricket)
(o) M C C.=Marylebone Cricket Club
Member of the County Council

6 (a) Lumbini Garden in Nepal (Near Kapilavastu)
(b) Mahavira (c) Rig Veda
(d) Bhagavad Geeta (e) Taxila
(f) Bindusara (g) Kalinga
(h) Hiuen Tsang (i) Tulsi Dass
(j) Nalanda (k) Iltumish
(l) Kabir (m) Shershah Suri
(n) Raja Ram Mohan Rai
(o) Lord Curzon.

7 (a) 623 B C =Traditional date of Buddha's birth
(b) 544 B C =Traditional Epoch of the Ceylonese Era of Buddha Nirvana
(c) 327 B C =Invasion of India by Alexander
(d) 55 B C. Julius Caesar invaded Britain
(e) 1066 A D =Battle of Hastings (Britain)
(f) 1215 A D =Magna Carta granted to barons by King John
(g) 1498 A.D =Vasco da Gama reached India
(h) 1600 A.D =English East India Company chartered
(i) 4th July 1776 A D =The declaration of American Independence
(j) 1789 A.D =Washington elected first President of the U S.A , French Revolution
(k) 1858 A D =Queen Victoria's proclamation regarding the end of company rule in India.
(l) 1885 A D =First meeting of the Indian National Congress
(m) 28th July 1914 A D =First World War
(n) 1st Sept 1939 A D =Second World War
(o) 26th November 1949 A D =Constitution of Free India adopted and signed

8 (a) Halen of Troy=Trojan War
(b) Porus=Battle of Jhelum with Alexander
(c) Leonidas=Battle of Thermopylye
(d) Joan of Arc=French wars against the British

(Continued on page 56)

FRUIT PRESERVATION

Jam Making

India is rich in fruits and vegetables and a fairly prosperous trade can be set up in preserving them. A very common method of preservation is making them into jams

Principles of Jam Making

A really good jam must keep well and should be clear and bright in colour, well set but not too stiff, and should have a distinct fruity flavour

Choice of Fruit

The first consideration in jam making is the fruit, which should be as fresh as possible and if anything, very slightly under ripe In practice a mixture of ripe and unripe fruit is often used and is quite satisfactory Over-ripe fruit, however never makes satisfactory jam since it will not set properly

Extraction of Pectin

The reason why fruit is capable of forming a gel or jelly when boiled with sugar is because it contains in its cell walls a natural gum like substance called "pectin When making jam the first object is to extract the pectin from the fruit, and it has been found as a result of many tests that this can be done most easily when the fruit is slightly under ripe The presence of acid is also of importance, as not only does it help in the extraction of pectin but it is essential to a good set brightens the colour of the jam may improve the flavour and helps to prevent crystallization of the sugar

Addition of Sugar

Another ingredient which is essential in jam making is sugar This plays an important part in the set of the jam and its concentration in the finished jam must be such that neither fermentation nor crystallization will occur easily also, the sweetness has to be taken into consideration The limits between which a jam is likely to ferment because it contains too little sugar and is liable to crystallize because it has too much sugar are quite small Therefore it is important to add the right amount of sugar and to boil until the correct-concentration is obtained Even when the jam has been boiled to the right degree care must be taken in covering and storing otherwise it will go mouldy during storage.

Jam Pans

Brass or copper preserving pans were considered to be the best for jam making but recent knowledge has shown that jam made in those pans contain less ascorbic acid (vitamin C) than those made in enamelled aluminium, or stainless steel pans The only advantage seems to be the green colour given by traces of copper to certain jams.

Although short boiling of fruit in aluminium pans is not harmful fruit should not be left in metal pans longer than necessary Enamelled pans should be unchipped otherwise the jam is liable to be burned and the iron may spoil the colour New enamel pans will last longer if before use they are filled with cold water and brought slowly to the boil.

Galvanized iron or untinned iron pans should not be used, as fruit acid attacks the metal

It is a mistake to try to make too much jam at once. To allow room for the jam to boil vigorously the pan should only be about half full when the sugar has been added. A small piece of butter margarine or a little glycerine rubbed over the bottom of the pan helps to avoid scum and prevents the pulp from sticking

Preparing the Fruit

The fruit or vegetable is prepared as for other culinary purposes stems leaves or diseased portions are removed and the fruit rinsed in cold water Stone fruit may be left whole or stoned If the flavour of the kernal is liked in apricot or plum jam, the stones may be cracked and the white kernels cooked with the fruit

(1) Softening the Fruits

The fruit should generally be cooked gently for some time before the sugar is added - The object of such cooking is to soften the skins and to break down the cell walls of the fruit and so extract the pectin Sufficient water should be added to prevent the fruit from burning but the amount needed will depend very much on the juiciness of the fruit the amount of fruit in the pan and the source of heat. A shallow pan which allows quick evaporation needs more water than a deep one. When increasing the quantities in a recipe, less water is required in proportion, also the riper the fruits the less water is usually required for softening and cooking The fruit should be brought to the boil and then allowed to simmer gently until it is reduced to a pulp. All fruit which require

added water should be boiled down by about one third before the sugar is added

(2) Addition of Acid

If the fruit being used is one to which the addition of a little acid is necessary, this should be added before the fruit is cooked as it helps to extract the pectin. The addition of acid is essential when making vegetable jams

The following substances may be used to provide additional acid and the quantities suggested are suitable for adding to 4lb fruit

Lemon juice 2 tablespoonsfuls of juice (approximately 1 average sized lemon) Citric or tartaric acid ½ level teaspoonful of either

Vegetables contain practically no acid and will require more than these amounts

Testing the Setting Point

The Setting point of jam occurs most readily when the sugar concentration is about 65 per cent, of which about 5 per cent will be obtained from the fruit, and 60 per cent from the added sugar The following are the methods of testing concentration

(1) *Weight Test* This is a very satisfactory method if suitable scales are available and small quantities of jam are being made It is not suitable for jams made from very sweet fruits such as cherries

The weight of the empty pan and spoon should be noted The setting point should be reached when the jam weighs 10lb for every 6lb of sugar used To determine the final weight, the quantity of sugar used should be multiplied by 10 and divided by 6 e g, if a recipe gives 3lb sugar and 3lb fruit the jam should be reduced till it weighs 3×10÷6=5lb It must be remembered that the weight registered on the scales includes the weight of the pan and the spoon.

(2) *Volume Test* In this method the volume of the jam is tested No additional equipment is required but this method is not as accurate as the weight test when using shallow pans.

The yield of jam expected is calculated in lb s as in method (i) and this number is measured in 1 lb jam jars full of water and poured into the pan so that the water should take up the same volume as the required amount of jam A clean stick with a flat end (e g the handle of a wooden spoon) is held upright in the centre of the pan and the level of the water marked on it Care must be taken to see that the pan is on a horizontal surface and the stick held vertically while testing The water in the pan is then thrown away When the jam is to be tested draw the pan away from the heat, let the bubbles subside and then test with the stick When the jam has been reduced to the marked level, the right yield of jam should be obtained

(3) *Temperature Test* A theremometer marked in degrees up to at least 220°F is required for this method It should be put in hot water immediately before and after testing the temperature of the jam If the jam is boiled to 220°F, the sugar percentage will usually be right and if the fruit contains plenty of pectin and acid the jam will set. The jam should be stirred thoroughly before the temperature is taken Occasionally temperatures of 221°F, or even 222°F, will be found to give better results

(4) *Flake Test* A wooden spoon is dipped in to the jam, removed and turned horizontally in the hand until the adhering jam is slightly cooled The jam is then allowed to drop from the edge and if it has been sufficiently boiled so that the jam has partly set on the spoon the drops will run together forming flakes which break off in a clean, sharp manner

(5) *Cold Plate Test* If a little of the jam is cooled on a plate the surface should set and crinkle when pushed with the finger The jam should not be allowed to boil rapidly whilst this test is being made otherwise the setting point may be missed

Jam Covers and storage

The correct proportion of sugar has much to do with the keeping quality of the jam but even when the percentage of sugar is high, the jam may go mouldy if kept in a damp store The type of cover used is also of great importance A waxed disc, pressed evenly over the surface of the jam while it is still hot, certainly prevents mould growth to a large extent and if any mould should grow it seldom penetrates through the paper on the jam

It has been found that jams covered with parchment or transparent cellulose paper keep better than those covered with metal covers lined with cardboard The waxed cardboard discs often put on under the parchment also tend to increase the likelihood of mould growth Home made covers (such as grease proof paper dipped in egg white or tissue paper dipped in milk) if used are better put on at once while the jam is very hot

Jam should be stored in a dark, airy cupboard at ordinary room temperature Excessive heat or damp encourages mould growth



In these columns we answer the queries from our readers It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions Letters from our readers are welcome These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box.**

UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT

Q Why does the French Government changes so quickly ?

—Roop Narain Singh
7, Holland Hall

Ans. To be stable, certain conditions are necessary for a democratic government to fulfil The most important of them is the confidence in it of the people as a whole. This confidence can be gained by a government if it has an acceptable ideology and then puts it into practice. Governments in France have failed to fulfil these conditions Moreover since the ending of Second World War no party had ever an absolute majority in the Legislature to form a stable government.

SPORTSMAN

Q Who may be called a sportsman in the real sense ?

—Krishan Gopal, Dehra Dun

Ans A real sportsman takes his victory and defeat alike and bears no ill will to his opponents

26th JANUARY

Q What significance is attached to the date of 26th January apart from the fact that on this day our constitution came into force ?

—Balbir Singh Chandigarh.

Ans At the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress (1929) a resolution was accepted declaring that the goal of India was complete Independence and that 26th January should be observed every year as Independence Day

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Q Kindly advise me about the names of colleges in India where education to enable the candidate to qualify himself for the post of a Labour Officer and Personnel Officer can be had

—G.L. Kapur, Balmara Assam.

Ans 1 Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay—8

2. Institute of Social Sciences, Kashi Vidyapith Banaras.

3 Calcutta University, Calcutta

4 School of Training of Labour Welfare Workers, Gymnasium Building, Worli Bombay

5 Y.W.C.A. School of Social Work Delhi

EXAMINATION

Q I am intending to appear for the examination conducted by Chartered Insurance Institute. I shall feel obliged if you very kindly let me know wherefrom I can get the particulars

—Anand Kumar Jain Meerut.

Ans Examinations in Insurance are conducted by—

1 Indian Life Assurance Offices Association Churchgate, Bombay

2. Indian Merchants Chamber Fort, Bombay

3 Chartered Insurance Institute, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C. 2.

NUCLEAR PHYSICS

Q Please name the Institutions in India where post graduate courses in Nuclear Physics are taught

—Laxman Pd Singh, Bhagalpur

Ans 1 The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay

2. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta.

THE STATUS OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Q When Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India why then Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is called Prime Minister, instead of Chief Minister ?

—Hari Mohan Sinha, Shillong.

Ans According to the terms of accession the State of Jammu & Kashmir was given a special status That is why the head of the cabinet is called Prime Minister Relations of this state with the centre are defined in article 370 of the Constitution.

ONE-UNIT SCHEME IN PAKISTAN

Q What is one-Unit Scheme regarding Pakistan ?

—Kanwar Rajendra Singh, Jullundur

Ans After the Partition West Pakistan comprised West Punjab Sindh, N W F P and Baluchistan All these regions were combined into one unit called West Pakistan, having one legislature Dr Khan Sahib was the first Chief Minister of West Pakistan There is now a move to break this unit.

WOMEN CANDIDATES

Q Please let me know the conditions regarding marriage of women candidates for the IAS competitive examinations

—Rani, Trivandrum

Ans The conditions are stated thus

(a) It will be open to the Government of India not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service a woman candidate who is married or to reqire such a candidate who is not married to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires

(b) For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances If such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or re-marriage

VETO

Q. What is VETO ?

—Kamal Kumar Shillong

Ans Veto is a power to annul the decision of a committee or a council The term is current these days with reference to the U N Security Council where the U.S.S R. has used this power very often.

CONCENTRATION OF MIND

Q How is concentration of mind attained ?

—R.R Misra, Patiala

Ans. Concentration of mind presupposes a healthy mind in a healthy body One must develop a balanced mind and cultivate those virtues which may free it from jealousy and greed. Singleness of purpose is also necessary Mind is very fugitive but once it is controlled it puts man in possession of a very great power

LEGISLATURES IN ENGLAND & U.S A

Q Compare the organisation and functions of the House of Commons of England and the House of Representatives of the U.S A

—N R Gupta Chhattarpur

Ans The supreme legislative power in Great Britain indeed in the British Empire is vested in the King in Parliament that is the King, House of Lords, and House of Commons

By the Parliament Act of 1911 the House of Commons is practically supreme in all legislation According to the Act, public bills other than money bills or a bill extending the maximum duration of Parliament if passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions whether of the same Parliament or not, and rejected by the House of Lords may with the royal assent become laws without the concurrence of the Lords provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first session in the House of Commons, and the third reading in the third session

The legislative power of the United States is vested by the constitution in a Congress which consists of two houses a Senate and a House of Representatives The Senate or Upper House represents the States the House of Representatives the people The Senate represents the federal principle of government the House of Representatives the nation

The course through which a bill goes to become an act in U S.A is similar to the English practice A bill may originate in either house but it must pass through both houses and receive the signature of the President. If one house passes a bill and the other house amends it, the amended bill must be adopted by the house which first passes it before it proceeds to the President for signature. Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose amendments to them

INTELLIGENCE TEST

Q Would you kindly be good enough to explain the question No 5 of Intelligence Test on page 931 of your Careers & Courses" of November 1957.

—Rattan Lal Rustogi Simla-4

Ans The question was meant to test

comprehension The only point to be caught was that the clock struck an odd hour between one and five and this was obviously three The first gun was fired ten minutes before this

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

Q What is the difference between socialism and Communism ?

—*S.M Asghar, Calcutta*

Ans The term socialism has often been used interchangeably with anarchism and communism The reason for this is that socialism covers many degrees of the same class of thought The essential idea in all types of socialistic thought is the social ownership of the instruments of production and exchange and of land Collectivism or, as indicated above, 'Socialisation more adequately connotes what socialism proposes to achieve. But socialism may be moderate or extreme. Moderate socialists believe in the gradual and peaceful evolution of a socialist society They are sometimes called evolutionary socialists. Extreme socialists believe in bringing about a social revolution by a class war, and in replacing democratic government by the dictatorship of the proletariat They are sometimes called revolutionary socialists Revolutionary socialism is the same as Russian communism which is to be distinguished from pure communism or simply com munism

Communism is one of the earliest and the most universal of social doctrines for it is a relic of the golden age and the state of nature which have received homage from writers of all kinds in all countries and in all ages—poets philosophers theologians mystics novelists and revolutionaries In its simplest form it is a dream of utopias as pleasant as it is false but when it passed from the realm of fancy to that of the practical world it became one of the fiercest and most aggressive social programmes that the world has ever known.

INDIAN F.R.S

Q Please write the functions of the Royal Society and the names of India s F.R.S

—*Ram Bhawan Sinha, Rapaspur*

Ans. Founded in 1645 Royal Society was organised for the study and promotion of natural sciences So far the following have been India s F.R.S

A Carsetji — S Ramanujam
J C. Bose — Megnad Saha
C.V Raman — Birbal Sahani.
K.S Krishnan — S.S Bhatnagar
H J Bhabha. — S Chandrasekha.
P C. Mahalanobis

—o—

(*Continued from page 51*)

(e) Prithviraj=Tarain (Near Thanesar) against Shaha buddin

(f) Ibrahim Lodi=The First Battle of Panipat against Babar

(g) Maharana Pratap=Haldighati against Akbar

(h) Chand Bibi=Supa Battle against Akbar

(i) Lord Clive=Battle of Plassey (Bengal)

(j) Washington=American war of Independence

(k) Lord Nelson=Battle of Trafalgar

(l) Duke of Wellington=Battle of Waterloo

(m) Florence Nightingale=Crimean War

(n) Rani Lakshmi Bai=1st War of Indian Independence (Mutiny)

(o) Eisenhower=Second Great World War

=o=

WEAKER SEX A LIBEL

To call woman the weaker sex is a libel it is man s injustice to woman If by strength is meant brute strength then indeed is woman less brute than man If by strngth is meant moral power then woman is immeasurably man s superior Without her man could not be If non violence is the law of our being the future is with woman.—*Mahatma Gandhi*

• • •

LOVE AND HATRED

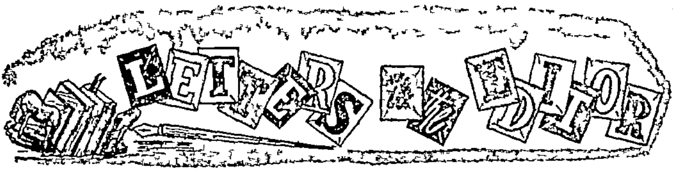
Do not hate anybody because that hatred which comes out from you must in the long run come back to you If you love, that love will come to you completing the circuit.

—*Vivekananda.*

• • •

FALSEHOOD

When Aristotle was asked what a man could gain by telling a falsehood he replied, 'Never to be credited when he speaks the truth



(Readers' views on various problems— Economic, Social, Cultural, Educational, Political, etc —are published in these columns Letters should be cogent and concise They may be written under a pseudonym, but must be accompanied by the writer's name and address)

THE CULTURAL FUTURE OF INDIA

Dear Sir,

The cultural future of India will be the outcome of the economic development of India and the economic relations among Indians as well as between India and the outside world, the education of India's entire population in the arts and the sciences the assimilation by ever increasing numbers of Indians of the best modern thought and technique—in short on the moral and material prosperity of Indians No period of past Indian History can be made to return to India howsoever desperate the effort made by enthusiasts of revivalism The India of the future cannot conceivably be Vedic India or the India of the Ramayana and the Mahabharta of Asoka and Chandragupta, of Akbar or Tulsidas

The making of modern India has been an extremely painful process It began with the British conquest of India British rule is over But the forces set in motion in Indian life by British Rule have come to stay and to continue

When we think of the cultural future of India we should make ourselves keenly aware of the fact that the cultural future even of such countries as France and England Germany and America in fact of the whole world is passing through an unprecendented crisis The two most significant events of the twentieth century have been the last two world wars and the two big revolutions, the Russian Revolution and the Chinese Revolution These two Revolutions are not isolated limited events In India as elsewhere it is impossible to conceive of the making of history which will not be powerfully influenced by these two revolutions These revolutions are world forces The capitalistic countries with all their material might are no more world forces They represent not tomorrows but yesterdays not the future but the past.

In this dramatic context we have to think of the cultural future of India as of the rest of the world The groundwork and the rich context of the future culture will be emphatically socialistic. Thus we shall have in future India architecture and the building arts all the decorative arts and crafts music and dance and painting the theatre and the cinema many games and sports and festivals which will be distinctly Indian. But they will also have a world context or a universality which will draw its inspiration from science and socialism

The past belongs to us but we don t belong to the past Our past will live in the new culture of India but not as it lived in the past ages of India just as the childhood and youth of an individual live in that individual s prime of life but that individual s prime of life does not live in his childhood and youth

Village Bahuara
P O Dildar Nagar
31 10 1957

Yours etc
Om Prakash Lal
Shrivastava

• • •

INDIA WITHOUT NEHRU

Sir

While I have every respect for you and your journal Careers and Courses and am a regular and fond reader of it, I strongly object to a sentence in your editorial of the November 1957 issue of your paper The sentence is Without him (Nehru) India would stagger and perhaps collapse (Page 889 Column 2 lines 21 and 22)

There can be no two opinion that Mr Nehru is a dynamic personality in the world today and that he commands a great respect from the people at home and abroad Neither can it be denied that under his worthy guidance India is making a fast and steady progress and will become one of the greater nations of the world if he is spared to us for many

many years more You I should also say, have dealt with his life and reputation in the editorial in quite a learned manner and deserving to that great personality I myself have a great regard for this national hero of our great country

But my opinion is that no nation is or should be fully dependent for its existence on one single personality or a few men Abraham Lincoln was not only the President of the U S A one time but something more He was the beloved of the Americans. Queen Victoria besides being the ruler of England was the soul of every Englishman In our own country Akbar the great Mughal was widely respected and his courtiers were often anxious as to who would govern the kingdom after him, as Prince Salim was of an easy going and rebellious nature But did the death of these persons lead the nations they governed to collapse? No Instead we may say that the national progress continued and with greater speed

So while we should have every regard for our Prime Minister and should pray to God to spare him amongst us for hundreds of years more we should not belittle our great nation by thinking it to be fully dependent on him or any other man or group

Jahangirabad   Yours etc

20 11 57   Gyan Chand Jain M A.

* * *

DISCIPLINARY EDUCATION

Sir,

It is highly regrettable that since the dawn of independence although India has adopted democratic form of government yet the true spirit of democracy is lagging behind The real malady which is hampering its success is that the pre requisite of democracy, *viz* disciplinary education has not been imparted to the people sufficiently By disciplinary education we mean the education according to rules or to say more bluntly the subordination of one s personal likes and dislikes to the common good No doubt much accent has been given on this exigency in the first and second five year plans still this speed will take another fifty years to bring cent percent literacy

It is no exaggeration to say that in the people s government, the general masses should be conversant about their problems They should be competent enough to understand the real problems of their own country The present eighty percent problems like deficit finance language issue, casteism provincialism etc. are still existing because of lack of proper education

Had the people been educated in the proper manner most of the financial deficit for the implementation of the plan would have been supplemented by our own resources Moreover the education which is given to us is not congenial to the present needs It does not teach us the lesson of humanity The golden maxim of the education that one must be free to do as he likes with regard to his own affairs but where the interest of the society is concerned he should *subordinate his interest to the interest of society* has been relegated to the background If the citizens of this country were to follow this golden rule this land would become a heaven on earth

Pathankot,   Yours etc.

11 11 57   Baldev Raj Aggarwal

* * *

THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

Sir

In the November issue of your journal 'Careers & Courses' you have published information about the Administrative Staff College of India on pages 944 and 945 The *following inaccuracies are noticed therein*

(i) On Pagé 944 under the heading ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE it is stated in the first para that the Administrative Staff College began work in Hyderabad from 6th September 1957, with the first batch of candidates The College is actually going to start its first session only on 6th December, 1957 with its first batch of students Presumably this mistake is due to adopting the information published by certain newspapers which wrongly put the date of commencement of the course as 6th September instead of 6th December 1957

(ii) In the last para it is stated that the Visiting Instructors are Mr J W L Adams Mr K.T Chandy and Mr Vazifdar They are the Director of Studies Director of Research, and Special Adviser to the Principal respectively

As your journal happens to be a source of information for a good number of candidates appearing for the various competitive examinations we would be glad if you can publish the necessary corrections in the next issue of your journal and thereby prevent the

candidates getting wrong information

The Administrative Staff College of India Hyderabad

Yours etc
S Balasubramanyam
for Registrar

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INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE

Sir,

In your monthly magazine 'Careers and Courses of September 1957 under GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST the answer of Question No 5 (a)—What is the International Date Line? is wrong and it should be as below —

It is an imaginary line separating the lands of the Pacific where American date is kept from those where Asiatic date is kept It passes, generally along with the 180° longitude with an exceptional deviation at three places so as not to complicate the time of the peninsulas and islands situated in the vicinity of 180° longitude

A traveller bound for westward journey if crosses this line on Monday he drops a day of his calender and Wednesday follows the Monday for him and a traveller bound for eastward journey repeats the date of crossing the International Date Line

Munderwa (Basti)
30 10 1957

Yours etc
Principal C D H.S School

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PEN FRIENDS CLUB

Sir

I had an opportunity to go through your issue for the month of November, 1957, and noted the letter under the caption 'The Pen Friends Club written by B R Pathak In reality it is a good suggestion made by Mr Pathak By just starting this Pen Friends Club through your magazine many of us can come closer and can exchange our views about different problems of life and suggest some remedy for the difficulties we are to face in our daily life. We can widen the circle of our knowledge. In the end I will request you to start this pen friend's club as suggested by Mr Pathak with Rs 2/ as the membership fee.

Hissar
14-11 1957

Yours etc
M. P Nanda

• • •

PEN FRIENDS CLUB

Sir

I fully endorse the idea of Mr B R. Pathak's letter published in your Magazine on the above subject It is a very good idea Most of the youngs suffer due to the lack of such clubs One is not in a position to exchange ideas on various topics

I approach you to kindly consider the proposal put forward It will prove to be useful for all

Patiala
13 11 1957

Yours etc.
Viakul Patialvi

—o—

DO YOU KNOW ?

Progress of Family Planning

During 1956-57 and up to the end of August 1957 the opening of 186 rural clinics and 112 urban clinics was approved by the Family Planning Board

Of these States Governments are to open 160 rural and 43 urban clinics local bodies are to open 20 urban clinics while 26 rural and 49 urban clinics are to be started by voluntary organisations

During 1957 58, up to the end of August 1957 grants amounting to Rs 9 17 lakhs have been sanctioned Of these grants for rural clinics amount to Rs 83 230 and for urban clinics Rs 3 66,877

The first regular training course for personnel to be in charge of family planning clinics of four weeks duration started at Ramanagram on August 12 1957, and the training course in Bombay started on September 2 57

For organising a touring training team a grant of Rs 18 000 has been sanctioned to the Family Planning Association of India

Two demographic centres have been sanctioned For the centre at the Delhi School of Economics most of the staff has been recruited and has started work Proposals for starting a centre at the Indian Statistical Institute are still awaited

A field study on foam tablets has been started at Ramanagram A foam tablet has been developed at the Contraceptive Testing Centre Bombay and a small quantity of these tablets produced by the Medical Store Depot Madras are also being tested at the centre

It is proposed to publish a popular journal to educate the public on family planning and a grant of Rs 30 000 has been sanctioned during 1957 58 for this

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

STUDENT HOMES AND DAY SCHOLARS CLUBS

Establishment of Student Homes Day Scholars Clubs and Health Centres in larger University towns institution of 100 post graduate scholarships of Rs 200/ p m. 70 post doctoral fellowships of Rs. 300/ p m and 40 Senior U G C. Fellowships of Rs 50/ p.m establishment of Poor Students Aid Fund in Universities and arrangement of publication of scientific literature by university teachers are some of the important decisions taken by the University Grants Commission at their meeting held in New Delhi recently

The Commission has made a suggestion for setting up Student Homes and Day Scholars Clubs in certain university centres As a first step the Commission has sanctioned the establishment of 2 Student Homes in Calcutta 2 Student Clubs in the Punjab and a Club each at Aligarh Banaras Patna and Osmania (Hyderabad) Universities

A student home will enable a student to spend his entire days in this home and will have facilities for study, food recreation washing and possibly tutorials These homes are proposed to be administered by bodies to be set up by the University on which service organisations like the Ramakrishna Mission Y M.C A etc may be represented It is hoped that this will at least partially compensate students for the extremely unsatisfactory conditions in which many of them live at present.

The Student Clubs have the similar purpose except that they will be on a somewhat smaller scale These clubs will be located in localities in large cities where students live in crowded conditions in their own home It is proposed to provide adequate club facilities in these institutions so that students can spend their leisure time in a pleasant and profitable manner Each of these clubs will register 1 000 students

The Commission also plans to assist universities to set up health centres in large university towns The intention is that there should be a centre where a check up on students health can be made and a dispensary provided and arrangements for taking care of students in a preliminary way before they are hospitalised can be made.

In order to encourage research work and specialised studies, the Commission has decided to institute as a first step, 100 post graduate scholarships of Rs 200/ p m. 70 post doctoral fellowships of Rs 300/ p m and 40 Senior U G C Fellowships of Rs 500-600 p m It is proposed as an experiment to set apart 12 of the post graduate scholarships to enable students who have taken a Master s Degree in the fundamental sciences to do a course in Engineering This is intended to meet the need for engineers with knowledge of fundamental sciences

These scholarships and fellowships will be in the field of sciences and are supplementary to 80 post graduate scholarships and 50 research scholarships already provided under the Humanities which would be awarded in the near future Applications for these scholarships will be invited through the universities.

To help poor but brilliant students to pursue higher studies the Commission has approved a proposal for the establishment of Poor Students Aid Fund in Universities The Commission will give financial assistance towards this scheme on the following basis:—

(a) Each University may have a Poor Students Aid Fund constituted under the aegis of the University (b) The object of this Fund will be to render financial assistance to poor students to meet their tuition or examination fees or to purchase books or similar other expenses No scholarship will be given from this Fund (c) The constitution functions and administration of the Fund shall be framed by the University and financial assistance given to poor students in *accordance with the Rules framed under* the Constitution of the Fund (d) Every student of the University will contribute (at least Re 1/) per annum to the Fund (e) The University Grants Commission will contribute each year a sum equivalent to the total amount contributed by the students subject to a maximum of Rs 10 000/ per annum (f) The Fund will be administered by the University concerned Students will be associated in a suitable manner with the Body appointed to administer the Fund and (g) A copy of

the Constitution and Rules framed thereunder shall be sent to the University Grants Commission A copy of the Report of the administration of the Fund shall also be sent to the University Grants Commission every year

The Commission has decided to provide a sum of Rs. 1 lakh during the next financial year for the publication of scientific literature by university teachers This is supplementary to a provision made earlier for the publication of learned works in the field of Humanities and Social Sciences by teachers in the Universities This will include publication of scientific journals, learned lectures by Indian and Visiting Professors proceedings and papers read at Seminars and learned conferences and also monograms, pamphlets or books by specialists

The Commission has also set apart a sum of Rs 1 lakh to enable teachers of science in the Universities to spend brief periods at other centres of research and to make educational visits within the country

* * *

DON T SAY ' DON T WORRY"

Worry is the curse of the age Doctors tell us that over 50 per cent of all illnesses are due to emotional stress Nearly all gastric ulcers are caused by worry It is now demonstrated that many cases of asthma and rheumatoid arthritis are the result of emotional upsets

People say Don t worry ' This is exasperating and psychologically wrong They might just as well say "Don t be depressed and then you ll automatically become cheerful If you sit on a pin you react instinctively The pain is nature s way of informing you that something is wrong So it s silly to say Don t take any notice !

You worry because something is pricking you mentally If your business is on the rocks you have every reason to worry A bottle of medicine won t put things right. A sleeping tablet won t check the downward trend on your sales chart. You ve got to find what is wrong and put that right This of course is easier said than done Hence worry insomnia and the gastric ulcer You take this to the doctor But the busy physician only treats the physical symptoms not the cause underlying the physical breakdown

Why does worry cause so many illnesses ? We now know that emotions act on the glands and internal secretions from the glands reinforce the activities of our bodily organs It acts like this You step off the kerb to cross the road Suddenly you see a car bearing down on you You stop hastily run back, and your heart is "all of flutter Apprehensiveness acts on the endocrine gland sending a swift flow of adreanalin into the blood stream Surplus energy is at once supplied to the heart the muscles and so on and this energy makes you run from danger Thus does Nature protect us

If this emergency energy is not discharged but continues hard at it like this, without relief it causes all sorts of bodily trouble If you have a toothache, a couple of aspirins will relieve the pain But you know you've got to go to the dentist In the same way, when worry stops you sleeping you take a couple of tablets—as thousands of people do in order to get some rest But you have only dealt with the symptoms not the cause The modern psychologists insist that, with emotionally induced illnesses you must get to the cause of the trouble and put that right.

Are you afraid of losing your job ? Well it should act as a spur Most of us need prodding Anyhow face up to things Years ago a big firm as an economy stunt, dismissed six of their top men and promoted understudies Every one of the dismissed men found another job—some at higher salaries. Many men have had setbacks of one sort or another But I ve never known a good man go under—except through worry (By *Marshall Lawrie*)

* * *

KEATS S CONCEPTION OF BEAUTY

Prof V De Sola Pinto told the English Literature Seminar at Delhi University on December 7, 1957, that Keats s profound observation What the imagination seizes as beauty must be truth whether it existed before or not —not only describes his own poetry but much of the art of this century Like Blake who worked in obscurity and like Byron who astonished all Europe with a blaze of notorious publicity, Keats was a heroic figure

The poet nursed a consumptive brother a love for Fanny Brawne which could never be consummated and a conscientious muse which exacted from him constant revision intellectual honesty and imaginative growth. And in all this Keats never expressed regret or self pity His attitude to life and to literary criticism was robust He subjected himself to penerating self criticism and he did not hesitate on one occasion to engage a bully with his bare fists

Keats s aesthetic problem was this how was the love of the Beautiful to be reconciled with the spectacle of universal suffering ? From the beginning of his poetic career the problem obsessed him and he sought to resolve this in a series of short and long narrative poems The beautiful poem *The Eve of St Agnes* was a piece of radiant mediaeval art The *Ode to Autumn* was the most objective and perfect record of the sensuous enjoyment of nature

Endymion stands for the poet s spiritual experience and his search for the truth Keats s aesthetic of negative capability the ability to pass into other beings and live other lives produced some delightful poems in which the poet sought to identify the sensuous and the philosophical

The young Keats found that ancient Greek religion exalted the delight in the senses Wordsworth s remark on Keats s *Hymn to Pan* "A pretty piece of paganism Mr Keats — illustrates well Keats s early bent and the older poet s conservatism

Influenced by Spenser Wordsworth Milton and Shakespeare in turn by the time of the writing of *The Fall of Hyperion* Keats had been able to incorporate the autobiographical element organically into an allegorical structure partly intensely lyrical, and partly epic. In this poem Keats worked on the idea of a great poet who had taken upon himself the sufferings of humanity

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GUIDE TO CAREERS THE GRAM SEVIKA

A Gram Sevika works with village women. She teaches them better methods of house keeping facts about nutrition and balanced diet the art of cooking the way to preserve food and fruit the use of labour saving devices in the home and at the farm home decoration and advises them about maternity problems, child care, etc

She tries to create in the village women a desire to improve their living conditions and shows them, by practical demonstration how to make better homes. She prepares them in every way to take their legitimate place along with their men folk in the management of their village homes and farms

The *gram sevika* is employed under the Community and the National Extension Service Projects Under these projects the villagers are shown cooperative methods of reconstructing the village economy and bettering their living and working conditions

A *Gram sevika s* job involves regular visits to village homes and living and working with village women She is a friend, companion and guide to the villagers Rural work of this sort is most interesting to persons who are fond of working in the quiet and peaceful surroundings of the Indian village It can be very pleasing too, as the fruits of one s labour can be seen everyday in the improvements taking place all round.

The way to qualify Extension Training Centres and 'Vidyalayas run by the Kasturba Memorial Trust, spread over the different linguistic regions of the country give one year s training to women selected for village level work as *gram sevikas* Candidates for the training should have studied up to the matriculation standard They should ordinarily belong to the countryside There is no restriction as to the age of the candidates for admission but women between 18 and 35 are preferred

Women selected for training receive a stipend of Rs 50/ per month, from which their food and other expenses have to be met. Living quarters are provided free of rent. The trainees manage a cooperative mess and share jointly the duties of hostel and camp maintenance After completing the training they are required to serve the State for at least three years, in return for the free training and stipend they receive

The training given to a *gram sevika* prepares her for efficient service in three major fields of rural reconstruction (a) rural health, hygiene and sanitation rural cooperatives; home conomics which in ludes family budgeting civics and adult literacy, recreation (b) cottage-crafts and farm industries like spinning bee keeping and (c) improved farm practices and animal husbandry She is taught how to extend to the village home, the farm and to the rural community practical knowledge and information in the above fields

The way to enter the service Young women desirous of becoming *gram sevikas* should apply to the Development Commissioner of the State in which they live The selection is made by the State Social Welfare Board in consultation with a Kasturba Trust representative The selected candidates after successful completion of training are appointed as *gram sevikas*

Personal qualities necessary for a successful *gram sevika* are sympathy tact, and continued interest in the village people, an

earnest desire to know them intimately understand their customs and rituals family and farm ties, and problems of the village community She should be large hearted friendly and frank in dealing with them Being simple in habits persuasive and direct in conversation and a good mixer will help win the confidence of the village women

Capacity to show how to apply new knowledge about home and farm practices is an important asset in the *gram sevika*

Good health and love of open air life are essential requirements The selected candidates have to pass a medical test

Openings for *gram sevikas* are readily available under the Community and National Extension Service Projects One *gram sevika* is assigned to a block of five villages She forms a vital link between the Government and the rural people in the national programme of rural development.

The salary of a *gram sevika* varies from State to State After training a *gram sevika* is generally employed on a p y of Rs 100/ per month

Prospects for advancem nt are g od under the Community Projects Administration as Instructors in the training centres In the wider field of social welfare also under the local authorities and in industry experience of all round betterment work in the rural areas is a valuable qualification for better positions and well paid jobs

For further information about selection training and appointments you may contact

1 The Development Commissioner of your State
2 The Central Social Welfare Board New Delhi
3 The Social Welfare Board of your State
4 The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust P O Kasturbagram District Indore (M B)
5 The Employment Exchange nearest your home

Employment Outlook

By 1961 every one of our villages is expected to be served by *gram sevikas* Each Block of 100 villages will have two *gram sevikas* On this basis employment opportunities will be available for 8 000 women social workers Provision is also to be made for a reserve of additional 1 000 workers Training for *gram sevikas* is now offered at 25 centres

Gram Sevika Service gives you a unique opportunity as well as a satisfying work experience in the building of a new rural society and in actively h lping the village people to grow in happiness and p osp rity

(Courtesy M nistry of Labour, Government of India)

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

Air Force Flying College Examination

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad Bombay Calcutta Delhi Hyderabad Ludhiana Madras Nagpur Patna Shillong and Srinagar sometime in May 1958, for entry into the Air Force Flying College Age Limits —Candidates must have been born not earlier than 4th January 1938 and not later than 3rd July 1941 THESE AGE LIMITS CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED Qualifications— Matriculation *or equivalent* Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend *to appear at* Matriculation or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally Application forms and full particulars obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi by remitting Rs 1/ by Money Order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on Money Order Coupons AIR FORCE FLYING COLLEGE EXAMINATION MAY, 1958 and also give their name and full postal address in block letters Postal Order or Cheques or Currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders

Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Air Force Recruiting office UNMARRIED MALE CANDIDATES CAN APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THIS EXAMINATION Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by 8th February 1958 (22nd February 1958 for candidates abroad)

HOW BHOODAN MISSION WAS BORN

By SUDHIR CHANDRA LAHA

[Bhoomikranti (Land revolution) Week (13th 18th April) as an expression of people's support to the cause of Sarvodaya is observed from 18th to 18th April every year The occasion reminds us of the first act of Bhoodan

It took place six years ago on 18th April 1951 The scene was in Pochanpalli a Harijan village in Telangana then in Hyderabad State an area at that time infested by violence and arson where people were being harassed and crushed between terrorists demands and police counter repression The tense situation overshadowed the deliberations of the 3rd Sarvodaya Sammelan which had just then concluded its session under the guidance of Vinoba Workers keenly felt that their efforts and endeavours in the constructive field were inadequate to face the challenge of the reigning violence in the contiguous area and unless some method could be evolved to face it our claim that non violence had the potentiality of offering moral solutions to all situations involving conflicts would suffer by default

It was thus that the leader of the Conference went to the area of unrest declining offers of help and police protection and humbly walking on foot and trusting himself to God Destiny was not long in responding and in a way nobody could dream of

Listening to villagers and speaking to them at prayer meetings Vinoba reached Pochanpalli on *18th April 1951* Seated amongst the assembled villagers he invited them to speak out An aged Harijan stood up and expressed their tale of sorrow He told how they had been deprived of their hereditary occupation and were thrown back on the land as labourers working on others fields with little recompense and having no land of their own Could they be given some land? In that case they could eke out a living by their own labour *Having no land* of their own was at the root of their misery which knew no bounds Asked how much land would they need the old man answered after consultation that 80 acres would do for the 40 landless families in the village

Vinoba said this would mean contacting the authorities and seeking redress from them with uncertain response Then he turned to the assembly and enquired whether having listened to the prayer of the landless Harijans, the villagers could offer any answer to the prayer

Ramachandra Reddy a sturdy village elder stood up and trembling in emotion announced that he wanted to give Vinoba 100 acres of his family land for distribution at Vinoba s discretion

The assembled people, including Vinoba were stunned Could they believe their ears Had they heard right? Vinoba asked Reddy to repeat Reddy repeated his words and offered to put them in black and white then and there

Lo and behold a miracle had happened before their eyes Land held so dear was being given away for mere asking A new star had arisen on the horizon and a new light had descended from heaven People felt as if they were in the divine presence The whole assembly was electrified and their eyes shone with inspiration

The basic problem of the village life was spotlighted and the solution indicated as if by the light of a divine spark and the Bhoodan *Mission was born*

That night Vinoba could not sleep The magnitude of the problem and his own frailty seemed to overwhelm him But the inner voice urged him to go forward without fear that the mission was the work of God and that he was but an instrument of the Divine will

And so from next morning Vinoba became Bhoomi baba The news of his land gifts mission went ahead of him The son of God was coming and men women and children flocked from far and near to have his darshan and listen to his words Once a ninety year old aboriginal bent down to touch his feet Vinoba enquired if he wanted to live longer The old man replied now that he had seen the Lord's face he could die in peace

So the indomitable will inspired by God has moved Vinoba on to his mission. For more than six years now he has surprised himself his friends and his doctors by his sustained energy After a particularly trying day in which he had conversed with nearly 2000 villagers his companions were worried he was overtaxing himself Vinoba settled their doubts Today I have been visited 2000 times by God

With his frail body, racked by an ...

(Please also see page

University FORUM

TECHNICAL AND ENGINEERING EDUCATION

A scheme for rationalising and upgrading salary scales of teachers of technical institutions on all India basis so as to attract well qualified and experienced personnel to the teaching profession was approved by the Co-ordinating Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education at a meeting held on December 3, 1957 in New Delhi Prof M.S Thacker, Secretary Department of Scientific Research and Technical Education presided

The Committee recommended that the Central Government should bear the major responsibility for the additional expenditure involved in improving the staff position in technical institutions

The establishment of an engineering college in Bombay under the auspices of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and another in R i pur near Bhilai Steel Plant by the State Government was also approved

The committee expressed that shortage of teachers for engineering colleges and polytechnics would make difficult all plans of development of technical education in the country and standards of training of technical personnel will deteriorate Qualified technical personnel preferred to join various establishments and organisations other than technical institutions In several institutions the shortage of staff was more than fifty percent and it was not possible to maintain proper standards of instruction

The All India Council for Technical Education had set up some time back an Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr J C. Ghosh Member Planning Commission to prepare a detailed scheme for rationalising and improving the staff and salary structure far technical institutions

The scheme prepared by the Expert Committee in consultation with State Governments and University Grants Commission classified technical institutions into three categories viz:

(a) Institutions functioning at post-graduate level

(b) Institutions functioning at the first degree level and

(c) Institutions offering diploma courses

For these three categories of institutions the Co ordinating Committee approved a scheme for model structure and salary scales

The Co ordinating Committee accepted the recommendation of its Western Regional Committee for the establishment of an engineering college in Bombay by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for conducting degree courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering The college which is estimated to cost about Rs 38 lakhs (for buildings and equipment) will have an intake of 120 students per year

The Committee also approved the establishment of polytechnics in the following places

West Bengal —In Jhargram and in Behrampore by the State Government

Assam In Nowg ng by the State Government

Bombay In Aurangabad and Amraoti by the State Government

Kerala In Trivandrum by the State Government and at Alleppy by private body

Madras at Salem at Tanjore at Virudhnagar and at Sankarnagar by private bodies

Rajasthan at Udaipur by the State Government

Uttar Pradesh at Bareilly and at Jhansi by the State Government

The Committee further approved the scheme of establishment of an engineering college in Raipur near the Bhilai Steel Plant a ea by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh under the Second Five Year Plan The college will offer degree courses in Civil Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Metallurgy and Mining Engineering

The Committee approved the institution of a post graduate course in photogrammetry at Roorkee University in collaboration with the Survey of India and post-graduate in Food Technology at

Calcutta and Department of Chemical Technology, Bombay University

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FAILURES IN EXAMINATIONS

There is a direct proportion between the number of private candidates and the number of failures and the largest number of failures is found in English and Mathematics This is the conclusion reached as a result of a survey made by the All India Council for Secondary Education

According to the survey the preliminary examination of the data received from 18 Boards and 9 Universities showed

(i) On the average the percentage of failures at the school final examination is about 50%

(ii) In Universities like Jamia Vishva bharati and S N D T where the number of students is small the percentage of failures is low

(iii) There is a direct proportion between the number of private candidates and the number of failures

(iv) The difference in the percentage of failures between students who appear after regular schooling and those who appear as private is not very large.

(v) The largest number of failures is to be found in English and Mathematics The failures in Indian History and Civics come next

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ADMISSION TO DELHI COLLEGES

Dr K L Shrimali made the following statement in Lok Sabha

The University of Delhi has permitted Pannalal Girdharilal D A V College to open the Preparatory and Ist Year B A Pass Classes from the current academic year The College started functioning from August 17, 1957

As regards girl students, the University has also submitted a proposal that pending the institution of a new Women s College the University may be permitted to open a non Collegiate Women Students Delegacy which with enrol Women students for the qualifying class and for the 1st year of the B A (Arts) degree course

Besides, the University of Delhi propose to open four evening colleges some of which also function as day colleges from the academic year.

These measures may not provide accommodation for all students seeking admission. Since in the matter of admission to colleges, the emphasis must be on selection rather than on indiscriminate expansion the resources available for University education are being utilized mostly for consolidation and improvement of quality

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COURSES IN JOURNALISM

Dr K L Shrimali told in the Lok Sabha that the following Universities have introduced Courses in Journalism —

Names of Universities	*Position regarding Courses in Journalism*
Madras	The University conducts a diploma course in Journalism in the University itself. The Course is a full time one extending over a period of one year from January to December
Nagpur	The University has introduced courses for both Diploma and Certificate Examinations in Journalism These are taught at the Hislop College Nagpur which is affiliated to the Nagpur University The duration of the Course for each of the examinations is of one academic year
Calcutta	The course of study in the subject of Journalism is in operation at the University
Punjab	There is a University Journalism Department and classes are held in the Camp College New Delhi.
Gujarat	The University has introduced the courses of study in Journalism since long but no College or Institution has still come forth for conducting the said courses
Mysore	Journalism has been introduced as a course of study in the University It is included as one of the optional subjects for the B A Degree and is taught in the Maharaja s College, Mysore
Osmania	There are two courses for Journalism namely Diploma in Journalism and Certificate of Proficiency in Journalism open to graduates and High School Certificate examinations passed candidates respectively Both courses are of one year s duration

No grant has been given so far by the

University Grants Commission for financing any schemes of Journalism at any University in 1957-58

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ENGINEERING COLLEGES UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Union Minister of Education and Scientific Research stated in the Rajya Sabha that 8 Engineering Colleges 29 Polytechnics and 61 Junior Technical Schools were being established in various States during the Second Five Year Plan The Engineering Colleges would be established one each in Andhra Kerala Bombay Madhya Pradesh, Punjab Orissa and two in Assam

Of the 29 Polytechnics 6 were being established in Mysore 3 in Andhra, 1 in Kerala 1 in Pondicherry 5 in Bombay, 3 in Madhya Pradesh, 1 in Punjab 2 in Rajasthan 2 in Uttar Pradesh, 1 in Jammu and Kashmir 3 in West Bengal 1 in Tripura and 1 in Assam

Out of the 61 Junior Technical Schools 18 would be established in Kerala 2 in Bombay, 5 in Madhya Pradesh 6 in Punjab 4 in Rajasthan 4 in Jammu & Kashmir 7 in West Bengal 10 in Bihar, 2 in Orissa and 1 each in Tripura Assam and Himachal Pradesh

In addition, 3 Engineering Colleges and 9 Polytechnics sponsored by private agencies had also been approved so far by the Government during the current Plan period Out of the Engineering Colleges, 2 would be established in Madras and 1 in Punjab and out of the 9 Polytechnics 3 would be established in Madras 4 in Kerala 1 in Andhra and 1 in Madhya Pradesh

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NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

The genesis of the National Discipline Scheme can be traced to the well recognised need to find a solution to the malady of growing indiscipline specially among students It was felt that a feasible method of inculcating discipline in the younger generation was to introduce a scheme which would inculcate disciplined behaviour, physical fitness and a proper appreciation of the moral and spiritual values in the students at an early stage of their lives to make them conscious of the traditions and heritage of the country and to make them fit for future duties as worthy citizens of India The scheme was conceived and given a start by the Ministry of Rehabilitation in July 1954

The two broad aspects of the Scheme are (a) physical training in the field on semi-military lines designed to diciplne the body of the child and (b) mental training through lectures in class rooms on India s cultural heritage traditions acts of heroism leadership and patriotism with a view to discipline the mind

No funds have yet been placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Education and Scientific R search by the Ministry of Rehabilitation for this scheme

The Scheme was already in force in schools for displaced children in Punjab Bombay, West Bengal Uttar Pradesh Delhi Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

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BOOKS FOR NEO LITERATES

The Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research invites books and manuscripts for the fifth prize competition for the best books for neo literate adults

The books and manuscripts may be in any of the Indian languages and may deal with any subject provided it is useful to neo literate adults in their economic, social and cultural life They should not be more than 48 pages in length in demi octavo size and should be written in a simple and attractive style and adequately illustrated

Closing date for the receipt of books and manuscripts is April 30 1958

Details regarding number of copies to be submitted, amount of entry fee etc may be had from the Special Officer (Literature) Ministry of Eduction and Scientific Research New Delhi

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U S S R GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of the U S S R. have offered 11 scholarships to Indian nationals for post gradute study or research during 1958-59 in any one of the following subjects —

(a) *Basic Sciences*—Astronomy Botany Chemistry Geology (including prospecting) Mathematics Physics Statistics and Zoology

(b) *Technology*—Heat Power Engineering Machine Design and Construction Workshop Technology Met llurgy Mining with special reference to Coal and Mechanical Methods Petroleum and Gas Engineering Mineral Technology Chemical Engineering E'ectrical Engineering (traction, illumination and ques) Architecture struction and A[illegible]

(c) Agriculture and
(d) Medicine

The value of each scholarship which is tenable upto a period of three years is Roubles 680 (Rs 809 52) p m with exemption from tuition fees free hostel accommodation, free medical aid, book allowance clothing allowowance and cost of tourist/second class sea passage both ways

Candidates should possess at least a second class Master's degree in Science or Agriculture or at least a second class Bachelor's degree or equivalent qualifications in Engineering Technology or Medicine and at least two years' teaching practical or research experience and should not be more than 35 years of age

They should either be employed as teachers in universities, colleges or comparable institutions of higher education or employed and engaged in research work in recognised research institutions and should be sponsored by their employers.

Prescribed application forms and other information can be had from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research Scholarships Division (Section S 18) New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry through the sponsoring authority is January 15 1958

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EXTENSION LECTURES BY DELHI UNIVERSITY

With a view to establishing close contacts with the citizens of Delhi the University of Delhi had introduced a scheme of *Extension* lectures comprising two series, viz. (a) General Education— Introducing India' Series and (b) Specialised lectures on different topics said Dr K.L Shrimali in the Lok Sabha on December 12.

The General Education course which covers cultural, historical economic and social aspects of Indian life, was inaugurated on November 11, 1957, and would conclude in March 1958

The course is open to citizens who enrol themselves on a payment of a nominal fee of Re. 1/ On the termination of the course it is proposed to issue certificates to those who have attended the full course

The course of Specialised lectures is expected to commence on January 13, 1958

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(*Continued from Pag 64*)

and taking nourishment equal to less than half of physiological requirements, he has marched on his mission across the country thousands of miles while the Bhoodan *Ganga* in its course has collected many devotees The Bhoodan *Yagna* has thrown out branches of *Sampattidan* (Gift of income) *Sramdan* (Gift of labour) and other gifts Bhoodan has grown into Gramdan i e all lands in a village should be held in trust by the entire village community The revolution thus seeks to rebuild our social life on a higher plane of human relationship based on compassion where private ownership of land or wealth disappears into a common pool cared for by the village panchayet as trustees for the whole people and servants of God May we heed the message of the revolution and welcome it for the need is urgent and the pressure and tension of contracts in wealth and possessions are on the point of bursting into violence with unpredictable results for all Let us all do our bit to bring into being the advent of Sarbodaya.

INTELLECTUAL BELIEF

We may try to talk learnedly and of books but when it comes to brass tacks—when we are face to face with a calamity—we behave like children and begin to cry and pray and our intellectual belief gives no satisfaction

—*Mahatma Gandhi*

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CONSISTENCY

I have never made a fetish of consistency. I an a votary of Truth and I must say that I feel and think at a given moment on the question without regard to what I may have said before on it.—*Mahatma Gandhi*

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SWARAJ

Real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when it is abused In other words Swaraj is to be attained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority

—*Mahatma Gandhi*

SCIENCE & INVENTION

THE ROBOTS ARE COMING

The robots will be with us soon not the huge machines that calculate but robots more or less, in human form

M Albert Ducroeq famous French maker of robots attending the second international Cybernetic congress at Namur Belgium, showed his latest creation an electronic articulated doll The doll responds to all sorts of external influences sensitive to light and sound Already Albert Ducroeq had presented in France his wonderful 'fox' that could move about and avoid obstacles

The robot is now approaching the stage where it will be seen in commerce performing simple operation with life like accuracy

Already at the Foire de Paris a robot was shown that moved from place to place before a line of goods and answered any question regarding them

From there to taking the packages from the shelves and handing them to the customer along with the bill will be a mere step Of course the robot at the Foire de Paris could not speak but was connected with a hidden observer who answered the questions through a loudspeaker within the very cleverly constructed shop attendant.'

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SCIENTISTS USE THE MOON AS RADIO RELAY STATION

Scientists of the United Naval Research Laboratory have successfully used the moon as a relay station, it was reported recently They told fellow scientists that they have transmitted both voice messages and radar signals to the moon and that these were echoed back

High frequency radar signals transmittad the messages at 3 000 megacycles at the rate of 300 times a second They returned from the moon as a weak but detectable echo about 2½ seconds after the time of transmission having completed a round trip of nearly 500 000 miles (more than 800 000 kilometers)

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PORTABLE BRAIN

International Business Machines Corporation of New York has perfected a portable electronic brain that can perform many of the jobs previously accomplished by massive electronic data processing systems that fill entire rooms

Known as the IBM 610 Auto-Point Computer, the machine is about the size of a spinet piano It is mounted on wheels and can be rolled about The company says a high school student can learn to operate it in an hour

At a press preview the machine tackled computations involved in the trial design of a power transformer that had kept an engineer using a desk calculator busy for six hours. The 610 came up with the answer in 20 minutes

IBM officials say the machine can solve problems involving bridge and highway design jet aircraft construction, heat transfer calculations for the petro chemical industry actuarial studies for insurance companies and pension plans reduction of test data for guided missile performance studies and forecasts of retail sales.

The computer is capable of 214 additions or subtractions and 52 divisions or multiplications a minute. It can be rented for 1 150 dollars a month or purchased for 55 000 dollars

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LUMINESCENT TELEVISION PANEL

In the home of tomorrow each room may have a luminescent television panel hung on the wall like a picture on which programmes are projected by a central TV receiver

The new image producing panels named Sylvatron are a recent development in the United States The manufacturer Sylvania Electric Products Inc. says home use of Sylvatron is likely in about five years First uses of the panels now undergoing tests, will be for the improvement of radar air traffic control computing devices and allied instruments.

Sylvatron panels are complex devices that combine the sciences of lighting and electronics Through the use of phosphors, which are made to glow by means of electric current, and substances that carry an electric current only when light shines on them different types of images are produced for use in various ways.

One type of panel electrically manipulates the position of a mobile dot of light on a panel. Another reproduces the track of a mobile spot of light and if desired 'stores' the image indefinitely on a panel. A third type utilizes electroluminescence to place a motion picture or television image on a panel.

Sylvatron panels are being tested for use in radar "mapping" ships and planes in scanning aircraft instruments and in 'storing' information in computing devices.

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NEW LIGHT ON MILKY WAY

The Milky Way Galaxy, a gigantic "pinwheel" of stars in which the sun and earth are located is half again as big as astronomers have thought. Its size has not actually changed, but the stellar beacons (stars) astronomers use to gauge distances are found to be farther away than was recently believed. According to the report submitted to the American Astronomical Society by three University of Wisconsin astronomers the expansion of the Milky Way brings our galaxy's dimensions back close to the size proposed about 30 years ago by Dr. Harlow Shapley, retired director of Harvard College Observatory. Since then, it had shrunk but now it is bigger again. The increase in the Milky Way's size follows by a few years the doubling of the distance scale to other galaxies, of which the universe has unnumbered billions. Because of this doubling of extragalactic distances the measurements within the Milky Way were re-examined.

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TOBACCO CHEWING CAUSES CANCER

The data collected by the Indian Cancer Research Centre is suggestive of the greater pre-disposition to cancer of those who chew tobacco. There is no evidence to suggest that the chewing of betel leaf and betel nuts causes cancer. Persons smoking cigarettes and *bidis* are liable to be victims of lung cancer.

This information was given by Shri D. P. Karmarkar, Minister for Health in answer to a question by Shri Bibhuti Mishra in the Lok Sabha.

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BABY'S CRYING MAKES CRIB ROCK

An ingenious father in Texas in the south-western United States has invented and placed on the market a crib that starts to rock when the baby in the crib begins to cry.

The secret of the crib, which may be of inestimable value to many parents of small children is an electronic control device. The noise made by the baby's crying actuates this and the control then starts an electric motor. The motor, in turn operates a device that rocks the crib.

The unique feature of the device is a two-tube electronic unit that filters out all other noises except the high pitched cry of a baby. The device is made by Ducky Bed In., Lubbock, Texas.

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DETECTING CANCER

Ultrasonic sound waves can be beamed into the human body like radar to detect early cancer, a group of United States medical researchers reported recently in the *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*. Ultrasonic sound waves vibrate at higher frequencies than those that can be heard by the human ear.

The researchers reported that different types of tissues in the body give different echoes when struck by the ultrasonic waves. These echoes can be recorded on an electronic instrument. The strength of the echo indicates the diseased condition of the tissue. One examination provides medical information that is not obtainable by any other means, not even by X-ray pictures—the researchers said.

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ENZYME DISSOLEVES BLOOD CLOTS

Dangerous blood clots may soon be dissolved by an enzyme injected into the blood stream as a result of research conducted by scientists at Yale University in the United States.

The scientists report that 'significant progress' has been made in purifying the enzyme, which is known as plasmin. A purification process was needed to make the enzyme suitable for use and such a process has probably been successfully developed.

Numerous experiments conducted with animals have shown that a blood clot should dissolve and the blood return to normal a few hours after the injection of purified plasmin. Preliminary tests on human patients are now being made. Existing drugs help to prevent the formation of blood clots, but up to now doctors have had no satisfactory method of dissolving a clot.

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AUTOMATIC PLANE NAVIGATOR

An electronic navigator, which can plot the course of a plane and guide it unassisted to within six miles of its destination, has been perfected in the United States. The automatic device beams radar signals to the ground. These are bounced back to the plane where a receiving instrument records the

elapsed time and other information and calculates the plane s speed and drift The system was developed by U S Air Research and Development Command

STUDY OF BLOOD CIRCULATION

Dr Rex L Huff of the University of Seattle in the United States has developed a new method of studying blood circulation in patients with heart ailments which is simpler than previous methods and causes less discomfort to the patient He uses radioactive iodine which is a peaceful product of atomic energy

Dr Huff injects a small dose of human blood serum albumin a common blood protein, into the patient s arm vein To the albumin he adds a small amount of radioactive iodine This gives off radiations that can be recorded by radiation detection instruments The iodine thus acts as ' tracer , which reveals the progress of the blood through the patient s heart

Currently blood circulation studies are often made by inserting tubes into the blood vessels and other methods that may cause the patient inconvenience and discomfort

NEW CAMERA TAKES PICTURES WITHOUT LIGHT

An American engineering firm has demonstrated a refined 'heat picture camera that uses heat waves emitted by an object instead of light waves to take photographs The maker of the device Barnes Engineering Company says it is possible now to tell the temperature of an object from the photographs The temperature difference between blood vessels and surrounding skin can be picked up by the device, the company says The camera is made possible by the fact that all objects above absolute zero temperature give off heat waves called infra red radiations

INDIGENOUS DRUGS FOR CURING DIABETES

The Central Drug Research Institute Lucknow has carried out a number of experiments which have revealed that the dried alcoholic extracts of *Jaman* seeds administered orally to diabetic patients reduced blood sugar and glycosuria Mineral preparations containing calcined tin, zinc iron and ashes of mica with traces of copper and cobalts were found useful in curing clinical diabetes

Extract of the Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) given orally is effective in lowering blood sugars in rabbits as well as diabetic patients

A number of herbal remedies and mineral combinations have been tried in India for curing diabetes since long Oral administration of extracts of onion has been found to be effective in lowering blood sugar in experimental rabbits and dogs Extract of the bulb when injected subcutaneously into rabbits showed action similar to that of insulin.

Pills prepared from watery extract of Rattanjot (*Eochnera rosea*) give remarkable improvement in all the secondary symptoms associated with diabetes without significant reduction in the urine glucose.

A comprehensive review of the subject has been published in the October, 1957 issue of the *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research*.

RADIOACTIVE TRANQUILISING DRUG

Radioactive carbon dioxide a peaceful product of atomic energy, is being used by United States scientists to produce radioactive reserpine the tranquilising drug obtained from the Indian rauwolfia plant. Reserpine is used for the treatment of some mental disorders and for the reduction of high blood pressure

The radioactive drug is produced by growing the plant in an atmosphere containing radioactive carbon dioxide in a special plant hot house at the Argonne National Laboratory of the U S Atomic Energy Commission.

By filling or tagging the reserpine molecules with radioactive carbon it is possible to trace their pathways throughout the body with great precision. Their location at any given moment can be detected by using radiation detection instruments It is expected that studies now being made with the radioactive drug will contribute important medical information on the beneficial uses of reserpine

SATURN S RINGS ARE OF SNOW

Dr Gerard P Kuiper an astronomer of the University of Chicago in the United States has determined that the rings around the planet Saturn are composed of small snow crystals He used an infrared spectrometer in making the studies that determined this fact

Infrared light rays pierce through the haze in the earths atmosphere When used in making photographs on special films they make water appear black and vegetation white Dr Kuiper said that very little infrared light is reflected from Saturn s rings and that they appear very dark on the spectrometer He added that two of the moons of Saturn appear to be partly covered with snow

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Shri Tensing Narkay

Shri Tensing Norkay the first Indian to reach the Everest top recently paid his second visit to England as a guest at the Alpine Club's centenary dinner During his 10 day stay the persons who climbed with him on Everest acted as his hosts.

According to the Tibetan calendar Tensing was born in the Year of the Hare the 11th of 13 children at Tsa Chu a day's march from Chomolungma (Everest) or as the Sherpa mothers used to tell their children 'The Mountain So High No Bird Can Fly Over It'

Many people think that the title Sherpa means a porter or guide. This is not so The word means man from the east for the Sherpas are a tribe of Mongolian stock whose ancestors migrated from Tibet bringing their way of life with them

He grew up in the village of Thami at a height of 12 000 feet learning to grow potatoes and barley and how to tend sheep and yaks He was sent to a monastery but lost his chance of learning to read and write Tibetan when he ran home after a Lama had beaten him

The Sherpas returning from the 1921 1922 and 1924 Everest expeditions gave him other ideas They brought back strange boots and clothing and spun yarns about climbing almost to the sky At 13 he played truant and trekked the 200 miles to Kathmandu After six weeks he returned to be hugged, and soundly spanked

Five years later again without telling his parents he left for Darjeeling with twelve others, hoping to be taken on as a porter for the 1933 Everest expedition But he had no certificate for previous experience and even though he cut off his pigtail they said No, you are too young He was bitterly disappointed Instead he sold milk and found work as a labourer and lived in Toong Soong Busti the Sherpa shanty town

At last in 1935 Eric Shipton gave him his chance on the Everest reconnaissance He was chosen last of all and carried a load to the North Col at 22,000 ft. which was as far as the expedition went. He had a chance to see the real techniques of mountaineering and now other expeditions followed again to Everest in 1936 and then twice to Garhwal In 1938 on the last Everest expedition before the war he carried a load to Camp VI at 27 200 ft and won his Tiger Medal—the Himalayan Club award to the highest climbing Sherpas but fourteen years were to pass



EVEREST FRIENDS MEET IN LONDON
During his recent visit to Britain Shri Tensing Norkay who in 19 3 reached the summit of Mount Everest with Sir Edmund Hillary is seen here with Sir John Hunt leader of the expedition, on his arrival at London Airport Tensing who now teaches at Darjeeling Mountaineering Institute attended a centenary dinner at the Alpine Club during his stay in England

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One of his most interesting tours was to Lhasa and to numerous Tibetan monasteries with Professor Tucci the Italian orientalist. Then several expeditions were dogged by misfortune. A French party tried to traverse the two peaks of Nanda Devi and were never seen again. On a rescue bid Dubost and he made the second ascent of Nanda Devi East. This not Everest was his hardest climb

The same year Eric Shipton opened the southern route to Everest and Tensing was Sirdar for the two Swiss expeditions in the spring and autumn of the following year, 1952. By now his growing experience won him a place in the high-climbing teams. In Raymond Lambert he found a great companion—the absence of a common languge was no bar to close understanding and friendship. Together they reached heights as great on the south side of Everest as the British had on the north. In 1953 he came down from Everest with Hillary as a hero to be worshipped—practically deified—by millions throughout India and Nepal. Kings and Prime Ministers honoured him songs and legends have been woven around his name. He became for the ordinary man a real life parable of aspiration and success

Mr P K. Ponomarenko

H E Panteleimon Kondratievich Ponomarenko the new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U S S R to India arrived in New Delhi from Moscow on Tuesday December 10 1957

He was born in 1902 in a peasant family in Kuban region Southern Russia. At the age of 12 Ponomarenko started working in a village smithy. In 1918 he joined the Red Army and took part in the battle against the whiteguards during the defence of Krasnodor South Russia. Beginning from 1919 Ponomarenko worked as a fitter and an engine-driver on oil fields and railways

He graduated from the Moscow Institute of Railway Engineers in 1932. From 1935 to 1937 he was the head of a research group in the All Union Electro Technical Institute.

Since the end of the year 1938 P.K Ponomarenko was in Byelorussia as the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist *Party of the Byelorussian Republic. Later* he was appointed the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Byelorussia. As the *Prime Minister* of the Republic P K Ponomarenko made great contribution to the reconstruction of the economy of Byelorussia which was damaged by the Hitler army during the war

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Mr Dalip Singh Saund

India born American 58 years old Dalip Singh Saund a member of the Congress of the United States came on a goodwill tour to his native India in December 1957 after 37 years. During his three-week stay in India Mr Saund visited his home town (Amritsar) Delhi Bombay, Madras and many other places

Dalip Singh Saund the son of an Amritsar Sikh farming family, graduated from the University of Punjab and then went to the University of California to study for a Doctor of Philosophy degree in mathematics in 1919

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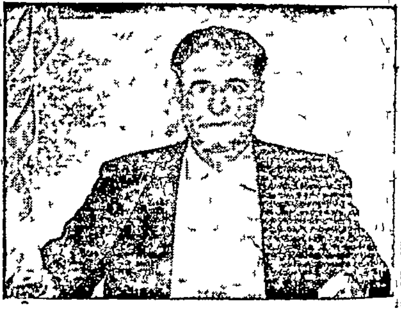
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he married a fellow student Marian Kosa and started farming in the fertile Imperial Valley He became active in local Democratic political affairs and in 1942 became first president of the Indian Association of America In 1949 he became an American citizen and a short time later was elected to the local office of Justice of the Peace



Nearly 60,000 America voters in California's 29th Congressional District Nov 6 1956 elected Judge Dalip S Saund, to represent them in the U.S House of Representatives

Mr Saund offered himself as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the November 1956 elections Defeating his opponent aviatrix Jacqueline Cochran Odlum (the famed woman flier who was the Republican nominee) M Saund was elected to the U S House of Representative from the 29th Congressional district of California by a comfortable majority He considered his election a tribute not to himself but to the clear thinking of the American electorate and to the continued broadening of American political thought.

Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni

Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni well-known Muslim theologian and head of the Dar ul ulum Deoband died on December 5 1957 He was aged 83

In the struggle for India s freedom Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni s services will always be remembered When he was still very young his father left his native place Faizabad and the whole family settled themselves in Madina in Hejaz Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni finished his education there and began his career as a teacher of theology in Madina

During World War I when Maulana Mahmudul Hasan Deobandi went to Hejaz, he met him there and began to live with him as a disciple At the time when Maulana Mahmudul Hasan was arrested by the Sharif Husain of Hejaz and was handed over to the British Government, he was also arrested and both of them were sent to Malta At the end of the war both of them were set free and they came to India This was in 1921 and since then until his death Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni devoted his entire life to the cause of India s freedom

He joined the Indian National Congress and was among the first rank leaders of the Congress in U P Whenever the Congress started any movement Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni always and without any hesitation supported it and underwent imprisonment several times

After 1937 when the Muslim League started i s opposition to the Congress movement, many a Muslim became shaky in their convictions but he was firm in his determination and stood like a rock. Nothing could shake him from his resolve to fight for the party he had chosen

Amongst the Muslim leaders of India Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni enjoyed a very high position and his death has l ft a vacuum which it will be very d fficult to fill

Foreign Events

Coalition Government in Laos

The National Assembly in Vientiane approved on December 19 the formation of a Coalition Government which included representatives of the Pathet Lao group a pro communist party which had been holding out in the two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly

Since the Geneva Agreement of 1954 that ended the war in Indo China representatives of the Royal Government and Pathet Lao had met several times to come to an agreement The Geneva Agreement had urged the integration of the two provinces in the Kingdom and of the Pathet Lao forces—which sided with Dr Ho Chi Minh of North Viet Nam in the struggle against France—in the Laotian Army However successive negotiations had failed

The country has had virtually a political crisis since May 1957 when Premier Souvanna Phouma was forced to resign because the Assembly disapproved of his negotiations with Pathet Lao He returned to power after two nominees for Premiership failed to win the Assembly s support. When he returned to power the second time on August 9 Prince Phouma said that his programme was to form a new Coalition Government with Pathet Lao and hold elections in January 1958

Under the latest agreement approved by the National Assembly on November 2 he entered into an agreement with his half brother Prince Souvannavong who heads the Pathet Lao the two Provinces would be brought under the national administration

On November 18 the Pathet Lao leader symbolically handed over to a representative of King Sisavang Vong the two Provinces

The following day (November 19) Prince Phouma announced the formation of the 16-member Coalition Government in which Prince Souvannavong was made the Planning Minister and another Pathet Lao representative Mr Phouma Vong Vichit became Minister of Protocol and Education The National Assembly passed a vote of confidence in the new Coalition Cabinet later the same day

Iran s Claim to Bahrein Island

On November 12, the Shah of Iran instructed his Cabinet to present a Bill to Parliament making Bahrein Island a British protected State in the Persian Gulf a province of Iran

The Island with an area of 200 square miles and a population of 1 20 000 is an important oil centre with a big refinery The local Ruler, Sheikh Sulman bin Hamad Al Khalifa is advised by British officials Bahrein has been under British protection since 1861

A British Foreign Office spokesman said in London on November 13, 1957 that British Government would continue to fulfil its obligations to safeguard the independence of Bahrein

Reading from a prepared statement to the Press he said Bahrein is of course an independent Arab State under British protection Iran has often in the past staked a claim to Behrein on historical grounds But the British Government have repeatedly made it clear that they consider the Iranian claim to be unfounded

A spokesman of the Arab League said in Cairo on November 14 that the League was opposed to the Iranian claim of sovereignty over Bahrein He said that Bahrein was clearly an Arab territory The Syrian Government took a similar stand

Background In the course of their Eastern adventure the Portuguese occupied Bahrein in 1507

They were however driven off by the Arab subjects of Iran in 1602 The Iranians ruled the Island intermittently from 1602 to 1782 They were expelled in 1783 by the Utub Tribe from the Arabian mainland whose paramount family the Al Khalifas, became the independent Sheikhs of Bahrein in 1810

At various times, the Sultan of Oman, the Wahabi Arabs the Turks and Iranians laid claim to the Island As a result of these claims the Sheikh of Bahrein signed a Convention with Britain in 1861 acknowledging the validity of earlier treaties and conventions and promising to abstain—in return for the support of the British Government against external aggression—from ' the prosecution of war piracy and slavery by sea

Uunder exclusive agreements between Britain and Bahrein in 1892, it was agreed that

the Sheikh would 'on no account cede sell mortgage or otherwise give for occupation any part of his territory to the British Government

Petroleum was discovered in Bahrein in 1932 Royalties on it are paid to the Sheikh by the Bahrein Petroleum Company a British concern registered in Canada but affiliated to the Standard Oil Company of California and the Texas Oil Company

ETHIOPIA First General Elections

The first general elections in the history of Ethiopia took place between September 11 and October 10, 1957, to elect a Chamber of Deputies of 210 members In accordance with the new Constitution promulgated in 1955 by the Emperor Haile Selassie on the occasion of his silver jubilee the elections were held by universal direct and secret ballot All native born Ethiopian citizens over the age of 21 both men and women, were eligible to vote except for individuals who had been deprived of civil rights or imprisoned on criminal charges Candidates were required to be at least 25 years of age to be Ethiopian nationals by birth, and to possess a property qualification—possession of immovable property to the value of at least 1 000 Ethiopian dollars (about £40) or of movable property to a value of at least E $2 000 In addition candidatures had to be supported by at least 50 registered voters and the candidate himself was required to deposit E $250 (about £36) which was forfeited if he received less than two per cent of the votes in his constituency

For the purpose of the election the country was divided into 95 electoral districts each containing approximately 200 000 inhabitants Each district was represented by two deputies while cities with a population over 30 000 were entitled to one deputy, plus an additional deputy for each 50 000 inhabitants in excess of 30,000 (e g Addis Ababa with an estimated population of 400,000 was represented by eight deputies) As there are no political parties in Ethiopia the candidates campaigned on their personal records A total of 491 candidates stood for the 210 seats including several women In view of the high rate of illiteracy the electors voted by dropping coloured cards into boxes over which the photographs of the various candidates were displayed The total number of votes cast was 3 015 260 out of an electorate of approximately 6 000 000

The new Chamber of Deputies met for the first time on November 1, 1957, by which date 190 members had been elected (including two women) with 20 results still outstanding On the same day the Emperor nominated a Senate of 35 members most of them officials experienced in government and administration The Prime Minister, Bitwoded Makonen Endalkatchaw was appointed President of the Senate and given the title of Ras—corresponding to a peerage He had been premier of Ethiopia since the country was liberated by British forces in 1941

Under the new Constitution the Emperor retains the prerogative of appointing the Senate in addition to the direction of foreign affairs and supreme authority over all internal affairs as Head of State

EGYPT JORDAN—Press and Radio "War"

The Egyptian press and radio launched a violent propaganda campaign against the Jordanian Government and King Hussein personally from the beginning of November leading to equally strong attacks on President Nasser and the Egyptian Government from the Jordanian side The intensity and violence of this press and radio 'war in which Syrian propaganda organs also joined in the attacks on Jordan led the Kings of Saudi Arabia Iraq and Libya to issue personal appeals for a cessation of recriminations between the countries concerned

The Cairo newspaper *Al Shaab* accused the Jordanian Government on November 3 of having entered into secret negotiations with Israel alleging that the Jordanian Foreign Minister (Mr Samir Rifai) had had "a secret meeting at Nablus on September 14 with the Israeli Prime Minister Mr Ben-Gurion, and the Foreign Minister, Mrs Meir (An Israeli Government spokesman described these allegations as nonsense) The allegations were repeated by Cairo Radio which bitterly attacked the Jordanian leaders and accused King Hussein of accepting a 'bribe of $30 000 000 from the United States

The Jordanian Government issued a statement on the following day (November 4) denying the *Shaab* allegation as a complete lie and accusing Egypt herself of entering into secret negotiations with Israel After saying that the Jordanian Government possessed ' quantities of evidence to prove that 'responsible Egyptians are carrying out secret communications and contacts with the Israelis, the statement accused Egypt of treason to the Arab cause and her rulers of political and moral degradation The Jordanian radio

(*Continued on page 83*)

HOME AFFAIRS

Debate on Foreign Policy

The Rajya Sabha on December 12 1957 unanimously endorsed the foreign policy of the Government of India This was on a motion by the Prime Minister Shri Nehru who in a 60 minute survey of international affairs also dealt with some specific issues including Kashmir Goa and Algeria Referring to the latest resolution passed by the Security Council the Prime Minister said India did no accept this resolution although it did not contain most of the objectionable features of the earlier draft While Dr Graham would be welcome to come to India it had been made clear that this visit should not be considered as some kind of a continuation of talks on the old lines of what was called demilitarisation and so on The Prime Minister paid tribute to Shri Krishna Menon for stating India s position about Kashmir with fullness and clarity

On Goa Mr Nehru said this colonial possession was an amazing anachronism Goa was no problem from the military point of view but India tried patiently to find a peaceful solution and had refused to adopt any forcible or military measures Portugal had discovered some kind of pen friend in the President of Pakistan who had recently visited Portugal They had been supporting each other in various matters

He said that we will have to follow an integrated policy and nothing could be done in Goa which was against India s policy anywhere else He also referred to those Portuguese possessions which had liberated themselves and said we want them to come through some normal process and added that constitutionally we do not want to take step only in Nagar Haveli but for the whole of Goa

He referred to the French possessions and said that the Government of India had been informed that in the next few weeks or a month or so the French Parliament would take final steps for the *de jure* transfer of these possessions Referring to Indo-Pakistan relations the Prime Minister said that ours had been a friendly approach and would continue to be so That the people of India and Pakistan should be friendly was inevitable because nobody could change the geography history culture and other traditions common to the peoples

Referring to the larger issue of war or peace in the world the Prime Minister said that while the world situation was not without hope it was still grave It called for an approach of reconciliation an approach that laid stress on common points and common danger instead of differences Already the world had seen too much of the cold war approach based on fear prejudice apprehension and passions Mr Nehru welcomed the Soviet Prime Minister s reply to his personal appeal to Big Powers for suspension of nuclear tests He said he was grateful to Mr Bulganin for dealing with this matter at this length and said the reply he had received from him naturally deserved fullest consideration A new approach should be made towards the solution of the problem of world peace

Later replying to the debate on December 13 the Prime Minister refuted certain Western suggestions that Indian policy was motivated by fear of Russia and China and declared that there was not the remotest chance of India being afraid of Russia or China or India having any kind of military conflict with Russia or China

Referring to India s policy of non alignment the Prime Minister said that if some people thought that this policy was too idealistic it would be those who lived in a realm of imagination divorced from facts The policy was strictly practical He would venture to say that other countries great or small were bound to come to this policy of non alignment because the only alternative to that policy was the cold war The Prime Minister added that probably the Member who described the policy as cowardly was thinking of and obsessed by the idea of Pakistan and probably thought India was weak and appeasing I would like to make it perfectly clear that holding to our principles and vital interests we want to appease everybody I am not afraid of appeasement provided the appeasement does not involve principles or vital interests I want to appease because I want to make friends with all

Naga Hills Unit

The Governor of Assam Mr Fazl Ali

took over the administration of the new Naga Hills Tuensang Area—on behalf of the President of India on December 1 1957

In a message on the occasion he sought the co operation of all Nagas in discharging his new duties He also warned those who were still bent on creating trouble and said "We shall not hesitate to use whatever measures are necessary against those who persist in defying the law

The President, Dr Rajendra Prasad signed on November 29, the Bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament amending the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution for establisehing the new Naga administrative unit as Union Territory The Lok Sabha (House of the People) passed the Bill on November 25 and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) on November 28 1957

The unit will be administered by a Commissioner and three Deputy Commissioners on bahalf of the Governor of Assam and in the name of the President of India

Mr P N Luthra was appointed the first Commissioner of the area

The unit will be known as the Naga Hills -Tuensang Area It covers an area of 6 236 sq miles with a total population of about 3 50 000 It includes the former Naga Hills district of Assam and the Tuensang Frontier Division of the North East Frontier Agency It is divided into three districts—Kohima Mokokchung and Tuensang—each under a Deputy Commissioner

This new unit to be named The Naga Hills Tuensang Area would be administered by the Governor as the Agent of President but would be distinct from the North East Frontier Administration Paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution was amended and certain consequential amendments of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order 1956 and the Representation of the people Act 1950 were carried out

Provision was made in Clause 5 of the Act for an additional nominated member in the Lok Sabha (House of the People) to represent the new unit

On the constitution of the unit the Central Government would bear the entire cost of the administration of this territory Of this the Tuensang area already being Centrally admi ... as part of the North East Frontier would not impose any new financial on the Central Government

The Naga Hills district, however is at present an autonomous district of Assam and the expenditure incurred in respect of this district by the Government of Assam would now pass on to the Central Government

The annual budgeted expenditure of this district is Rs 4 88 crores at present The Central Government already bears a large part of this expenditure It is roughly estimated that the extra financial burden which would fall on the Government of India would be about Rs 3 crores a year

The creation of the new Naga unit directly under the Government of India thus meets the essence of the demand for special administrative treatment of the Naga area without any interference from the Assam State Government The demand had taken the form of an extremist slogan for independence for the area Its leader was Mr A Z Phizo who subsequently resorted to arms to bring about the so called independent Naga homeland The Government of India had to move in troops to restore order and protect the loyal Nagas

Subsequently when order was partially restored the more responsible tribal leaders of the Naga area held a Convention in Kohima and put forward the demand for a separate administrative unit directly under the Government of India The Prime Minister Mr Nehru invited a Naga delegation to New Delhi to discuss the matter and promptly accepted the demand Mr Nehru also announced an amnesty for all offences committed by the Naga hostiles

Preventive Detention Act Extended

The Lok Sabha on December 10 1957 passed the Home Minister s Bill extending the life of the Preventive Detention Act by three more years Moving the Bill Shri Pant pointed out that for the cultural economic and spiritual advancement of the millions of people of this country it was necessary that there should be peace in the land For this purpose Government had sometimes to adopt methods which curtailed the liberty of individuals so that the mass of the people might enjoy their liberty The Preventive Detention Act was designed to save people from doing mischief to others and inviting danger to themselves Mr Pant referred in this connection to language agitation in the Punjab, the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam in Madras the recent incidents in Ramanathapuram and bomb and crackers used from time to time to create terror and injure people.

Later, replying to the seven hour debate on December 11 the Home Minister justified the continuance of the Act for another three years in the interest of preserving law and order peace and tranquillity in the country so that peaceful progress might be expedited and steps taken for bringing much nearer the goal of a welfare State and socialist pattern of society He said the Bill would be justified if a dispassionate view of the difficulties facing the administration in preserving law and order was taken

World Conference of Religions

A World Conference of Religions was held in Delhi on November 17 and 18 1957 The Vice President of India Dr S Radhakrishnan presided

Inaugurating the Conference the President of India Dr Rajendra Prasad made a strong plea for raising the structure of a new human society on the foundations of religiou or spiritual values

The Indian Prime Minister Mr Nehru who also addressed the Conference asked the Indian people to practise in their day to-day life what they believed to be and constantly preached to be the traditional virtues of catholicity and tolerance of religious communities in India Although as he said, he (Mr Nehru) was no expert on religious matters such was the lesson that Mahatma Gandhi taught him He never believed in preaching to people of other countries what he could not persuade the people of India to practise them selves

In his presidential address Dr Radhakrishnan reminded the people of the grave dangers facing humanity at present owing to the invention of dreadful weapons of destruction The world, he said could save itself only by constantly endeavouring to transmute man s intelligence into an illumined spirit

Explaining further he said We are still victims of collective selfishness The need was for not merely a spirit of toleration but positive appreciation of other people s faith and subduing of the appetite for power by universal love and humility

Jain Muni Sushil Kumarji sponsor of the Conference said that lasting world peace could be founded only on truth and non violence In this field India could lead the world He also pleaded for the establishment of an Institute in India for the cultivation of the two principles that would evolve ways of solving world problems on the basis of ahimsa (non violence)

The Conference concluded on November 18

It approved unanimously a resolution calling upon the followers of different faiths to give up mutual dissensions and exclusiveness and strive to bring about mutual respect and co-operation

The resolution said that an effort should be made to discover ways and means of fostering love and brotherhood among men races and nations

It recommended the establishment of an Institute to conduct research in the potentiality of truth love and non violence to bring about peace in the world This Institute should study the humanities and the great spiritual movements through the ages

The Conference set up a committee consisting among others of Kaka Kalelkar and Mr Jainendra Kumar to work out the detail of the Institute

Credit Facilities to Small Industrialists

Financial Assistance over Rs 1 5 crores has been sanctioned by the Government of India to different States and Union territories for providing loans to small industrialists

These loans will be disbursed during the current financial year by the State Governments and the Administrations of Union territories under the State Aid to Industries Act and other regulations in force

Almost all State Governments have liberalised the rules for advancing funds to small industries under the State Aid to Industries Act Loans will be given to bonafide small industrialistists up to Rs 1 000 on a personal bond and up to Rs 5 000 on a security of one or more personal sureties

Loans will be given both for capital expenditure as well as working capital and up to 75% of the value of the security which would include assets created out of the loan

The rate of interest will be only 3% up to a limit of Rs 50 000 for any single party In the case of co-operatives the rate will be 2½%

Loans under the scheme have been given to State Governments since 1954 Up to the end of 1955 56 the Central Government contributed a sum of over Rs 2 1 crores as loans to state Governments against a contribution of over Rs 94 lakhs by State Governments themselves In 1956 57 the States were given loans of about Rs 1 5 crores by the Central Government for this purpose

Of the loans now sanctioned Punjab gets Rs 24 lakhs Bombay Rs 20 lakhs Uttar Pradesh Rs 19 66 lakhs Bihar Rs 10 lakhs Kerala Rs 10 lakhs Madhya Pradesh Rs 9 lakhs West Bengal Rs 8 lakhs Mysore Rs 11 lakhs, Orissa Rs 6 6 lakhs, Rajasthan Rs 6 5 lakhs Andhra Rs 5 5 lakhs, Assam Rs 5 lakhs Madras Rs 3 17 lakhs and Jammu and Kashmir Rs 1 99 lakhs

The Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh get Rs 4 8 lakhs and Rs 2 lakhs respectively while Tripura and Manipur have been sanctioned Rs 1 91 lakhs and Rs 1 14 lakhs, respectively

In order to channelise financial assistance to small industries through credit institutions the Small Scale Industries Board has suggested that at least 10 per cent of the loans granted by Government to small enterpreneurs should be routed through the State Financial Corporations The Board has also recommended that 10 per cent of the loans granted for working capital should be routed through urban co operative banks and that at least six such banks should be set up in each State by March 1958

The State Bank of India in consultation with the Reserve Bank has initiated a pilot programme to provide credit to small industrial units in nine selected areas i e Bombay Surat Kolhapur Delhi Ludhiana, Agra Madras, Vijayawada and Coimbatore.

The object of the programme is to evolve a procedure for co-ordinating the credit facilities provided to small industries by the various agencies e g , the Government State Financial Corporations State Bank Co-operative Banks and other commercial banks in these areas

Debate on the Second Plan

The debate on the Second Five Year Plan in relation to the current economic situation which began on the last day of the last session of Lok Sabha was resumed on November 20 1957 Speaking in the resumed debate Mr Nehru declared that Government had absolutely no intention of making any radical changes in the structure of the Second Five Year Plan The major things in the Plan would have to go through. He pointed out that they could not stop the big projects that had already been started otherwise there would be a great loss Therefore many of the things in regard to the Plan were final

The Prime Minister did not agree with the that the Plan was over ambitious Planning was a continuing process without breathing space He said the stresses and strains that had appeared now were due to various factors—foreign and domestic. He admitted that with a little more careful planning and with a little more foresight in the matter of our exports and imports the stresses would have been slightly less but that would not have made a major difference to the situation He added that the foreign exchange difficulties which the country faced today would be solved in a year or two

The Prime Minister said that nothing could claim greater priority in the Plan than food production He felt that we should try our utmost to achieve a minimum of additional 15 million tons of food output if not more. Since the yield was low in India there was scope for increasing it. Future progress depended very largely on the work done by the community projects on cooperatives and in the final analysis on the self reliance of villagers

Replying to the debate on the Second Five Year Plan the Finance Minister Shri T T Krishnamachari said in Lok Sabha on November 21 that the core of the Plan would be maintained However if there was any diminution in the Plan of a substantial character he regretted to say that it might have to be in the power projects which had been included in the Plan if we did not get facilities to proceed with these items The Finance Minister stressed that the Government would adhere to the essential objectives and priorities in the Plan and that there would be no change in the core of the Plan

The Finance Minister reiterated the statement of Shri Nanda that the Planning Commission was proceeding on the assumption that the financial ceiling for Plan outlay would be Rs 4 800 crores instead of the increased cost of some of the schemes included in the Plan The Finance Minister said that he was reasonably hopeful that with effort we shall succeed in raising resources to match this target. It was no use suggesting Shri Krishnamachari observed, that there must be a reversal of the gear The chariot goes on The pace will be regulated by the road through which it traverses and the amount of manpower put behind But it will go on There was no question of reversing the gear

The debate on the Second Plan concluded after the Finance Minister s speech A number of amendments tabled by opposition Members to the formal motion for discussion of the Plan were rejected by the House

inance Ministers' Conference

The Conference of Finance Ministers, hich met on November 18 in New Delhi, was tended by the Members of the Planning Com ussion, and was addressed by the Minister of Home Affairs and the Prime Minister The Governor of the Reserve Bank also attended the onference and briefly addressed it The onference concluded the same day

The Union Home Minister, Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, in his speech said that we were ll faced with difficulties today whether at the Centre or in the States It is because we velcome difficulties and we have tried to forge head with determination to get over them hat we have been able to make at least an ppreciable advance

"The right administrative system depends on our solvency and credit worthiness and on he value of the rupee being maintained in act If we fail in any of these then our dministrative system and even the fabric of Government may become insecure The entire dministration has finance as its backbone

'So we must have adequate funds with us nd if we aim high and if we have to achieve lot we can do so only so long as we are able o retain our reputation for solvency and for our bility to meet readily the obligations that may come in our way

'The Finance Commission had now raised the contribution to be made from income tax receipts to the States from 50% to 60% Similarly special subsidies or aids are to be given to most of the States Now the Centre has become the main fountain which sustains the States in full vigour But at the same time it would not be quite right to assume that the Centre has got unlimited resources The more it is compelled to have recourse to the printing press the lesser becomes the value of the rupee The currency is depreciated and even if the States get more money the total worth of that money is less

"Now our Plan has two aspects and so have our finances, internal and external So far as external finances go you know that howsoever able and competent the Finance Minister may be he has to rely on the co-operation of others

But ultimately we have to depend on ourselves We are working for the benefit and uplift of the common man and we have to look to him for succour and aid also

So the system of small savings has to be given the recognition that it deserves, which has been so far regarded as only a subsidiary source but unless it becomes the main source, we will not be able to raise adequate sums for meeting our commitment' The Finance Minister said that the progress of expenditure has to be regulated in a proper way and arrangements have to be made between the States and the Centre so that whatever assistance is to be given by the Centre or to be received by the States reaches them in time and no occasion arises for encroaching upon preserves which should not be disturbed 'Particular care has to be taken not to increase the expenditure on items which do not come within the four corners of the plan

The Conference had before it the result of the discussion by the officials of the State Governments the Planning Commission and the Union Finance Ministry There was a full and frank discussion of the various issues, and revealed a large measure of unanimity in the approach to the various problems posed for the Conference

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THINGS THEY SAY

Many people when they fall in love look for a little haven of refuge from the world where they can be sure of being admired when they are not admirable and praised when they are not praiseworthy —*Bertrand Russell*

* * *

Doing business without advertising is like winking at a girl in the dark You know what you re doing, but no one else does

—*Phil Harris*

* * *

When I was a young man I observed that nine out of every ten things I did were failures I didn t want to be a failure So I did ten times more work — *Bernard Shaw*

* * *

A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market —*Charles Lamb*

* * *

Pessimism when you get used to it is just as agreeable as optimism.—*Arnold Bennett*

* * *

Only a mediocre writer is always at his best

—*W Somerset Maugham*

APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC THIS MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Mr E N Mangat Rai, Development and Planning Commissioner appointed chief secretary to the Punjab Governmant

Mr Nicolas Ciorolu, appointed first Ambassador to India after the Rumanian and Indian Governments had decided to raise their diplomatic representation to the level of Embassies He presented his credentials to President of India on November 19

Justice Y V Dixit, appointed chief justice of Bombay High Court from November 24 until a permanent chief justice resumes charge of the office

Mr B K Kapur, High Commissioner for India in Ghana, concurrently appointed commissioner for India in Nigeria

Miss A G Karkare Honorary State Organising Commissioner for Guides of the Rajasthan State Bharat Scouts and Guides appointed World Association Travelling Commissioner for Asia by the World Bureau of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts

Mr Kali Sharan appointed Deputy Custodian General in the Union Rehabilitation Ministry

Dr Bhaskar R Patel sworn in as Deputy Minister in the Government of Bombay on November 24

Col P N Luthra former Development Commissioner NEFA, appointed Commissioner of the new Centrally administered Naga Hills Tuensang Unit

Mr Balwant Rai Tayal and **Mr Ram Nath** (both Congress) were elected chairmen of the Hindi and Punjabi regional committees for Punjab respectively on November 25

Mr Moshfegy Kezemi appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Iran to India in place of Mr Hekmat

Mr E G Norris (39) took charge of his office of Deputy High Commissioner of the U K in Bombay on December 4

VISITORS

Mr Shigenori Hamada Director General Radio Regulatory Bureau Tokyo arrived in Delhi on November 16 for talks with officers of the Union Ministry of Transport and Communications

Lord Pethick Lawrence British Labour leader arrived in New Delhi on November, 24 on an invitation from the Government of India

A 40 member cultural delegation from Rumania arrived in New Delhi, on December 4

Mr Dalip S Saund the first Indian member of the U S Congress arrived in Calcutta on November 26

Mr S W R D Bandaranaike, Ceylon Prime Minister arrived in Bombay from Ceylon on Nov 30 to attend the C P A Conference at New Delhi

Mr Hugh Gaitskell leader of the British Labour Party arrived in Bombay on November 30

Mr Sama Duwa Sinwa Nawng Minister for Relief Resettlement and National Solidarity of Burma arrived in New Delhi on December 3 to study the methods India has employed to solve the problem of displaced persons.

OBITUARY

Mr Saif F B Tyabji M P suddenly collapsed and died in Lok Sabha New Delhi on November 12

Mr Jagdishwar Nigam (55) Land Reforms Commissioner of U P, died in Lucknow on November 11

President Antonin Zapotocky (72) of Czechoslovakia died in Prague on November 13

Mr Kanwar Sain (81) a former Chief Justice of J & K High Court and Judicial Minister of Jodhpur Alwar and some other Indian states died in Ambala on November, 14

Shri Azhagisingar head of the Ahobila Mutt a well known Vaishnavaite institution of South India died in Naimisharanya in U P on November, 24

Sir Alfred Zimmern (78) British authority on international law died in Ayon (Connecticut) on November 24

Sir Ernest Oppenheimer (77), the financier died in Johannesburg on November 25

Mr Rahimtoola Chinoy (75) a former Mayor of Bombay and a well known businessman died in Bombay on November, 27

The famous Italian singer **Beniamino Gigli** (67) died in Rome on November, 30

Dr Madan Atal who led the Congress Medical Mission to China during the Sino-Japanese war and who served in the Spanish Civil War on Republican side died in Peking on December 1

Mr Bhagwandas kela (68) famous Hindi author died in Jaipur on November 30

Mr **Lesbi Henson** (66) British theatre comedian, died in London on December, 2

Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni (83) died in Deoband on December 5

Mr K L Sakhuja who was a member of the delegation on Small Scale Industries sponsored by the Government of India to Sweden last October, died in Stockholm on December, 8

AWARDS

Mr A Balakrishna Pillai (72) was awarded on November 12 Rs 5 000 by the Kerala Sahitya Academy for his services and contribution to Malayalam literature

London University s honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on **Princess Margaret** on December 4

The President s medal for all round best Cadet of the year was awarded to **Cadet S Goswami** of the 18th regular Course at the Sainik School Dehra Dun on December 9

(*Continued from page 76*)

bitterly attacked President Nasser and other Egyptian leaders applying to them such epithets as dogs crows of evil treason trumpets and "agents of the Kremlin President Nasser himself was denounced as a ' little dictator a slave of Moscow and a "Don Quixote striking right and left with his wooden sword but hitting only himself

During the following week the press and radio war between the two countries reached a new peak of violence The Egyptian press (including the official *Al Goumhouria*) and Cairo Radio described King Hussein as a traitor and accused his Government of allowing Jordan to become a base of American imperialism whilst the Jordanian Press and radio accused the Egyptian rulers of trying to foment dissension and mutiny in Jordan so that the Arab world would be an easy victim for the Egyptian s masters in Moscow The personal attacks on King Hussein were bitterly resented by the Jordanian press which accused Egyptian newspapers of ignoring the ethics of journalism and prostituting their profession

Speaking at a press conference on November 13 King Hussein described the present rulers of Egypt and Syria as 'tools of international Communism '

King Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Faisal of Iraq urged the Egyptian and Syrian press and radio on November 14, to cease attacking Jordan declaring that such campaigns would 'benefit only the enemies of Arabs and Moslems ' King Idris of Libya also appealed on November 18 to the Goverments and peoples of Egypt Syria and Jordan to cease recriminations for the sake of the dignity of the Arab nation Although there was no official response to these appeals the Egyptian press and radio made little or no reference to Jordanian affairs after mid November and ceased its attacks on King Hussein and the Jordanian leaders

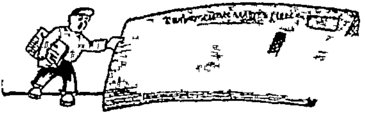
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FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

Military College Examination, May 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at **Allahabad, Bombay Calcutta Delhi Hydrabad Ludhiana Madras Nagpur Patna Shillong and Srinagar** sometime in May 1958 for entry into the Military College (hitherto known as the Military Wing) **Age Limits** —Candidates must have been born not earlier than the 2nd January 1938 *and not later than* 1st January 1941 **THESE AGE LIMITS CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED** – **Qualifications** — Intermediate or equivalent Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at Intermediate or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally Application forms and full particulars obtainable *from* **Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House**, New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons 'MILITARY COLLEGE EXAMINALION MAY 1958 and also give their name and full postal address in block letters Postal order or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Recruiting Office Military Sub-Area Headquarters or National Cadet Corps Unit **ONLY UNMARRIED MALE CANDIDATES CAN APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THIS EXAMINATION** Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by the 15th February 1958 (1st March 1958 for candidates abroad)

Another Forthcoming Examination See on Page 63



NOVEMBER

10 Moscow Radio announced that the radio transmitters in Russia s second satellite had stopped working "according to plan

11 President Iskander Mirza of Pakistan arrived in Lisbon

12 A state of mobilization declared in Aleppo Northern Syria, following reports of Turkish troop movements along the frontier

The U N Special Political Committee appealed to the Union Government of South Africa to participate in negotiations with India and Pakistan to settle their dispute about the treatment of Indians in the Union

13 The Lok Sabha Passed the Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill which will enable the Corporation to stand guarantee for deffered payments on import of capital goods by private enterprise

14 Over one lakh children greeted Prime Minister Nehru on his 68th birthday in New Delhi

The Nepal Government headed by Dr K I Singh, resigned.

Three-day north regional session of the 15th World Vegetarian Congress opened in New Delhi by Mr N A Ayyanger Speaker of Lok Sabha

15 The French delegation walked out of the NATO Parliamentary Conference in Paris as a protest against the despatch of Western arms to Tunisia

Soviet Scientists announced in Moscow that the dog Laika in Sputnik II 'is dead

16 Britain, the U S A Australia Colombia and the Phillippines jointly tabled a resolution in the Security Council New York, to have Dr Graham visit the Indian sub-continent in search of a settlement of the Kashmir problem

Mr Carlos Garcia (61) elected President of the Phillipines

17 President Rajindra Prasad inaugurated in New Delhi the open session of the World Conference of Religions

18 Prof Sher Singh, former Pu[illegible] Minister, arrested in Delhi under the Prev[illegible] tive Detention Act

The Conference of State Finance Minis[illegible] opened in New Delhi

Prince Souphanou Vong Chief of the [illegible] communist Pathet Laos forces in Laos sy[illegible] bolically handed over to representative [illegible] King Sisavang Vong of Laos two provi[illegible] previously held by the Pathet Lao accor[illegible] to reports from Vientiane th Laotian Ce[illegible] tal

19 Mr Antonin Novotny (52) elect[illegible] new President of Czchoslovakia

Prince Souphano Vong, half brother of th[illegible] Prime Minister of the Royal Government o[illegible] Laos, Prince Souvanna Phouma was ma[illegible] Planning Minister in a new Royal Gover[illegible] ment

20 The Joint Syrian chamber unanimou[illegible] passed a resolution approving the federati[illegible] for Egypt and Syria

The Cambodian Government offered [illegible] resignation to Kind Suramarit in Pnompenh

The Tunisian Government ordered [illegible] Ambassador in Damascus Mr Habib Chetty [illegible] leave Syrian territory in protest against th[illegible] activities of a Tunisian dissident leader M[illegible] Salah Ben Yusuf on Syrian soil. (Mr Be[illegible] Yusuf had used ' injurious words again[illegible] President Bourguiba of Tunisia in a Pre[illegible] Conference in Damuscus on Nov 15)

The Andhra Assembly passed a non-offical Bill prohibiting dowry

21 Mr Sobolev said in Security Counc[illegible] that Russia would veto five Power resolutio[illegible] on Kashmir

22 Representatives of 64 communist part[illegible] called for an end to the arms drive, uncondi[illegible] tional prohibition of nuclear weapons and [illegible] end to military blocs in a manifesto sign[illegible] in Mosaow

23 Calcutta Mail derailed about 97 mil[illegible] from Bombay on Igatpuri Bhasaval Section o[illegible] the Central Railway

The National Council of Action of th[illegible]

All India Railwaymen's Federation decided to unite with the National Federation of Indian Railways in view of the cause of unity among railwaymen

24 President Gen Mirza of Pakistan returned to Karachi after a month's tour abroad

25 A Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha creating a new administrative unit by combining the Naga Hills District of Assam and the Tuensang sub-division of the N E F A

Mr E V Ramaswamy Naicker leader of Dravida Kazhagam arrested in Tiruchy under Section 151 Cr P C

26 The International Court of Justice at Hague rejected four of the six objections made by India to the Court's jurisdiction to hear the right of passage case' brought by Portugal

Dravida Kazhagam started a campaign in Madras state to burn printed copies of Indian constitution More than 2100 arrested

27 Mr E V R Naicker released from Central Jail Tiruchinopoly

Asian regional seminar on vocational training organised by the I L O opened in New Delhi

28 Lok Sabha passed the Delhi Corporation Bill

Mr Nehru appealed to leaders of the U S.A and U S S R to save humanity from disaster that faced it on account of competition in weapons of mass destruction and cold war

Rajya Sabha gave its approval to the Bill providing for new centrally administered Naga Unit

An Indian Government Economic Mission led by Mr H M Patel Principal Secretary in the Finance Ministry started talks with West German Government in Bonn to secure West German credit for India

29 The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha unanimously passed a legislation declaring Hindi in the Devnagri script as the official language of the State.

Mr Rainer Von Fieandt chairman of the Bank of Finland appointed Prime Minister to head a new Government of non political officials in Helsinki

30 India's third oil refinery set up by Caltex inaugurated by Mr N Sanjiva Reddy Andhra's Chief Minister at Vishakhapatnam

Mr Nehru unveiled an equestrian statue of Shivaji at the 300 year old fort at Pratapgarh

An attempt on the life of President Soekarno of Indonesia was made when hand granades were thrown at a school party] attended by him at Jakarta

DECEMBER

1 Mr Fazal Ali Governor of Assam took over the administrations of new Naga Hills—Tuensang area on behalf of the President of India

2 The Indonesian Government banned the entry of Dutchmen in the country The Indonesians employed in Dutch firms were on a 24 hour strike on the orders of the Government to protest against Hollands illegal occupation of Dutch New Guinea

The five-power resolution (as amended by Swedish delegate) reviving the Graham Mission to Kashmir passed in Security Council

Mr Krishna Menon told the Security Council that the only resolution India could accept was one calling upon the aggressor in Kashmir to vacate his aggression

3 West Germany agreed in principle to allow India three-year extension of a £ 50 million credit which is outstanding on the Rourkela Steel Plant being build by a West German Consortium headed by Krupps

Indonesian workers seized one of the biggest Dutch business firms in Indonesia the K P M Royal Dutch inter insular shipping companies

The U N Special Political Committee decided to postpone for another year consideration of the question of enlarging the Security Council

4 A steam train ran into the back of a stationary diesel-electric train in dense fog at Lewisham (a London suburb) killing 84 and injuring 105 people

5 Indonesia ordered thousands of Dutch nationals to leave the country in a new move backing its claim to West Irian The Indonesian Foreign Ministry also asked the Dutch Diplomatic Mission in Jakarta to close down all its consulates throughout Indonesia

6 The Vanguard rocket—carrying the first U.S earth satellite—exploded on its

launching stand 3 minutes after its scheduled take-off time at Cape Canaveral (Florida)

Mr Khrushchev said in Moscow that the carrier rocket of the first Soviet Sputnik fell on U.S territory (Alaska) on Dec 1

The Central Government's decision to set up two oil refineries one at Barauni in Bihar and the other somewhere in Assam was announced in Lok Sabha

7 Country wide satyagraha demanding general elections within six months began in Nepal

An Indonesian Bank Workers Union declared it had taken over all Dutch banks in Jakarta

Supporters of joint and separate electorates clashed in Dacca Hindu owned shops looted

Two Soviet military engineers claimed in Moscow that the Russian I C B M. can hit even small military targets in any part of the globe

Indonesian workers took over the office of the Dutch Shipping Company Rotterdamche Lloyd The army in North Sumatra announced it had put all Dutch enterprises under its direct supervision

8 The West Bengal Assembly passed the Prisons (West Bengal Amendment) Bill of 1957 seeking to abolish whipping as a punishment for prison offences

9 Yugoslavia asked for a stoppage of U S Military aid

Mr Adnan Menderes Turkish Prime Minister said in Ankara that the U S.A had agreed to give Turkey guided missiles and rockets

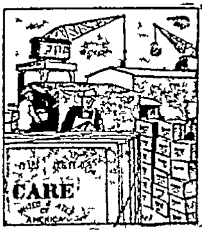
10 Lok Sabha voted the Preventive Detention (continuance) Bill

A mass airlift of Dutch nationals from Indonesia began with women and children first

The U N General Assembly unanimously adopted a compromise resolution sponsored by 15 countries aimed at facilitating a solution of the Algerian problem

About 120 Satyagrahis arrested in Kathmandu for picketing the Singha Darbar and the commissioner's court Dr D.R Regmi, former Foreign Minister was also arrested

DID YOU KNOW ?



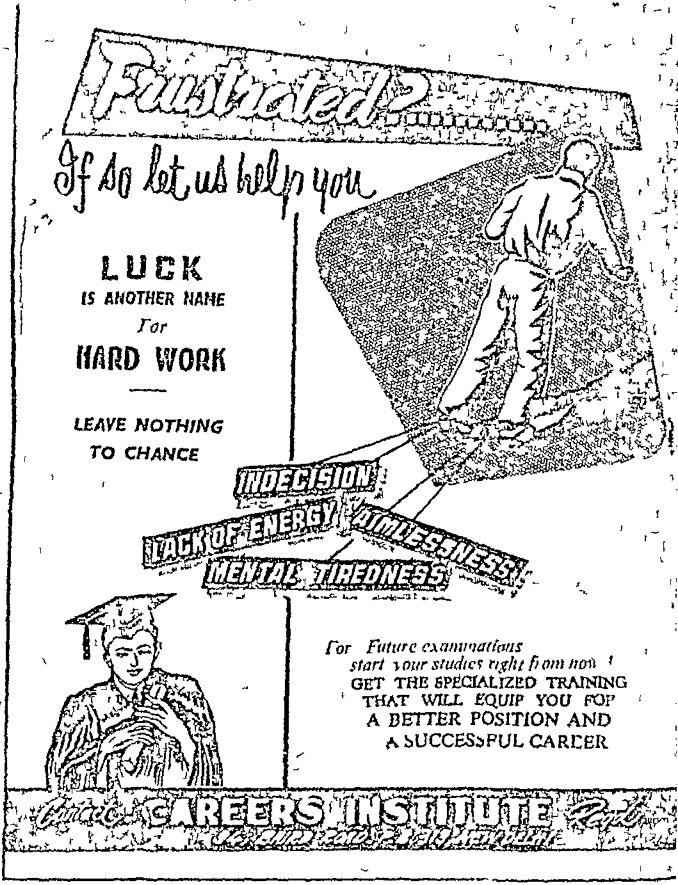
CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere) a private U S organization supported by contributions of American citizens is supplying essential and supplemental foods to nearly 8 250 000 persons throughout the world every day



Dave Geer USA, world champion wood chopper can chop through a 10 inch square pine timber in 23 seconds



As far as is known Britain is the world's heaviest smoking nation Of the nation's 50 million 21 million are smokers The average Englishman smokes 7 500 cigarettes annually



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FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination May 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination sometime in May 1958 for selection of Special Class Apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of Indian Railways AGE LIMITS 16-19 years on 3rd August 1957 Upper age limit relaxable in case of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, bona fide displaced persons from Pakistan and unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir residents of former French settlements which have now become part of India whose medium of instruction has been French and candidates belonging to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands QUALIFICATIONS —Candidates must have passed in first or second division the Intermediate Examination with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry or possess one of the alternative qualifications prescribed in the Rules Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend appearing at the qualifying examination acceptable provisionally Application forms and full particulars obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi by remitting Re 1/- by Money Order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on Money Order coupons Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination, May 1958 and also give their name and full postal address in block letters Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of Money Orders Completed applications must reach the Union Public Service Commission by 1st March 1958 (15th March, 1958 for candidates abroad)

Please see another Forthcoming Examination Page 142 and 164



CAREERS AND COURSES

VOL [illegible] FEBRUARY 1958 No 2

EDITORIAL

INDIA—A UNIQUE REPUBLIC

January 26 is a day of unique significance in the annals of our history On this day eight years ago India became a Republic and adopted her new constitution which is declared as one of the best in the world The achievement of freedom or making the constitution was not the work of one individual or a party but it was the consolidated effort of the whole nation spanned into many years that gave shape to the greatest Democracy in Asia Our struggle for freedom was unique as it was based on non violence and passive resistance to foreign domination India was the first country to win her independ nce by peaceful means and not by bloody revolution

When the British left India on 15th August 1947 leaving behind them a trail of political chaos by dividing the sub-continent India had to face seemingly insurmountable problems such as the rehabilitation of hundreds of thousands of refugees who poured into India from the newly created Pakistan and the incorporation of more than six hundered Princely States into the polity of India The shock of partition the problems of language and religion and social and economic problems had to be faced All these problems had to be solved within a short time so that India could enjoy the fruits of her newly won freedom Hardly had the great work of reconstructing India begun when Pakistan invaded Kashmir using the tribal people as spear head Any other nation would have succumbed under these hardships but India stood like one man and bravely faced the situation Within less than three years of becoming independent India not only surmounted her difficulties and solved many of her internal problems but also she performed the gigantic task of writing and adopting a Constitution which came into force on January 26 1950 when India proclaimed herself a Sovereign Republic Not only was the Constitution unique but the Republic was of a distinctive nature We struggled agitated and made sacrifices to get rid of the Brit sh rule in India but when India became free and sovereign she chose voluntarily to remain within the British Empire ! Britain to accomodate India had to drop the word British and to change the word 'Empire

into 'Commonwealth Later on many other nations like Ceylon Pakistan Malaya Ghana etc who won freedom followed the precedent of India and became members of the Commonwealth of Nations The utility of remaining in Commonwealth is a moot point but one thing is clear—India has no ill will against her erstwhile rulers India's sovereignty is in no way impaired by her attachment to Commonwealth Rather she has won the respect and gratitude of the British nation

Unique Constitution

Indian Constitution is a unique mixture of *the various constitutions* of the world It incorporated all that is good in the constitutions of Great Britain U S A Australia and Japan. This Constitution has recognised the fundamental and basic rights of a citizen such as right to property culture and education and free association and it has provided for the citizens of the country justice in social economic and political spheres liberty of thought and expression of belief faith worship and equality of status and opportunity Rights without remedies are of no use Our Constitution has made a provision for this also *Article 32* guarantees to every individual the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of his fundamental rights The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of our Constitution as it has the power to pronounce judgment on the validity of laws passed by Central and State legislatures and the protector of the fundamental rights of the citizens

Part fourth of Indian Constitution embodies the provisions relating to directive principles of State Policy based on social justice These principles require the State in the national sphere to frame its policy in such a way as to promote the welfare of the people of India and secure for them a social order in which there is justice—social economic and political. The Constitution provides for all the requirements of a truly democratic Welfare State and the Government is doing its best to make India a welfare state based on the socialist pattern of society

Democracy In Action

Our Constitution is one of the most outstanding democratic constitutions of the world There are three broad aspects from which to judge whether democracy is successful in action. They are (i) the Rule of Law (ii) Parliamentary Government and (iii) Democratic

If the success of a democracy were measured in terms of the way in which the rule of law is maintained Indian democracy has been very successful The Constitution has been honoured the fundamental rights have been upheld, the courts have not been slow to assert their independence and on the whole the people have submitted cheerfully to the decisions of the courts

Our Parliament and State legislatures have functioned with effect and with dignity The people have respected the Parliamentary decisions and generally kept away from attempts to sabotage Parliamentary democracy During the last two General Elections the people have demonstrated their love for parliamentary democracy The elections the largest in recorded history passed off peacefully All parties had a fair chance of testing their strength and the people cast their votes voluntarily freely and without pressure from any side

The term "democratic decentralisation implies that (i) in a democracy the administrative machinery has to help and not hinder the growth of the popular initiative and (ii) the opinions and the decisions of the ruling party should not be imposed from above

There have been many welfare programmes in which the public have freely and voluntarily participated such as the Bhoodan movement and the *Community Project* programmes The Government has helped by giving loans and technical advice, to establish various small *scale industries*

In our legislatures the members are not bound to toe the party line Members of the ruling party are free to vote even against the Government The Central Congress Government does not impose its decisions or opinions on States with Congress Governments This freedom of views is not allowed in the Communist Party but in India the Communist Party is also following democratic methods In Kerala the Communist Party has formed a Government after winning the majority of seats in the State legislature through ballot box and not through conventional revolutionary method For the last one year the Communist Government of Kerala has shown every respect for the Indian Constitution and so far there has been no clash between the Central Congress Government and the Communist Kerala Government This is a unique instance of co-existance in democracy

Economic And Social Progress

Not only in political democracy, India

has also rapidly advanced in economic and social spheres Soon after we became master of our own destiny we decided to usher the desired era of welfare happiness and pros perity in this country We began the task of establishing a welfare state in the country and moulding the economy of the country on a socialist pattern with the definite objective of increasing production, raising the standard of living and providing work and employ ment to millions of people We launched the first Five Year Plan which was fully imple mented in 1956 The targets of production and progress fixed in the first Plan were achieved in certain cases the results being an improvement on the targets Our national wealth has increased in agricultural products we are becoming self sufficient.

It is however in the countryside India s out-of the way and far flung villages that a silent but real revolution has taken place Our villages today are in a state of ferment The Community Development Programme and the National Extention Service have widened the mental horizon of our village folk who are lending full help and cooperation to the administration in changing the face of rural India Ill health ignorance and poverty which have been chronic factors of rural India are being wiped out by N E S and C.D Prog ramme Villagers are sheding old prejudices and learning to help themselves with new implements and fresh ideas It is the pros perity of this section of the community which is our foremost hope because villagers account for about three fourths of India s population even today

The success of the first Plan has inspired us to frame and launch an even more impres sive and ambitious Second Five Year Plan The second Plan lays emphasis on heavy industries as a basis for future industrialisation Alongwith the establishment of heavy indust ries small scale industries are also being revived and encouraged Though there are some temporary initial hardships in carrying out our ambitious programmes it is hoped these shall be surmounted and the second plan will also end successfully

Unique Foreign Policy

India is not unique only in her democratic Constitution or in the rapid achievement of economic prosperity but she has also adopted a unique foreign policy India is a friend of all and enemy of none She is not aligned to any big Power she is neutral in the cold war of [illegible]

world has any quarrel with India s foreign policy and actually many of them have shower ed positive praise on it It is a matter of pride that to-day India occupies a position of honour among nations of the world The Panchshila or famous five principles symbolise India s foreign policy and her positive approach to world problems Her voice is heard with respect and she is gaining recognition as a powerful force working to promote peace and harmony throughout the world She is striving to-day to bridge the gap between the East and the West and to reduce tension and discord between them Maintenance of world peace is one of the corner stones of India s foreign policy This is allied with her policy of friendship with all nations and non alignment with any power bloc It is a mistake to think that India stands isolated because of her non alignment policy Everywhere in the Eastern countries they have begun to understand this policy of non alignment Lately in the Western world as well there has been an increasing understanding not merely of our position but the potentialities of our policy for bringing good results In the light of our principles and deep rooted convictions we are able now and then to make our humble contri bution to the maintenance of peace amity and goodwill among nations India s policy of non alignment with power blocs is of positive value in the world in that it allowed her to be in an 'in between position with both said Mr Hugh Gaitskell leader of the Opposition in the British House of Commons, in New Delhi

India is opposed to the creation of military pacts and blocs which in her opi nion are the cause of international tension and distrust among nations and only serve to increase them. Any conflict between the great powers in this atomic age would mean the complete annihilation of humanity That is one of the reasons why India refuses to be drawn into one bloc or the other

With the success of India s foreign policy based on Panchshila many Asian countries have adopted this policy and even the Western countries have come to realise the advantages of this policy though they have actually not adopted it

Maintain the Progress

Thus within a short time of ten years which is insignificant in the history of a na tion India has not only gained stability in economic sphere but she has won laurels in

come one of the leading power in Asia and her wolds carry weight in international consultations Though our achievements are great and worthy to be proud of we should not sit complacent and gloat on our success This is only the beginning and there are great tasks to be performed As the largest democracy in the world the eyes of all Asia are focused on its successful working It should be our determination to ensure the steaday progress of our cuntry while maintaining our democratic ideals

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DID YOU KNOW ?



Antarctica s massive burden of ice may be responsible for depressing the land beneath it At one place recent measurements have shown the ice to be 9,750 feet deep with the underlying land 5 000 feet below sea level



The Free World disarmament proposals presented at the London UN talks in August 1957 were unanimously endorsed by 15 nations Belgium Canada Denmark Federal Republic of Germany France Greece Iceland Italy, Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Turkey the United Kingdom and the United States The Soviet delegates rejected the proposals without reading them.



Man has tried to beat the heat for centuries. Some primitive tribes for in tance faced their crude huts into prevailing winds and hung reed mats across the entrances which they sprinkled with water creating a form of air conditioning

UNITY AND DIVERSITY OF LIFE

By Prof J B S. HALDANE

The world renowned scientist Prof Haldane delivered three lectures in the Patel Memorial series organised by A I R in New Delhi In his second lecture delivered before a large audience in Vigyan Bhawan on December 16 1957 he posed the question Can we find the evidence that animal minds are like human minds?' Following is a summary of this thought provoking lecture

We cannot prove that animals are conscious I believe that a cow or a bird is conscious We can however prove that animals have behaviour which we call moral or social when we find it in men

Marriage is one of the most fundamental of human institutions Does it exist in animals?

I define marriage as the association of a male and female for economic as well as sexual purpose *artha* as well as *Kama* preceded by a ceremony and normally lasting at least until the children no longer need parental care Clearly many animals do not marry in this sense But even so some elements of human marriage may be found in unexpected animals.

In my laboratory in London we used to breed a little fly *Drosophila subobscura* weighing less than a milligram That is to say 10 crores of these flies would weigh as much as a man If you put a male and an unmated female together in a small glass tube they soon meet. The male stands in front of the female and flicks his wings in a characteristic way She then begins to dance with rapid movements to right and left If the male can follow her motions and remain facing her for a minute or so they usually kiss with the ends of their probosces and the female permits mating But many males cannot dance adequately and are kicked off if they try to mate

In this species a female will never mate again on the same day If she has not begun to lay fertile eggs she will mate again next day But if she has once started laying fertile egg she will hardly ever mate again even after thirty days which is about the equivalent of thirty years of human life for these flies usually live more than a month but rarely as long as three months The males however show no such fidelity Clearly we have here some of the elements of marriage, but not perhaps the most

Marriage is seen at its best in birds Our small English song birds have a fairly general pattern Early in the spring a male bird occupies a territory by singing vigorously along its boundaries and perhaps occasionally fighting intruding males

Unmarried females listen to the song and look at the male and his property If the female flies away the male does not chase her If she stays he makes various songs and postures to the female and gives her food This is often called courtship but as we see this phrase is misleading

Birds and Bees

Most of our small British birds are monogamous But Mr Salim Ali an expert on Indian birds tells me that an industrious male Indian weaver bird may make several nests, and induce a different wife to live in each of them

Mammals do not furnish such good examples of monogamy They tend to group themselves in units larger than the family of two parents and their children. This is of course a step towards the evolution of society but it is hard to reconcile it with monogamy

Now it is curious that in popular speech at least in Europe (I don t know whether it is so in India) such words as animalism' are used to mean sexual promiscuity I think this is because few of our domestic animals are monogamous The most nearly monogamous is the domestic pigeon But there is no doubt that domestication has corrupted our cattle sheep and so on

A few species of fish contract marriages after a fairly elaborate ceremonial courtship and are usually faithful when offered a further choice of mates This kind of behaviour is almost confined to fish living in lakes or slowly moving rivers A pair once separated in the ocean or in quickly moving river are unlikely ever to meet again

I recall an experience at the Fisheries

shown a pair of *Tilapia mozambiquensis* a fresh water fish of African origin which is bred in tanks in Indonesia and whose introduction into India is being considered One of the workers poked a fish with a stick, and it immediately spat out a hundred or so of its children from its mouth If it had been caught the children might have escaped It later took them into its mouth again where of course they would have been safe from other fish Casual observation of such fish has given rise to the quite untrue legend that they breed from their mouths

Some animals are models for moral behaviour We may say that their conduct is instinctive not moral, behaviour It is not possible to draw a sharp line between instinctive conduct and moral conduct But some one may say that even if animals have laudable instincts they have nothing like human intelligence and in particular nothing like human language which requires intelligence to use

Scientific Discoveries

I think that only two of the discoveries of this century in physics are of really profound philosophical importance

One is Einstein s discovery that time and space are aspects of the same kind of relationship The other is that of distinction between two particles of the same kind such as electrons is not absolute We have not yet got the words to formulate this principle adequately But the principle helps me to believe that the distinction between you and me or the nearest mosquito and me is nothing absolute either

Frisch discovered that hive bees had a language and managed to understand at least some of it. His conclusions might not be true of Indian bees

A beehive is a family whose mother the so-called queen (but perhaps goddess would be a better metaphor) may live for some years The workers only live for about six weeks in summer The first three are spent on duties in the hive the remainder in gathering food and occasionally water and a kind of cement which is used in building The foraging bees fall into two classes. About one in twenty looks for new sources of food the others go where they are told As all the bees in a hive are usually sisters we do not know how the distinction arises

If a bee has found a plentiful source of sugar water offered by a professor within 50 yards of the hive she flies back and dances round and round on the vertical surface of a honey comb Other bees follow the dancer, smelling her back with their antennae Few bees work for more than eight hours a day

The bees' dances consist of straight runs in a certain direction ending with a turn to right or left and another run along the same path. During the run the bee waggles her abdomen.

These dances were described by Greek philosopher Aristotle 2 200 years ago, but it was Frisch who discovered that they were a language

If the straight part of the dance is vertically upwards this means that the food is in the direction of the sun If it is 30 degrees to the right of the vertical it means that the source is 30 degree to the right of the sun, that is to say in the northern hemisphere north of the tropics, 30 degrees to the west of the sun. The distance is signalled in two ways The number of turns per minute goes down as the distance increases and the number of abdominal waggles in each straight run increases by about one for each 75 yards of distance However what is communicated is not distance, but time or effort For the dance is slower and more waggles are made, when the source is up the wind or uphill

Lindauer s Discoveries

But the most startling discovery of all concerning communications was made by Von Frisch s pupil Lindauer When a hive becomes over populated some of the bees leave it usually with the old queen while one of her daughters replaces her The swarm may hang on a branch for several days Bees fly out from it looking for a site for a new hive

When they have found one, perhaps in a hollow tree or in the roof of a house they report back and signal the direction and distance by dancing on the swarm Other bees fly out, and if they are satisfied they signal the location to others A bee may change its mind or if others do not agree with it may retire from politics into the middle of the swarm Lindauer gives the records of several debates of this kind which lasted for more than a day Usually unanimity is reached But a swarm may split in two If so the goddess goes off in one half and the others follow her later

This is, I think a really great discovery Here is a highly organized community with no private property It is a socialistic society

But it is not a dictatorship or tyranny ruled by one individual Nor does it show any sign of being ruled by a group soul, as theosophists hold On the contrary there is a diversity of opinions, and one of these finally prevails not by violence but by persuasion.

I describe the bees opinion of human beings thus 'These large creatures are clearly very stupid, and have no real language Many of their dances are crudely erotic However, in Southern India some precision has been reached But even here the *mudras* appear to signal emotions rather mental than facts There is not the faintest evidence that they can communicate either direction or distance

Now I want to pass to another aspect of the unity of life the cooperation between different species The antagonism is obvious enough. Animals eat one another besides eating plants But the co operation is usually between very different kinds of organism. I shall just give two examples When we speak of a rat we are apt to forget that the rat includes crores of bacteria with independent lives of their own which live in its intestine However it is possible to rear rats aseptically with no bacteria in them At most the bacteria provide some substances of which there may be a shortage in the rats food Probably a man could get on without bacteria though again he would have to see that his diet was complete in certain respects But a cow or a horse could not live on anything like their normal diet without bacteria and protozoa

A cow can live on grass You and I cannot. She spends a lot of time chewing the cud which she brings up from her stomach to her mouth thus aiding the protozoa and bacteria in their work Similarly, termites (white ants) cannot digest wood, but they contain protozoa which can do so

We are much too apt to think of protozoa and bacteria are responsible for diseases such as malaria and cholera Most of them are harmless And they play an essential part in the cyclical changes which matter undergoes in the community of living organisms by converting dead plants and animals into chemical substances which the higher plant can absorb from the soil and make once more into living matter

Sex in Flowers

Many flowers are self sterile What is more a self sterile plant is generally a member of a *gotra* no members of which can be crossed with other members I use the word *gotra* not out of condescension to an Indian audience but because there is no English word for such a group Membership of a *gotra* is determined both by the mother and father, and the discovery of the rules by which this is done was one of the most beautiful achievements of genetics

When a bee visits a flower it finds certain colours shapes and odours satisfactory It may also drink the sugary secretion of the flower, the so-called nectar or gather some of its pollen to store in the comb

If it then visits another flower of the same species, it may leave some pollen in it and cause a sexual union of the two plants which engenders one or more seeds We may say that the love of the plant is the bee s aesthetic emotion the lust of the plant is the bee s hunger This point of view should not I think be quite novel to those who have read the *Yoga Vasistha* or the philosophy of Josiah Royce

If a long lived celestial being has visited our planet once in every ten million years or so he would have seen the first trees some three hundred million years ago They were like our trees ferns pines and so on and the herbs beneath them not unlike our ferns

It is not quite a metaphor to say that the monkey s pleasure in eating fruit is the mother love of the fruit tree All this co-operation is of course shot through with evil or at least what appears to men as evil so long as we can use this word meaningfully Insects for example may eat the fruit without transporting the seeds But it is nevertheless true that for most of a hundred million years or so the ancestors of the human race seem to have been co-operating with some of the higher plants eating some of their fruits and seeds and scattering others

Of course this co-operation was unconscious As soon as it became conscious, agriculture started But there had been a long preparation for it

By the way please don t think that no animals practise agriculture Some Brazilian ants collect leaves which they take underground into their nests and on which they plant a fungus which they eat

WORLD IN 2057 A.D.

A symposium on what the world may be like in 2057 A.D was held in New York on December 23, 1957 More than one thousand leading industrialists financiers and educationists including a panel of seven of America's leading scientists, participated in it Following are excerpts from the statements of some of the participants

DR Hermann J Muller one of the world's leading geneticists and holder of a Nobel Prize for medicine and physiology predicted that Man in 100 years time will be able to give his children the assets of the best mental, physical and emotional characteristics of long dead world figures by the use of *frozen* reproductive cells kept in *life banks*

Dr Muller said 'It will be possible to bring the reproductive cycle under regulation to prescribe the sex of the child and to produce at will twins either identical or fraternal or still more multiple births

'It will also be regarded as a social obligation to bring into the world human beings as favourably equipped by nature as possible rather than those who simply mirror their parents peculiarities and weaknesses as closely as possible

'Foster pregnancy already possible will be readily achieved and widely welcomed in addition to natural pregnancy This will provide the opportunity of bearing a child resulting from the union brought about under the miscroscope of the productive cells, both of which were derived from persons who exemplified the considered ideals of the foster parents

'The reproductive cells will preferably be derived from persons long deceased so as to reach a better perspective on their work when relatively free from personal pressures and prejudices

'For this purpose, banks of frozen reproductive cells such as we already have today will be maintained, and also multiplying cultures of them. This will make the most precious genetic heritage of all humanity available for nurturing into childhood and adulthood

The distinguished scientist added that there would be 'even more predictability concerning the nature of progeny to be desired by a kind of parthenogenesis where an offspring ordinarily have their hereditary material picked in a random way from two different parents—in this case the offspring obtains his hereditary equipment entirely from one individual with whom he is as genetically identical as if he were an [illegible] twin

'It will be accomplished by extracting the nucleus from a human egg and inserting in its place an entire nucleus obtained from a cell of some pre existing person chosen on the evidence of the life he or she led and his or her drive potentialities

Dr Muller warned his listeners that if one nation carried this out 'even a few decades before the rest of the world did so' it would soon be able to rise to a level of capability so much higher as to make it virtually invincible "The world cannot afford to have separate nations putting up their separate genetic sputniks,' he added

Dr John Weir associate professor of psychology at the California Institute of Technology, declared that man could "discover the causes and cures of sickness and pain of hate and destruction' and predicted that we shall see the earth's population doubled

"It may be possible to change the environment of the nervous system and thus eliminate disease and malfunction and produce an increased biological efficiency of nerve cells and of the cell network he explained 'We should then be able to change emotions, man's desires and thoughts by bio-chemical means, as we are now doing in a rather gross way with tranquillisers

'Mental disease emotional illness neurosis maladjustment psychological insecurity would be eliminated The intellectual output of the brain should be greatly increased

In Dr Weir's view, a century from now man would find living exciting pleasant and satisfactory with mental illness wiped out and with it neurosis, maladjustments psychopathy and criminology

'He will be physically, mentally and emotionally healthy he concluded

Dr Wernher Von Braun creator of Germany's V-2 rocket in World War II and now Director of the U.S Army's ballistic missiles agency at Huntsville Alabama said By 2057 A.D, the wonders of the cosmic age will have unfolded before the eyes of mankind

"Several expeditions will have already gone to Mars and Venus and exploratory voyages will have been extended as far as Jupiter and Saturn and the natural satellites

Voyages to the moon will have become common place The surface of the moon will have been sub-divided with spheres of interest by the scientists of the major Powers and a lot of prospecting, tunnelling and even a limited amount of actual mining operations of precious ores and minerals will have gone on

At some particularly scenic spot on the moon lavish excursion hotels would have been *established and operated by* several national space lines for the purpose of attracting more passenger traffic in addition to their main business of hauling commercial cargo All these places would be pressurised and air conditioned featuring large picture windows and astral domes to do justice to the magnificent scenery and run the whole gamut of honey moon hotels to wide open gambling joints

Travel *costs* would have been reduced by thermo-nuclear energy powered space ships, and definite plans would be under way for a regular transport system between the earth and the nearer planets There would be express voyages for passengers and slow, unmanned automatically guided freight hauls for bulk cargo Dr Braun added

There would be large manned space stations in service as space terminals and meteorological bureaus and each with its department of closely guarded national secrets From these stations military reconnaissance will be carried out with the aid of powerful telescopes which have been combined with advanced offsprings of today's aerial photo-reconnaissance cameras and also with colour television for immediate despatch to the ground From these all seeing eyes no military secret would be hidden

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DID YOU KNOW ?

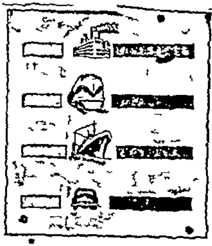
By Scio



Thick fleeces can *cause* livestock losses on Chilean sheep farms at the Strait of Magellan In rainy weather *the wool of sheep* becomes so wet and heavy that the animal which rolls on its back may be unable to regain its feet There it lies until rescue or death



The Soviets boast that 40 years of Communism *have* under mined the '*social roots of* religion and destroyed *the church* structure in the Soviet *Union The* Kremlin denounces *mothers* who try to instill *religious beliefs* in their *children* saying religious marriage *rites christening* and confession lower the dignity *of the* human being



The United Nations Year book reports that in 1955 the world's factories and mines produced about twice as much as in any prewar year The world's railroads hauled more than twice as much freight the world's ships carried about two-thirds more cargo and there were over twice as many motor vehicles on the world's *roads as in 1938.*

Thoughtful consideration is reasonable and often necessary, but worry is simply a harmful waste of energy

WORRY IS AN ALIBI

By LEE JACKSON

MAN it has been said is the only animal that does something—then turns right around and worries about whether or not he did it right.

Unfortunately there s a lot of truth in the statement We do seem to be a species of worriers We worry about the high cost of living we worry about our health we worry about working too hard and about not working hard enough.

Many of the things we worry about are important other things are trivial What we seem to fail to realise is that worry accomplishes absolutely nothing—and is usually harmful Grace realised this fact

"I d be a lot better off if I didn t spend so much time worrying, she said But how can you help it ? How can you keep from worrying about the many problems that confront you ? '

There is a way Learn it and you can open the doors to a new richer life filled with the contentment and satisfaction of mature living

There are in all, only two basic situations which can cause us to worry The first type are those over which we have a definite, but unrealised control

Grace, for instance worried about the high cost of living

I just cannot seem to make ends meet, she said ' Food prices are so high that I don t know how to cope with them '

On the surface there is little that Grace can do to stop the spiral of prices or to make her limited income buy more Beneath that surface however there is a way to put an end to Grace s worry

She Analysed Her Problem

Worry is the negative approach. Let s look at Grace s problem from the positive side

Instead of worrying Grace decided to see what she could do about the cost of living

By careful analysis of the problem she could figure ways to make her budget stretch. She could for instance, study menus and prepare tasty and nutritious casserole dinners that could replace the more expensive meals built around meat She could learn which vegetables are in season at a given time and build her meals around them She could shop around and find how she could save here and there on her food budget by visiting various shops and markets in her neighbourhood

There are other ways she could stretch her money, too She could save by buying her milk and bread at the shop rather than having them delivered at extra cost

Rather than spending her days pottering around the house—and nearly every woman has such days in every week—she could take a part time at home job addressing envelopes

This would add extra capital to her income !

Grace could solve her problem with scores of other pound stretching ways too if she would attack her problem positively and productively, rather than just sit around and worry about it.

There is another kind of problem falling into the category of "worries we can control", and that concerns decisions

Many of us hesitate to act in certain situations because we re not at all sure of the outcome of our actions

Ruth for instance was concerned about her health She worried because she was having frequent dizzy spells and backaches She had considered consulting her doctor for a check up but had procrastinated and as a result spent a considerable amount of time, simply worrying

Sounds foolish doesn t it ?

Yet how many of us do just that ?

The solution to Ruth s problems is so simple that it hardly need be stated. A single trip to her doctor s could end her worry would show her just what was wrong with her physically and suggest a cure And if something were seriously wrong—as Ruth feared—is it not better to learn this early, so it can be corrected ?

Procrastination, perhaps, lies at the roots of most of our worries We don't want to do something or we hesitate to do it simply because we fear its outcome

Thoughtful consideration is helpful, but when it becomes procrastination and leads to worry it s a different story

Medical journals tell us that worry can actually be harmful to us It places an extra strain on the heart and can cause irregularities in the intestines not to mention the feelings of fatigue and depression that are implicit in worry.

Worrying over things we can control is simply a harmful waste of energy Look at the problem that faces you Is there any thing you can do about it ?

If there is—face the problem It s that easy

Accept The Inevitable

Not quite so easy is the question of situations beyond our control That is the second general 'category about which we worry

You might say If I can t do anything about a problem, why should I worry about it? Why do you ?

For the same reason all of us do—we can not do anything else about the situation, so we worry about it

Frank, is a case in point

Ill health made it necessary for Frank to retire from his job as office manager for a small manufacturing firm He would have retired in a year or two anyway, but because of his health he was retired involuntarily

Frank felt that he was ' put to pasture as it were—that he was of no further use to anyone and that he had nothing to look for ward to

The logical thing for Frank to do of course is to pursue those activities he had never had time for in the busy past—to enjoy and make good use of his free time

But it s not always as easy as that for a man when he retires

Frank as you will guess worried about his health about the loss of his job and about the future

Here is a case in which there was absolutely nothing Frank could do to attack his problem He could not go back to work. He could not restore his top-notch physical condition

Fortunately, Frank was a sensible man. He had learned to think clearly, to accept responsibility during his working years

"There isn t a lot I can do about things , he told his wife. Being bothered certainly is not going to help much'

And he was right To worry over some thing we cannot control does nothing but make us feel bad—make us feel downright sorry for ourselves

Frank tackled his problem as best he could No he wasn t glad to retire He hated those afternoon naps that the doctor told him to take He didn t want to be babied and he didn't want to feel he was of no positive use

It was hard to do—but he accepted his situation and decided to make the best of it He didn't give up Not at all He simply, and again we repeat substituted positive action for worry He couldn t alter the situa tion but he could—and did—accept it and make the best of it Making the best of a bad situation paid surprising dividends

Today Frank is perfectly happy And his health is a lot better than it was too During the school season he is employed as a traffic warden You can see him regularly in the morning at lunch time and after school halting traffic and helping the school children across the street

He didn t necessarily need extra money—his savings and the pension he received looked after his financial needs—but the extra money helps and more important he is out there with the youngsters helping them He is loved He is doing something useful, and he is enjoying it

In his spare time at home Frank is busy in the basement with a power saw that he bought with the money he earned at the school He has found he has a real talent for making—of all things—modern bookcases and coffee tables

Again he is bringing in more money But again more important he is doing something he really wants to do

No fretting no worrying here Frank learned to live with the problem—and in his case in time it disappeared altogether

It may sound too easy—but it is easy to control your worries and to replace them with a happier life A happy life is inevitably a full life

Chances are there is something worrying you this very minute Stop and consider—is it something you can control ?

(Continued on page 107)

GROWING IMPORTANCE OF

INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE

SET amidst the beautiful environments of the Doon Valley the Military College which imparts pre-commission training to Army officers completed 25 years of useful existence on December 10 1957

Originally known as the Indian Military Academy, the College was formally inaugurated by the then Commander in Chief of India Field Marshal Sir Philip Chetwode on December 10 1932. However the first batch of cadets had arrived at the institution two months before on October 10 while Brig L.P Collins, the first Commandant, had taken over earlier still

A considerable amount of spadework had to be done in preparing the syllabus and making other arrangements for the commencement of the first term course At the same time several alterations to the buildings acquired from the Indian Railways had to be undertaken

The training course at the Academy was originally designed to last three years but this was reduced to 2½ years later The first intake at the I.M A. comprised only 40 cadets Of these 15 were selected by a competitive examination and another 15 from the Army while ten came from the various Princely States

Words of Advice

While inaugurating the I M.A on December 10 1932 F M Sir Philip Chetwode referred to the courtesy of the Indian Railways in making the buildings of their Staff College available for accomodating the I M A He also said that site of the Academy in the Doon Valley was ideally suited for imparting training to Army cadets He impressed upon the pioneer cadets that they had come to the Academy to have first lessons in the following three principles which were to guide the officers of any army —

> "The safety honour and welfare of your country comes first, always and every time
>
> The honour welfare and comfort of the men you command come next
>
> Your own ease comfort and safety come last, always and every time"

These words of wisdom have been inscribed in gold lettering on the imposing oak panelling of the entrance staircase of the Chetwode Hall so as to be a constant reminder to the passing-out cadets about their future conduct and behaviour

The first batch of cadets to arrive at the Academy left on December 2, 1934 They did not have an easy time—they had been, as it were the subject of an experiment because their syllabus of instruction underwent constant variation They however acquitted themselves well and the coveted Sword of Honour at the passing-out parade of the course was won by Senior Under Officer Smith Dun who later became the first Commander in Chief of free Burma

The College witnessed large scale expansion from 1936 to 1939 when more buildings and playing fields were constructed By now the College had produced 350 commissioned officers The outbreak of World War II saw further reorganisation at the College and its strength rocketed to 1,100 necessitating the putting up of new buildings

In 1942-43 as a result of experience gained in the second World War, the training programme underwent a new order, the change of Commandants fresh from the Burma campaign largely contributing to its implementation Throughout the war years the I.M.A employed a carefully worked-out and a highly integrated scheme for compressing the duration of the course to meet urgent demands and produced nearly 4 500 officers in about 40 courses The authorities were however, careful to see that the standard of training at the Academy did not deteriorate Four courses were also run to train men for holding what was then known as the Viceroy's commission as Jamadars and Risaldars

The end of the war set the authorities thinking about reorganising the I.M.A. to meet the Army's peace time requirements. Meanwhile partition of India came necessitating complete reorientation Maj-Gen Thakur Mahadeo Singh (retired) then Brigadier was the first Indian to be appointed Commandant a position which was hitherto a close preserve of the British

Inter Services Training

Among the major lessons learnt during World War II was the value of inter Services co-operation While the post war reorganisa-

tion of the I M A was in hand soon after independence it was thought to be opportune time for introducing what was then a unique experiment in inter-Service training In 1949 the I M A was converted into an Armed Forces Academy with two wings—Inter Services Wing was to give combined preliminary training to cadets of all the three Services while the Military Wing was to provide advanced training for Army cadets before being commissioned

Side by side with its reorganisation a permanent site for the expanded institution was selected at Khadakavasla In 1954 the Armed Forces Academy since re named National Defence Academy moved to its new home at Khadakavasla where cadets of all the three Services undergo joint basic training for three years The Military Wing which remained at Dehra Dun was soon appropriately re-designated as Military College

Producing a large number of commissioned officers of high integrity for the Army the Military College occupies an important place in the defence structure of the country Fortunately it has had the benefit of the services of efficient Commandants among whom may be mentioned Gen K S Thimayya the present Chief of the Army Staff

Since it came into being the Military College has turned out a large number of Army officers many of whom have risen to the rank of Brigadier It will be interesting to know that Brig M.M Khanna MVC who is presently Commandant of the College was a cadet at the old I M A and was commissioned in July 1936

Sword of Honour

The Military College offers several awards which are presented at the conclusion of each half yearly term (June and December) to gentlemen cadets attaining distinction The proudest and happiest cadet at each passing out parade is he who is adjudged the best all rounder of his course and wins the coveted Sword of Honour

Cadets placed first and second in order of merit are awarded gold and silver medals respectively while the best cadet of the regular course receiving a commission in a technical arm gets the Pollock Medal named after Maj Gen George Pollock of the Corps of Royal Indian Engineers

Besides there are several other prizes for accomplishments in various subjects in the military, academic and physical education fields Moreover there are special prizes invariably given by the various corps concerned Infantry the backbone of the Army, found recognition a few years ago by the institution of a separate prize Similarly a special trophy is offered to the best cadet commissioned into the Service Corps

Gallantry Awards

Special attention is paid at the Military College to the development among cadets of those inner qualities of leadership which are regarded as essential acquisitions for an officer of the Armed Forces Every effort is made to inculcate in them discipline, courage determination and perseverence which enable the would be Army officers to win the confidence of the men they command whether in peace or in war and lead them through thick and thin by personal example of a high order

The value of training imparted at the College is borne out forcibly in the numerous gallantry awards earned by its alumni in different theatres in the last World War in actions fought in Jammu and Kashmir during the invasion of the State and in the operation against the hostiles in the Naga Hills Outstanding among such recipients of the awards are Brig Premindra Singh Bhagat Maj Som Nath Sharma and 2nd Lt Polur Muthuswami Raman.

First Indian and ex-cadet of the College to win the Victoria Cross during World War II, was 2nd Lt. (now Brig) P.S Bhagat of the Corps of Engineers

After the institution of Indian Military awards following Independence Maj S N Sharma of the Kumaon Regiment who died fighting in Kashmir was the first to win the Param Vir Chakra the highest decoration for the most conspicuous bravery

2/Lt P M Raman of the Sikh Light Infantry was posthumously awarded the Ashoka Chakra Class I for gallant action against hostiles in the Naga Hills

GENERAL EDUCATION AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL

By PROF P MAHESHWARI
(Head of the Botany Department Delhi University)

THE topic of 'general education is now receiving considerable attention in our universities My interest in the subject is only about five years old but it received considerable stimulus as the result of a visit last year to certain institutions in the U S A and the U.K sponsored by the Union Education Ministry Eight of us then joined to produce a report which has been printed and is now available

I do not propose to repeat what has been said in this report which was written about 18 months ago but to treat the subject in a fresh and slightly different way Naturally the opinions presented in this article are my own and do not in any way commit either my colleagues in the Education Ministry s team or in Delhi University

Not New

It may be said at the outset that the idea of general education is by no means new In fact it goes back to the time of Socrates and Plato The content of education then comprised classical languages religion rhetoric, mathematics and later the natural sciences Such education was however meant only for the so called 'gentlemen the privileged few in society The rest the labourers and servants received only vocational education The first aimed at mental development for its own sake, and the second to make it possible for the recipient to gain a livelihood

In Europe, after the 18th century the old distinction between the leisured and the working classes begin to vanish The so-called upper class now began to have decreased leisure while the working class began to have greater amenities of life The idea of a gentleman naturally came to be different from what it was before

Along with this social change there also came a vast expansion of knowledge itself Natural philosophy was replaced by physics chemistry botany zoology physiology etc. and each of these became further subdivided into smaller branches Similar ramifications took place in the humanities and social sciences

Specialization

At the same time the rapid industrialization which began in the 19th century gave birth to new occupations and the specialist became more and more essential, or let us say even indispensable, for economic prosperity In both universities and technical institutions many new departments were created and the teachers in these departments began to live in a rarified atmosphere of their own. The division of knowledge which was at first a matter of convenience now became a reality, and higher education lost the unity it had in earlier simpler times

While specialization is unavoidable in our present set up the question before us is whether we are not losing that core of common knowledge skills and attitudes and the sense of values which go to make a rounded personality Was it not Einstein who once said that through specialization the student could become a kind of useful machine but not a harmoniously developed human being ? According to him a narrow specialist was no better than a trained dog ! Specialized knowledge implies generalized ignorance

Granting that narrow specialization must be avoided, the next question is up to what level should we have general education and when should it be followed by specialization, also what should be the area covered by general education

Lifelong Process

A large number of our teachers and educators consider that the school is the proper place for general education which should stop at the matriculation or higher secondary level This might have been all right in the past when the majority of people lived a simple and rustic existence and there was only a small amount to learn Knowledge has now increased a great deal and there are limitations to the capacities of a youth of 16 or 17 He is too young to appreciate critically and to imbibe ideas about modern events and their implications in an intelligent manner

In the present set-up general education has to be a life long process and a student must be

made to pursue it up to a stage when the teacher feels reasonably certain that a student will continue it of his own accord even after his formal education has been completed Many are the windows to life Only a few of them can be opened to our students at the school stage some must be left over for the university stage and there will probably be a few more which they will have to open for themselves after they leave the university

Bachelor s Level

It seems reasonable to conclude that along with specialized work we should devote a fair amount of time even at the bachelor s level for studies of a more general nature This might be done for two years on a comqulsory basis and later at the post-graduate and doctoral levels on a voluntary basis

I wish to emphasize the word *compulsory* If milk is good we force a child to drink it even though he may like coffee or tea Similarly if it is agreed that there should be general education as a preliminary to specialization we must *require* our students to undergo such training and reinforce it with an examination rather than leave them to exercise their own choice in the matter

It is futile to talk of free will in the case of a child who is still a bundle of undisciplined impulses We must bring the student to a stage when he has acquired a certain mastery of impulse and emotion some experience of the good and some disposition to care for and aspire to it Does an undergraduate student have all this ? We know only too well that he does not at least in this country If he did he would not join a group of rowdies parading in the streets with banners with a view to burning the effigy of their vice chancellor and shouting slogans against the chancellor

Area Of Education

Coming next to the *area* of general education it appears appropriate to include the following under it

1 The physical structure of the world in which a human being lives

2. What sort of an organism man is what are his associations with other living organisms and what are conditions of his survival ?

3 What are the principal achievements of man in literature music and art ? (A course like this may well be designated as Development of Modern Civilization)

As a matter of curiosity I have often in [illegible]

they knew of such epics as the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* and of Kalidasa s masterpiece *Shakuntala* While most of them had a fair knowledge of the narrative part few showed any appreciation of the beauty of these works Many never read any newspapers either due to lack of time or an indifference to what was going on around them Even more disappointing was the attitude of intolerance which some had developed towards any activity other than their own specialized field Their attitude seemed to be What I know not is not knowledge What I am not interested in is not interesting Such persons although competent in their own special branch of knowledge, would obviously be no good as teachers of general education For this purpose we must have men who are not only eminent in their own fields but also are keen to receive light from other fields and shed light from their own upon the basic problems of others

An Example

However it is not necessary or even desirable that we should have groups of teachers appointed solely to teach general education The staff for this should be drawn from the different departments of a university and its members will continue to have their major work in their own specialities plus some work in the department of general education To give an example supposing that four teachers in a particular department are men with a sufficiently broad background and offer to take part in a programme of general education each of them can be assigned a couple of

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(*Continued from page 103*)

If so face the problem squarely—if it is a decision you are worrying about—make it If it is something you are putting off—do not put it off any longer Do it and the worry will be gone

On the other hand if you are worried about something that you can not control, directly or indirectly decide how you can best live with it Take your time think it through—but *think* positively Think in terms of pluses—not minuses

Remember that everybody has problems The really mature well adjusted person faces hose problems—does not simply worry about them

Remember too that as depressing as harmful as distasteful as worrying might be—it is really a lazy habit.

You can stop worrying if you really want [illegible]

periods of this work. In order to give them corresponding relief in their regular teaching the university could appoint an additional lecturer or research assistant in the department concerned. All the teachers drawn from different departments can elect a chairman and meet once a month to discuss common problems so that their efforts produce a united and coherent effect. Sometimes there can also be inter-university meetings of selected teachers to enable them to profit from each other's experiences.

Groundless Fears

It may be presumed that the Government or the University Grants Commission would provide the necessary finance for the appointment of additional staff so that the lectures may be followed by discussions with small batches of students. A more serious problem taxing the minds of our educators is how to squeeze in a new programme of general education when the time at our disposal is already short. Is there not a danger that the loss may outweigh the gain and our education may get so diluted that it will be ineffective? In other words it may become a little bit of everything and not enough of anything and the students produced by this method may learn to talk without having much to say. Such fears I think are groundless.

I have no hesitation in saying that a fair part of the specialized education of our youth could very well be exchanged in favour of a richer general background. Standards are not determined by what is taught but by what the student can grasp and think about. Selection is in fact the essence of teaching and there is much dead weight in our courses which could be pruned away without any disadvantage. Under present conditions no one really becomes a master of his subject at the M.A. or M.Sc. stage. One tries to be come so at the Ph. D stage but it will be many more years of toil and hard work before he will be accepted by the world as a specialist.

If a student is good he will have plenty of opportunity for greater and greater specialization during the years following the Master's degree. If he is indifferent it is just as well that he had at least some general education.

Two Years

There is another point to be kept in mind. General education is not something to be got rid of as quickly as possible, but a means to enable our sons and daughters to live a richer and nobler life. The ideals of truth goodness and beauty and a sense of values which now have such a hollow ring in our universities must be brought back before it is too late. We can only hope that two years of compulsory general education suggested here, will kindle a desire in most youths for many years of voluntary reading without the dread of any examination conducted by a university agency.

There is one question which arises in the minds of many persons. Why is it that while almost everyone approves the idea of general education in theory hardly any university has done very much to implement it? The reason I think is that teachers are not adventurers. We find peace and prosperity in established routine in easy conformity with the past. We look down upon new fangled ideas and do not want to go out of the line. We tend to teach as we were taught to use old and tried tools, techniques and methods. Progress will therefore, be slow but it will come all the same.

(The Hindustan Times)

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HOUSING IN INDIA—3

A sum of Rs. 20 crores has been earmarked during the Second Plan for slum clearance to provide 1,10,000 developed plots or tenements.

Of this amount Rs. 15 crores is to be given by the Union Government as their share of loan and subsidy and the State Governments have to find the remaining Rs. 5 crores as subsidy from their own resources.

Out of the Union Government's share Rs. 11.14 crores have already been allotted to the States and the remaining amount is available for allocation.

63,452 houses were built and Rs. 25.31 crores sanctioned up to August last year under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme the number of houses built up to the end of August last year was 13,512 while 13,168 units were under construction.

A sum of Rs. 18.41 crores has been disbursed so far to the State Governments under this scheme.

The Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was introduced in April 1956. The provision in the Second Five Year Plan under this scheme is Rs. 2 crores.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS MOVEMENT

By Brig D PREM CHAND, Former Director of N C C

THE aim of this article is to give a background of the National Cadet Corps movement together with its aims and objects in the hope that it will help to some extent in clarifying the implications and potentialities of this great youth organisation

Since the advent of Independence there has been a great public demand that military training should be given to the youth of the country both in the interest of the nation s defence and for moulding the character of our young men and women along the right lines Our leaders were fully alive to this public desire and a committee under the chairmanship of Pandit H N Kunzru known as the N C C Committee was constituted in July 1946 to make recommendations for the establishment on a national basis of a cadet corps organisation in schools colleges and universities After carefully analysing the needs of the youth of the country the Committee submitted its report to the Government of India in March 1947 Early in 1948 Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Committee the National Cadet Corps Act being passed by Parliament a little latter the same year

Disciplined Citizenship

More than nine years have elapsed since the inception of the N C C and during this period not only has there been steady expansion of the Cadet Corps but marked increase in popular enthusiasm for it Expansion of the N C C as a means of developing disciplined citizenship amongst the youth of the nation has been kept in mind by those responsibe for framing the first and second Five Year Plans Although financial considerations have to some extent been a limiting factor the majority of States are making every effort towards the ultimate aim of having a Cadet Corps unit in every college and high school in the country

The aims to be achieved by the N C C are firstly to develop character comradeship the ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women secondly to provide Service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest among them in the defence of the country and thirdly to build up a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency

Of these aims the second and third are automatically achieved by cadets being trained by officers and NCOs of the Armed Forces It is the first aim, that of building up your young men and women into an army of disciplined citizens which requires the maximum amount of emphasis at all time

Aims Of Three Divisions

The N C C consists of three divisions the Junior Division formed from amongst students of schools the Senior Division enrolled from regular students of colleges and universities aud the Girls Division enrolled from among girl students of schools and colleges

The primary object of the Junior Division is educational and the organisation is designed to build up the character and physique of cadets to infuse in them a sense of discipline and to stimulate their interest in the defence of the country Junior Division units are raised in high schools including public schools Boys and girls to be enrolled as cadets must be of a prescribed age so that they may derive the maximum benefit from the training which is given to them It is hoped that the Junior Division will be able to supply all cadets for the Senior Division and thus ensure continuity of training for a period of five to six years To enable this to be done Army Navy and Air Force units have been raised in the Junior Division corresponding to similar units of the Senior Division

The aim of the Senior Division is to provide training in discipline and leadership qualities which are likely to be assets for cadets in all walks of life and to help in building up a potential reserve of officers for the three Defence Services As academic studies are of primary importance to students of universities and colleges Service training is carried out in such a way as not to interfere with academic work. The maximum tenure of service for a cadet in the Senior Division is four years which corresponds to the period a student normally spends in a university

Army Naval and Air Wings

The Junior and Senior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army Naval and Air The Army Wing has units of the Armoured

Corps Artillery Engineers Signals Infantry, Electrical and *Mechanical Engineers* and the Medical Corps In addition to the normal basic training cadets interested in technical subjects join the *technical units* where they receive specialised training Units of the Naval Wing are of necessity raised in places where *facilities for naval training are easily* available In units of the Air Wing theoretical and practical flying and gliding training are imparted and with *the help of flying clubs* cadets obtain A Flying Licences at Government expense

Cadets of the Army Wing of the Senior Division are given training among other things in citizenship public speaking platoon and *section leading Infantry armoured* and artillery units of the Army Wing are raised in non technical colleges and engineers signals *and electrical and mechanical units are constituted* in technical institutions

The principal aim of the Naval Wing is to make the youth of the country naval minded. Cadets are given training in basic naval subjects and technical subjects and they get *an opportunity* of going *out into the sea* on ships of the Navy once a year

The Air Wing aims at making the youth of the country airminded and trains cadets interested in aviation In addition to drill a cadet is taught principles of flight airmanship, navigation, aero-engines and metereology Aero-modelling is taught to make cadets interested in an extremely fascinating pastime Air Wing cadets with *two years training to* their credit get opportunities of glider training and flying if they complete their glider *course successfully*

In order to give special encouragement to suitable qualified cadets desirous of joining the Armed *Forces in the commissioned ranks* Government has drawn up special schemes which enable them to secure direct entry into *the Military* Naval and Air Force Colleges Ten per cent of the vacancies are reserved for N C C cadets who are not required to take the U P S C. examination

The object of the Girls Division is to develop the personality of girls to make them *self reliant* to build up their physique and to enable them in a national emergency to take up some of the duties normally carried out by men Response for enrolment in this division is most encouraging The initial [illegible]s to put on uniform has been overcome [illegible] the enrolment of girl cadets has had a [illegible] upward trend in recent years Wo- [illegible] to command [illegible]

colleges and schools, enrolled from amongst professors and teachers of educational institutions, are also coming up in larger numbers for pre commission training It can safely be asserted that this division is already giving a very good account of itself

Social Work Service

The N C C among other duties undertakes social service work of various kinds In fact social service has now become an integral part of the training of cadets through conducting camps in all the States during the vacation period In order to instil the dignity of manual labour in the future citizens of India cadets are given opportunities to build roads bunds irrigation channels huts for low income groups and playgrounds in different parts of the country They have also undertaken soil conservation and afforestation work in several areas Girl cadets have undertaken tasks of teaching villagers hygiene and *sanitation and clean living habits* Cadets have also lent a helping hand in flood relief work

It should be emphasised however that the value of social service camps has to be judged not only by the actual output of work done but also by the lasting effect of such work on the life of cadets in general Their achievements though limited and sometimes of a temporary character (*unless follow up action* is initiated) are well worth the while in respect of the time and money spent for the *purpose A vital effect now quite* apparent *is the genuine desire* on the part of the youth to help in the execution of national projects All that they want is leadership to bring out the best in them and this leadership is provided by the N C.C.

Inculcating Discipline

A survey of the reactions of cadets to N C C training undertaken by the Army Statistical Organisation recently reveals interesting findings A comprehensive questionnaire to 5,386 cadets of the Senior Division was sent by *the Organisation and the* analysis of their replies has yielded valuable data about the youth in India

In the opinion of cadets the most *important* benefit of N C C training that they have derived *has been the* inculcation of discipline which coming *from them is a most* heartening sign of realisation of their responsibilities to the nation Other benefits from the training listed by cadets in order of importance are [illegible] develop-

ment of personality team spirit, building of character, qualities of leadership use of wea pons and good citizenship

The suggestions offered on their own by cadets are interesting To mention a few, they felt that they be given opportunities of visiting operational areas that there should be more provision for military training and that selection for N C C training should be by competition

While the data disclosed by the statistical survey analysis of the reactions of cadets is interesting I have during my inspections of cadets parades and training camps found that a very large number of cadets are extremely keen conscientious and most enthusiastic about their work in the N C C., which has been one of the most heartening and encourag ing aspects of the training imparted in the Cadet Corps

An atmosphere of hope faith and optimism hovers over all the activities of the Cadet Corps today The nationwide interest in the Corps is now so marked that its future as a permanent part of the youth movement in the country is assured The growth of the organi sation has been properly planned to ensure balanced development in all its aspects

Important Milestones

1946 Formation of the N C C. Committee

1948 Decision of the Government of India to implement the Cadet Corps scheme

Passage of the N.C C Act by Parlia ment

Inauguration of the Cadet Corps

1949 First Pre-commission training for officer cadets of the Senior Wing of the Girls Division at the Delhi Can tonment

1950 Publication of the N C C Journal 'The Cadet

Addition of an Air Wing to the Corps Bombay takes the lead by forming No 1 Air Squadron

1951 Organisation of the first NCC course at the Military College Dehra Dun, for direct commission in the Army

Visit of NCC cadets to the U K

1952 Participation by a Cadet Corps con tingent in the Republic Day Parade

Raising of the first unit of the Naval Wing of the Senior Division

First pre-commission training course for officers of the Naval Wings of the Senior and Junior Divisions

1953 Introduction of Combined Cadre and Social Service Camps

Formation of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps as supplementary to the N C.C

1954 Flying training of the first batch of Air Wing cadets for direct commis-sion in the Air Force

First pre commission training for officer cadets of the Junior Wing of the Girls Division

Raising of the Junior Wing of the Girls Division

Introduction of rifle shooting for cadets of the Girls Division

Introduction of Labour and Social Service Camps in the A C C

1955 Introduction of gliding in the Air Wing

1956 Raising of the first naval medical unit of the N C C

Introduction of ship-modelling in the Naval Wings of the Senior and Junior Division

First combined annual camp of Naval Wing units of the Senior Division

Introduction of the revised A C C. syllabus

1957 N C.C Training Centre at Kamptee inaugurated Cadets from Common-wealth countries—the U K, Austra lia and Ceylon—visit the Cadet Corps Rally

Fifth combined annual camp of the Air Wing held at Jodhpur

Gliding introduced at Madras Patna and Jaipur

Second annual combined camp of the Naval Wing held at Vishakhapatnam. Naval cadets participate in the sum-mer cruise of the Navy

Central Institute of Education

THE Central Institute of Education completed 10 years of its fruitful existence on December 19 1957

Set up as an all India institution by the Government of India in 1947 the Institute is administered by the Central Ministry of Education & Scientific Research and is a constituent college of the University of Delhi

It has two main functions (i) to conduct researches in education the findings of which should be useful to the country as a whole and (ii) to offer courses, particularly of an advanced nature to teachers and other educational personnel

With the attainment of Independence in 1947 India had to face many problems in the field of education On the one hand the problem was to provide educational facilities for millions of children while on the other the improvement in the quality standard and the content of education was no less important

Ever since its inception the institute has been trying to fulfil the latter objective It has expanded in different directions in fulfilment of its aims It began as teachers training college offering only the course for the Bachelor of Teaching (later changed to Bachelor of Education) Degree Gradually, however it has introduced other courses and increased its activities as well as its utility

The activities of the Institute as it is today may be classified under two broad heads (i) teaching and (ii) research On the teaching side it now provides three courses leading to the B Ed, M Ed. and Ph D Degrees of the University of Delhi On the research side the Institute has a special division for research work It also has a well-equipped psychological laboratory Also attached to the Institute are an experimental nursery department and an experimental basic school

The Nursery Department besides making experiments with the techniques of nursery education acts as a living laboratory for psychological studies of various kinds Out of it has developed the Child Guidance Centre

The Nursery School has 30 children on its rolls of the age group 2½ to 5 years A special feature of the school is that the students are spared the rigours of formal teaching of three R s Emphasis is laid on learning through experience and activity both individual and group Importance is attached to special activities such as story telling by the children, miming expression through movement or eurhythmics modelling and painting and musical games

The B Ed students who have offered *Early Childhood Education* as an optional subject are making good use of the Nursery School for their observation of child development

Novel Feature

Another novel feature of the School is that is has made the mothers of these children interested in the new experiment By turns they visit the Nursery School once or twice a week to assist the management in conducting some of the activities in which they are interested. For this purpose they are encouraged to read books from the library on child development

To study the development at the nursery stage teachers in the school are collecting the vocabulary used by a group of children in their conversation They are also observing another group of non Hindi speaking children to study how they are picking up Hindi from their companions

Basic School

The Institute s Basic School is an experiment in the urbanization of Basic Education. The seventh class has been added to the School from this year For the first time an experiment in the teaching of English through the new structure method is being carried out in the two senior classes of the School Experiment is also being carried on in the teaching of General Sciences based on the physical environment of the children and on the current development in the field of science

The Research Division of the Institute is engaged in a number of research activities The Psychology Wing has made good progress during the last year The first report on the individual scale of intelligence has recently been published

There is a well-equipped psychology laboratory attached to the Institute During the past few years the Institute has been working on an individual scale of Intelligence in Hindi a verbal group test of intelligence and an adaptation of a non verbal test of intelligence The members of the Institute are engaged in

preparing a number of other types of tests such as aptitude and attainment tests

The Child Guidance Centre, which is a part of the Psychology Wing of the Institute has made considerable progress since it started functioning on a regular footing in November 1956 A number of Delhi School Principals who are co operating with the Extension Services Department of the Institute have shown interest in the centre by sending their problem children to it

Extension Services Department

The Extension Services Department of the Institute is engaged in multifarious programmes of activities for in service training of Delhi teachers It runs summer camps, organises short and long term courses seminars workshops etc for the teaching profession The Department has also brought out a number of publications on subjects which are of great interest to teachers

Community Life

The Institute is trying to build up a community life of its own in various ways For all community activities it is divided into three houses and most of its activities are organised housewise.

Apart from book learning there is special emphasis on the co-curricular activities for fostering creative self expression in the students There is provision for such activities in the daily time table while there is sufficient variety to suit all tastes and inclinations The students take an active part in organising and executing the various programmes which include debates panel discussions symposia excursions games, athletics and cultural programmes etc etc.

The Institute possesses a good library stocked with books mainly on education and a large number of journals The number of books in the library is over 15 000 at present

This year the Institute has attracted students from Philippines Burma Fiji and Nyasaland to give it an international character

The Central Institute of education is still an infant institution but during this short period attempts have been made to make it a centre of training and research which will give a new orientation to our educational method and techniques The whole subject of education training is a dynamic one and there is constant need for experiment adjustment and reform.

The Institute is making an earnest effort not only to evolve a better type of training for teachers but also to serve as a kind of educational laboratory where different educatianal problems are to be studied and research workers trained in the field of education

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T B AND B C G VACCINE

Tuberculosis as a disease existed as early as 2 500 years ago but the causative organism—Tubercle Bacilus—was discovered towards the close of the 19th century

In 1921 the B C G (Bacilli Calmette Guerin) vaccine was used for the first time in France on a child of a tuberculous mother By 1939 the practice to protect children through B C G spread all over Europe Indo-China China and Chile

The total number of persons who are B C G vaccinated all over the world now exceeds 180 000 000

Tuberculosis research experts after valuable experience gained during the last 20 years have certified that the vaccine is harmless and effective The Expert Committee of the World Health Organisation strongly recommended the use of B C G on an extensive scale in countries where tuberculous infection and mortality are high

In India one person dies of tuberculosis every minute and one in every 150 suffers from it It causes an annual estimated loss of about Rs 200 crores and of 90 to 100 crore man-days.

The Government of India introduced the B C.G Vaccination Programme in 1948 on a small scale In 1951 the Programme was converted into a mass scale national campaign

In India today 154 B C G Teams are now operating Until September 30 1957 nearly 96 4 million people were tuberculin tested and nearly 33 8 million B C G vaccinated This campaign is the largest single immunisation programme attempted by any country in the world

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THE HILL TRIBES OF ASSAM

By CABRIELLE BERTRAND

SANDWICHED between East Pakistan Tibet and Burma Assam is the easter most state of India It includes the broad valley of the Brahmputra bounded to the north by the foothills of the Himalayas and to the south and south-east by hills named from their peoples—the Garo, Khasi and Naga Hills the highest point of which is Shillong peak. Much of this area is covered with jungles inhabited by a hotchpotch of wild hill tribes related for the most part to the Tibeto-Burman ethnic group

The different tribal areas are approximately known But it is difficult to take a census of the people living in dense jungles cut off from the outside world with independent political status since they are governed accord ing to their own tribal laws

Recently the Government of India set up a new agency in Shillong capital of the state of Assam to administer the tribal areas The North East Frontier Agency —its official title—is charged not only with the task of organizing the tribes but also of exploring the little known area between the Brahmaputra and the frontiers of Tibet

The task of the new agency will not be easy During the past few years several Indian geographical and ethnographical expe ditions to these parts were wiped out by the Abors a fierce primitive tribe living in the foothills along the North-east frontier

As far as is known the different tribal areas are as follows to the South West between the valley of the Brahmaputra and the Garo Hills live the Atchiks (or Garos) a tribe of head hunters Further to the East are the Khasi one of the world s oldest peoples who worship a snake god and have never moved from their original habitat the desolate Khasi Hills A mystery still surrounds this primi tive people they are of Mongol stock yet they speak an Austro Asiatic tongue related to the same linguistic group as the Munda language spoken in the North East of the Deccan and to the languages of the Moi people of Indo-China

In Eastern Assam the Naga Hills on the border of Burma are inhabited by a people of the same name who formerly practised head-hunting Their group includes several tribes They inhabit a vast area of hills and forests stretching from the mountains populated by the Mikir—a tribe related to the Garo but much more peaceful—well over the border into Burma

In the North of Assam the mountain coun-try of the Himalayan foothills is peopled from East to West by a mosaic of tribes the Mishmis the fierce Abors the Apa Tani the Miris Daflas Akas and others perhaps, whose names are still unknown

In earliest times Negrito tribes inhabited the Brahmaputra valley Later came Austro-Asiatic peoples who left their mark on the Khasi language

Then nomadic Mongoloid tribes descended in successive waves from the wide valley of the Yangtze Kiang the Me Kong and the Salween others came from the lake dwellings north of the Tsangpo valley in Tibet leaving a strong imprint in the Brahmaputra valley before moving on to the surrounding moun tainous jungle country There they stayed and their culture has scarcely evolved since that far-off period The Bodo of Assam, who belong to the Tibeto-Burma linguistic group are descended from this latter group of Mango-loid tribes

It was not until many centuries later that the Aryans conquered the valley where their civilization subsequently developed But the physical and cultural impact of successive waves of peoples has left its mark on the country contributing to create the stranger culture of Assam about which little is known since the earliest written texts available date back only to the 14th century

The great Indian epic Mahabharta has this to say about the tribes of Assam

> These golden-skinned peoples from the other side of the Himalayas and the mountains to the East—the mountains of the Rising Sun in the Karusa near the sea and on the banks of the Lauhitya these Kiratas who feed on fruit and wild roots who are clad in animals skins are proud of their weapons and cruel in their deeds I saw them O Lord! And their loads of sandalwood, of black pepper of precious stones, gold and silver and aromatic herbs

Up to the end of the 19th century Assam remained a closed country Scarcely any information filtered across its borders to the outside world with the result that it is difficult to unravel historical fact from legend The only records are chronicles written in Arabic between the 12th and 14th centuries which describe raids made by Mussulman horsemen to the valley of the Brahmaputra Mounted on powerful horses they invaded the valley in the middle of the monsoon season with the result that they were completely bogged down and perished without even once being able to pitch their tents

It was only when the British penetrated the area at the beginning of this century and a few monographs were published by officers in the Indian Army that the veil was partially lifted on this strange fierce yet beautiful land

An exhaustive study still remains to be made for the North East frontier district—always a difficult area—is still largely unexplored due to the presence of the wild tribes

These peoples live mostly from hunting in the jungle and fishing in the streams and rivers in which the country abounds Their agriculture is extremely primitive since they practise burn beating setting fire to the jungle and sowing their seeds in the warm ash The first year's crop is rice and as the earth is very fertile they reap an excellent harvest The following year they harvest cotton which they spin and weave for domestic uses In the cotton fields they also sow pimento and pumpkin seeds and the dried fruits provide calabashes for household use

This simple sort of agriculture however is scarcely sufficient to feed the tribes and the burn beating method has many disadvantages it destroys the forests and as new patches are continually being burned up the tribes are almost continuously on the move With this semi nomadic life no permanent administration is possible And in the tribal areas natural catastrophes occur almost every year in the rainy season the soil is swept into the gullies by the rain and land slides occur over large areas

One of the main tasks of the Indian authorities will be to introduce new agricultural methods by establishing permanent rice fields Later other crops such as Indian corn manioc millet and sesame will be grown helping to increase the capital assets of both the individual farmer and the community This in turn will lead to other developments villages will be set up as permanent settlements new means of communication will be opened up trade links will be established new markes created providing openings for farmers and craftsmen The nomadic tribes have nothing to lose from such developments which offer the promise of an easier and more secure life

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING IN INDIA

After the establishment (in 1930) of All India Radio as a State venture the Calcutta Station put out its first school broadcast in November 1932

By October 1938, four important Stations of A I R (Delhi Bombay Madras and Calcutta) started putting out regular broadcasts to schools

At present educational programmes for schools are being broadcast from 20 Stations of A I R Of these 13 Stations originate while seven relay programmes put out by the Zonal Stations

A Programme Exchange Unit at headquarters facilitates the exchange of worthwhile programmes put out by different stations

The number of schools with radio receivers has continued to rise steadily and at the end of August 1957 there were 9 124 schools equipped with listening facilities

The general policy of All India Radio is based on the principle that educational broadcasts should not attempt to replace the teacher but should help to supplement his work.

All educational broadcasts are planned in close consultation with Advisory Committees consisting of State educational authorities and prominent educationists including headmasters of listening schools

To enlist the interest of teachers in school broadcasts short in service courses for secondary school teachers in the installation manipulation and maintenance of radio recieving sets and the utilisation of school broadcasts are organised by A I R. Five such courses have been held so far

HUMAN RIGHTS

By PREM KIRPAL

December 10 1957 marked the Ninth Anniversary of Universal Declaration of Human Rights The day is of special significance to India for much of the respect for Human Rights in our country today is due to the teachings of Ashoka and in recent times Gandhiji The present article in brief, explains the content and significance of the Declaration of Human Rights

THE idea of Human Rights has lived long as a dream of humanity Down the course of centuries saints and poets philosophers and statesmen breaking away from the limitations of their narrow social environments often felt and expressed the oneness of humanity in their thoughts and ideals While living within the strict bounds of Tribal law and custom and caged in narrow parochial beliefs the visionaries of all societies dreamt of humanity as one great family whose freedom dignity and worth needed to be recognised and protected by certain inalienable rights It was more than 2500 years ago that the great Chinese Sage Confucius predicted

When the Great Way prevails all under heaven will become a Great Commonwealth

This belief in a united mankind was reiterated by several others In our own country the great Emperor Ashoka inscribed noble thoughts on rock and pillar to proclaim his vision of human rights In the West these ideals found practical application in such famous constitutional documents as the Magna Carta and the American Bill of Rights

With the signing of the United Nations Charter in 1945 for the first time in human history Human Rights became a matter of immediate practical concern to national governments as well as international organizations In Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations the new World Organization was called upon to promote universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms The Charter did not define rights to be promoted

It was left to a United Nations Commission headed by Mrs Franklin D Roosevelt to elaborate this resolve into a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted on December 10 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly meeting at the Plais Chaillot at Paris The Declaration was a statement of principles and was not legally binding on member states It was to be followed by the formulation of an International Bill or Covenant of Human Rights

Special Significance

The content of the Human Rights listed in the Universal Declaration is significant There are thirty Articles covering civil political economic social and cultural rights Articles 1 and 2 state in very general terms that ' all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and are entitled ' to all rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, sex language or religion political or other opinion national or social origin property, birth or other status

These general rights are followed by eighteen Articles embodying civil and political rights such as the right to life liberty and security of person freedom from arbitrary arrest detention or exile freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy family home or correspondence freedom of movement the right of asylum the right to a nationality rights relating to marriage the right to own property freedom of thought conscience and religion freedom of opinion and expression the right of association and of assembly the right to take part in government and the right of equal access to public service

The social and cultural rights defined in Articles 22 to 27 pertain to social security right to work right to rest and leisure right to a standard of living adequate for health and well being the right to education and the right to participate in the cultural life of the community Article 28 recognises that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which these rights and freedoms may be fully realised The concluding Articles stress the duties and responsibilities which the individual owes to the community This in brief is the content of the Declaration of Human Rights

Common Standard of Achievement

The General Assembly of the United Nations described the Universal Declaration

of Human Rights 'as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations to the end that every individual and every organ of society keeping this Declaration constantly in mind shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms The Assembly specially recommended that the governments of member states use every means available to distribute and publicize the text of the Declaration and to have it explained in schools and other educational institutions

This common standard of achievement for all peoples is being promoted not only by the United Nations and its Specialised Agencies but by national governments and all the forces of culture and civilization which mould the life of man today

Unesco s Role

Among all the organs of the United Nations UNESCO has to play a role of overriding importance in the promotion of Human Rights Clause 2 of Article 26 says ' Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedom It shall promote understanding tolerance and friendship among all nations racial or religious groups and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace

Again Clause 1 of Article 27 proclaims ' Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits It is this type of education which can promote understanding tolerance and friendship among all peoples and that broad and living culture which is not the monopoly of the few but the cherished right of all that are the best means of spreading ideals enshrined in Human Rights and of guaranteeing their enforcement among all peoples of the world

The signs of the times are indeed hopeful inspite of the deadly grip of an ideological conflict which continues to divide humanity Already in the forum of the United Nations the conscience of mankind can and does assert itself whenever there is a flagrant violation of human right At such moments even the influence of Great Powers wanes under the pressure of public opinion This is the most heartening achievement of the United Nations and the strongest support of Human Rights

In many ways India has contributed substantially to the development of Human Rights The representatives of India in the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies have often been the foremost champions of Human Rights The Constitution of India with its emphasis on justice tolerance and equality which are the very basis of democracy provides for the enforcement of almost all the Human Rights at the national level The secular character of the State does not prevent the shaping of policies and measures deriving their inspiration from the spirit of true religion

Teachings Of Mahatma Gandhi

Much of the respect for Human Rights in our country today is of course due to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi In a letter written in May 1947 to the Director General of UNESCO the Mahatma touched upon the very basis of Human Rights which is also the ultimate condition of their successful enforcement

He wrote ' I learnt from my illiterate but wise mother that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done Thus the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world From this one fundamental statement perhaps it is easy enough to define the duties of Man and Woman and correlate every right to some corresponding duty to be first performed Every other right can be shown to be a usurpation hardly worth fighting for ****

It was on December 10 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations at their meeting held in Paris adopted and proclaimed the historic Universal Declaration of Human Rights The Declaration had been in the making for three years

Word for word it had been fashioned by representatives from many countries so that it could be accepted as an agreed set of standards and goals by peoples of various nationalities and cultures Its formal adoption therefore marked a historic event in man s collective efforts to achieve freedom and security

To commemorate this occasion the U N General Assembly in 1950 asked the Member States to observe December 10 as Human Rights Day every year

Since its universal acceptance the Declaration of Human Rights has exerted a tremendous influence on human affairs It is an integral part of the United Nations programme for peace It has been invoked in the Councils of the United Nations in reaching decisions affecting the lives of people all the world over

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WHO WANTS TO MEMORIZE?

By ANN ESS MORROW

THE question is asked, and the answers fly A few I do s, suggestive of the marraige ceremony are lost in the dissenting chorus Surely an alert teacher recognises the chal lenge here—to keep the affirmatives happy in their choice, to win the negatives over In his mind he begins to organise a Drop-the Adverb Campaign aimed at the I don t -ers to lure them into I do ways of thought

Skillful Guidance Needed

In many classrooms today memorisation becomes a real chore yet its possibilities are great It can be a process of pleasant remem bering or distasteful memory work Success depends upon the skillful guidance of the teacher for individual differences so stressed by modern education are uppermost here The wise teacher knows that there can be both delight and danger as he approaches the problem Too little or too much—either is de plorable Thus his observations and his judge ment must be keen

Learning Hindered By Reluctance

Experience would indicate that memory work done unwillingly carries little benefit to the student He learns the words reluctant ly and has no desire to interpret when he is not adequately stirred

Obvious blocks and negative attitudes sometimes result from such terse unmotivated assignments as 'Memorise twenty five lines of poetry for tomorrow—and know them perfectly Boys and grils look with hostile eyes at teachers who say this Mary and Tom and Alice didn t like the poem in the first place Peter and Jane didn t understand Thus classroom unhappiness grows like Jack s Beanstalk

If then the child has been left untouched aesthetically at the reading of the poem the necessity to carve within his memory a picture of symbols meaning less to him plunges him into deeper dislike for that which is difficult and thereby strengthens unfavourable atti tudes Promptly he rebels seeing the futility of memorising that which he does not yet comprehend

Problem Created By Teacher—Chosen Passages

This it seems has served as a block—demand memorisation—a giving back in un feeling fashion to the teacher those lines of poetry which he with the class book enjoys If lines are to be committed to memory—and the act does hold definite values for only in the original words is there a polished patterning of sound—would it not be advantageous to have the boys and girls choose those with adolscent significance?

Quantity An Important Factor

Tim Jones memorises gladly His teacher never makes demands too great for him. Or if the lines by chance are more than several, Mr White does not insist that boys and girls repeat the lines alone Together, as they say the words they gain feelings of security of oneness with the group, and satisfaction comes in chiming in as words become familiar

The teacher Tim had last year though expected far too much At such times. Tim gave up—he wouldn t even try because he knew he never could complete the assignment, nor could any other person in the room except Marie Marie could do anything academic but she couldn t bait a hook and spiders made her cry—a thought that somehow gave Tim strength Yet there was not enough to help him transfer words from page to memory

Thus it sometimes happens that a child who memorises willingly several lines of poetry revolts when he is given a large amount to learn Successful experience must always be within grasp of the child so that he may gain the satisfactions that come from achievement. And no so-called normal child will eagerly achieve the word for word reproduction of acres of lines in the literary field

Memorising As Punishment Deplored

Certainly though memorising is not with out merit—if used with discretion Now Lorna really dreads it Once she had to learn fifteen lines when she stayed after school because she d talked in quiet time From then on learning flow of words was only a distasteful chore She limped and stumbled over words that day clock conscious She never could repeat them accurately and thus the beauty of original lines was lost She saw them only as a series of demanding words instead of symbols of thoughts that never could be well expressed if it were not for them

Thus memorising must never become a form of punishment, or pleasure is crushed before it is born

Value In Original Words

Memorisation truly is essential to mastery for one never fully knows a poem until he knows its language Only when he has spoken it himself does it become a true part of experience Once alterations are made in thought and phraseology, original effectiveness is gone

Arnold learns lines too He sparkles as he spouts them I think I know just how the poet felt that day He wanted to fly way up high Only he didn t have a plane or any wings So he found words to do the flying for him. Truly to have memorised the language of the poem is to have re lived the emotion of the poet at the time of writing

Natural Learning Favoured

When the children find a selection they enjoy and then work on polishing of lines the learning is not forced but natural a kind of planned remembering with difference in connotation. If they approach it with sincerity with understanding and with eagerness ease of memorisation comes to them

Certainly unless the child can see the value of the lines involved he has no gain in memorising them I don t see why we have to learn *that* stuff ! Jim grumbles openly with attitude both black and blue suggestive of the damage done already

Because I told you to ! Those words so terse from Mr Williams do not help in any way Yet what a chance here for the teacher to guide Jim into seeing values to open doors now barred to true appreciation !

Miss Towsley however meets the challenge. An academic magician is she for by her skillful use of words her insight and her understanding she shapes attitudes of eagerness from those of real unwillingness she inverts drooping mouths and makes them into smiles She knows how to untie the nots from the I don t s making them I do -ers

Why would you want to drop the course? she asks of them Let s drop instead the adverb ? Now who wants to memorise ?

I do ! comes the chorus

Concerning Student—Selected Lines

It has often been found much better when the child has been guided into understanding lines that he be allowed to choose the ones he wishes to remember

Can t we pick out the ones we want ? asks Penny, like an eager shopper

' No! roars Mr Springer He s twice as big as she is so he s entitled to his two cents worth He ll show them he s boss here even though he s Mr Meek at home The fact that he is hen pecked puts him in a mood that s fowl And enthusiasm blacks out like a television picture when a tube gives way

Mrs Green nods happily, though when Freddie asks her Faces brighten and eyes fly bird like over lines but recently grown meaningful

At times the child is much surprised at his remembering those lines that he has said because they bring him pleasure Jeepers I didn t know that I could say that ! Harold exclaims with happy incredulity Quite without warning it suddenly seems to him the lines are his and he is pleased for he has made no conscious effort to memorise

When he chooses consciously what lines to learn, he should understand that he must always carry through without abandoning a thought or line because it overruns the number that has been assigned No noon day whistle must blast him from a scaffold with the bricks half laid

Values In Memorising Great

Some teachers use another means of motivating memory work Mr Johnson lists the worthy passages and boys and girls discuss their literary value and in the special study of the lines they tend to learn unconsciously the lines to which he has intentionally exposed them

Whatever worthy technique is used however we must acknowledge that there is value in retaining the original words of a thought artistically expressed for in repeating worthy words of another one tends to have awareness of the poetic way of looking at life It makes for a heightened sensory reaction a keener sense of value for words

Surely teachers should recognise that in most cases poetry can be learned with comparative ease by little folks as well as by big and that through thoughtful guidance of the students into a willingness and eagerness to learn the poet s words teachers can perpetuate pleasurable experiences a thought as warming as a cup of steaming tea

Certainly in the words of Hilda Conkling are found artistry and truth

> Loveliness that dies when I forget
> Comes alive when I remember ••••

A DECADE OF INDIAN NAVY

IN the long chequered history of the development of India s naval forces the period after independence has been most significant During the past ten years emphasis has principally been laid on modernisation of the Fleet and the shore training establishments on progress towards early achievement of self sufficiency in the sphere of training and on nationalisation of the Service Steady progress is being made in all these directions Contributing their share towards an early fulfilment of the great responsibility of ensuring the country s sea-defence are the people hailing from all parts of the country professing different faiths and belonging to various castes and creeds, working as a team in the Navy

One of the fields in which naval activities during the past ten years have unfolded their usefulness is the role of this Service in carrying India s message of good will and friendship to countries near and far During their goodwill missions ships of the Indian Fleet have so far visited over 25 countries in East Asia West Asia Africa and Europe

Independence And After

Before the dawn of freedom—August 15 1947—India could hardly be said to have a Navy of her own What small force of ships and escort vessels existed was merely an adjunct to the Royal Navy although it did useful work during World War II This small force was further reduced owing to partition of the country in which roughly one third of it went to Pakistan together with three of the most important naval establishments

India therefore had not only a great deal of leeway to make in developing her Navy but had also to begin almost from the beginning Besides there were other problems that called for attention—modernisation of armament and equipment, re-orientation of training methods and above all the gradual Indianisation of the Service

Formation Of Flotilla

With the acquisition of the 7030—ton Leader Class Cruiser *I N S Delhi* (the former *H.M S Achilles*) in 1947 a beginning was made in the matter of Fleet expansion primarily for meeting the Navy s training requirements It was followed by the purchase of three destroyers *H M S Rotherham Redoubt* and *Raider* and later renamed *Rajput Ranjit*, and *Rana* respectively With these was formed India s first Destroyers Squadron

Simultaneously with the frigates and minesweepers which came to India s share after partition a Frigate and a Minesweeping Squadrons were formed Yet another Frigate—*Tir*—which was for sometime used as Boys Training Ship was later converted as a Junior Officers Training Ship

The Navy later acquired three "Hunt class Destroyers—renamed *Godavari Gomati* and *Ganga*

Modernisation Of The Fleet

In the development of the Fleet a suitably phased out modernisation programme is being implemented Its salient feature is acquisition of new and modern ships A beginning has already been made in this direction with the acquisition of two Inshore and four Coastal Minesweepers and some frigates of the latest type

Recently to join the Fleet is the 8,000-ton Colony Class Cruiser—I N S *Mysore* formerly known as H M S *Nigeria* Completely modernised the *Mysore* will be one of the most powerful units of the Flotilla The latest and an important acquisition of the Navy is the 15 700 ton aircraft carrier—H M.S *Hercules* The *Hercules* is now being modernised and refitted in the United Kingdom

Training Centres

In the sphere of naval training and the shore establishments the emphasis during the past decade has primarily been on achievement of complete self-sufficiency at an early date and notable progress has been made in this direction The task has not been easy in view of the fact that India on partition, lost three of its best training establishments and a number of experienced officers and men and that the Service was faced with a difficult problem of finding the necessary personnel and train them

At the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla the naval cadets of the Joint Services Wing do a combined course for three years and then continue their training at I N establishments and ships

The principal training centres that India got on partition are I N S *Shivaji* the Mechnical Training Establishment situated at Lonavla (Bombay State), and I N S *Valsura* the Electrical school at Jamnagar in Saurashtra In 1948 were set up the two new training centres—I N.S *Venduruthy* at Cochin and I N S *Circars*, the Boys Training Establish ment, at Vishakhapatnam The Cochin Base is now the largest naval training establish ment with various courses for officers and men All the training centres are now being fitted with the latest equipment and housed in permanent buildings some of which have al ready been completed

A notable achievement in this sphere is that today the entire training of ratings and most of the officers is undertaken in this country except in cases requiring highly spe cialised training for which facilities are not yet available here Some of the foreign navies are also availing themselves of the facilities in India in training their own personnel.

The expansion of the Naval squadron also necessitated an expansion of the Naval Dock yard and other establishments at Bombay—the homeport of the Fleet. The Dockyard expan sion has already been taken up to be completed by stages and work is now progressing on the construction of a cruiser graving dock whar ves for destroyers and frigates A dredger has been purchased from West Germany for the purpose

Naval Aviation

One of the recent developments in the Navy has been the formation of a shore based Fleet Requirement Unit which forms part of its programme for the development of naval avia tion This programme has now assumed greater importance with the acquisition of the aircraft carrier *Hercules*

The first Naval Air Station was commis sioned as *Garuda* at Cochin in May 1953 At present some amphibious Sealand aircraft and target towing Firefly planes form part of this unit Some air training schools have also been set up at *Garuda*.

Yet another branch of the Service to be developed is the Hydrographic Branch Three of the Naval ships—*Jumna Investigator* and *Sutlej*—specially converted for the purpose of carrying out surveys of the Indian coast have been busy with this work of national impor tance In the plans to build warships in India, the construction of certain vessels has been entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard at Vishakhapatnam

Indianisation

One of the principal aims of the Govern- ment since independence has been to comple tely "Indianise" the Navy as early as possible and without detriment to its efficiency Except for the appointment of the Chief of Naval Staff—now held by Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill—and of four others this process has been completed In October 1956 the first Indian Admiral—Rear Admiral R D Katari took over as the Flag Officer (Flotilla) Indian Fleet

Important Events

On January 26 1950 when India declared herself a Republic the Service dropped the title *Royal* which had been associated with it for long and since then it came to be known as the Indian Navy with the White Ensign yielding place to the Indian Naval Ensign

The next epoch making event in the history of the Navy took place on May 27 1951 On that day the President Dr Rajendra Prasad as the Supreme Commander of India s Armed Forces presented the President s Colour to the Navy at a spectacular ceremony held in Bombay Two years later a Naval Review the first of its kind, was held at Bombay when the President reviewed the entire Fleet

Navy Bill

The Navy Bill, consolidating some of the existing legislations in regard to this Service and aimed at filling some lacunae that existed in the general procedures governing discipline and other naval matters was passed by Parlia- ment recently

—o—

THINGS THEY SAY

Folks who never do any more than they get paid for never get paid for any more than they do —*Elbert Hubbard*

* * *

All successful individuals have become such by hard work, by improving moments before they pass into hours that other people may occupy in the pursuit of pleasure

—*Mary Baker Eddy*

* * *

The man who does not work for the love of work, but only for money is not likely to make money nor to find much fun in life

—*Charles M Schwab*

* * *

THE PROBLEM OF WEST IRIAN

By Prof SAILENDRA NATH DHAR

THERE is a fresh crisis in the relations between Indonesia and its former master the Kingdom of the Netherlands Indonesians seem this time determined to be fully and truly sovereign in their own homeland and no matter the costs or the consequences to be masters of their own destiny They had won their freedom from Dutch colonial rule in 1949 but that was subject to so many reservations economic political military and cultural to the advantage of the Netherlands and to their own disadvantage that the future of the new born Republic had seemed to be gravely imperilled Among the concessions which the Dutch had secured one that most embittered the feelings of the Indonesians was the retention by the former of West Irian subject though this was to the stipulation that its future status was to be determined within one year through negotiations between the two governments

Negotiations for the transfer to Indonesia of this last remnant of colonial rule were duly held over a number of years but they did not yield results In its desperation Indonesia carried the matter to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1954 arguing that if the question was not solved it would remain a threat to the peace and security in that part of the world The question was discussed in the First Committee which adopted (by a vote of 34 to 14 with 10 abstentions) a resolution requesting the two governments to pursue their endeavours to find a solution to the dispute However the resolution failed to gain the requisite two-thirds majority in the plenary session and the Assembly took no decision on the question

The hopes of the Indonesians rose when at the Bandung Conference a formal resolution supporting their position on the subject was passed and the matter with the conference s well publicized recommendation was re introduced in the tenth session of the General Assembly The Assembly however restricted itself to passing a resolution expressing hope for the success of the talks which as announced by the two governments were to be resumed The hopes were shattered in February 1956 when the negotiations in Geneva broke down completely and the Indonesians thereupon unilaterally abrogated the 1949 treaty At the eleventh session of the Assembly a resolution was moved by thirteen Asian and African nations seeking to establish a Good Offices Commission consisting of three members for assisting in negotiations between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands But as the requisite two-thirds majority could not be found to support it the Assembly as in 1955 could not take any action in the matter The Assembly at its twelfth session this year has similarly failed to deal with the question

The failure of the United Nations to intervene to solve a dispute which has plagued the relations not only between the two contestant Governments but between the Western powers and the new nations of Asia and Africa has released a chain of consequences, the end of which cannot be foreseen In their exasperation the Indonesians have resorted to direct action as a mark of protest against the continued retention by the Netherlands of West Irian and with the object of straightening out the relations between them and their former rulers in a manner consistent with their national dignity and interests It is reported that workers in some of the biggest Dutch enterprises in Djakarta and elsewhere have seized them in the name of the nation and that the Government have backed their action by placing the institutions under their own management The latter are also reported to have ordered all Dutch Consulates to close down immediately and asked Dutch diplomats to cease all their activities in the press cultural, and military fields

These and other anti Dutch measures adopted by the Indonesians bespeak a national resolve to settle not only the question of West Irian but the problem of ending the last vestiges of colonial rule This was made perfectly clear by Dr Subandrio the Indonesian Foreign Minister when, in a press statement reported from Djakarta on December 5 last, he said We want friendly normal relations with the Dutch without the interference which exists at present. What we want is something like Britain s relationship with India In other words Indonesians want not only to get back West Irian which provides the Dutch with a base of operations against the Republic should circumstances permit

them to launch another military attack on its territory but to free themselves from the economic stranglehold which is round their necks with the Dutch still controlling all the Indonesian key industries They want to prevent the Dutch from interfering in their domestic politics which with their entrenched position they freely do by setting Indonesians against Indonesians and also to be away from the unknown but grave dangers of being drawn into the vortex of Cold War politics The last named possibility already looms on the horizon since the Dutch are reported to have placed the dispute before NATO of which they are a member West Irian in this context is a vital issue, even a question of life and death for the Republic

The island of Irian (or New Guinea) which extends over some 260 000 square miles of mountain jungle and swamp is situated to the north of Australia the east of the Indonesian archipelago and just south of the equator It is now divided into the Australian administered Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Non Self Governing Territory of Papua on the one hand and the Dutch administered Non Self Governing Territory of Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian) with which we are here concerned is thus a little more than half an island which is just one of the 3000 and odd islands which comprise the Indonesian archipelago It was included in the former Dutch colony of Netherlaads East Indies now named the Republic of Indonesia ('Irian means hot country — iri standing for land and an for 'warm The name New Guinea by which the island is generally known is derived from a Spanish Latin word)

Twelve times the size of Holland and about as large as Japan, West Irian was so far removed from the industrialized world that its inhabitants first glimpse of it was General MacArthurs s Superforts in 1944 It was so little known even to its Dutch rulers that when American and Australian planes surveyed it in the war against Japan they discovered that there were four times more people living in the territory than Dutch official figures had suggested a million where Dutch official estimate was 250 000 Of the population only about a fourth part had been brought under Dutch administration of the remainder the great majority consist of tribes speaking hundreds of dialects living nomadic lives with no money economy rarely wearing clothes or when doing so wearing only a loincloth made of labu fruit (a kind of pumpkin) To colonial rulers they were of no significance they were living in thousands of villages too remote to be accessible they were producing nothing that was economically worth while they were at the most scientific specimens

The Dutch who now cling most determinedly to their right in West Irian never in all their more than three hundred years rule over it did anything either for the land or the people The only interest they had was in just seeing to it that it could not be used as a stepping stone for British or Spanish intruders, a danger to which its situation so near the splendid Spice Islands was apt to contribute It was not till the last few decades of the nineteenth century when with the entry of Germany in the colonial field a fresh period of international rivalry commenced that the Dutch awoke to this outpost of their empire Sensing the German danger Australia proclaimed the annexation of that part of the island of New Guinea which the Dutch had never considered within the sphere of their influence In the First World War the Germans recognized the value of West Irian harbours their raider the Emden was hidden in Fak Fak Bay for overhaul when the Australian navy searched for it in vain for a month At the close of the war Australia acquired north east New Guinea as a mandate it is now virtually an Australian colony Another rival to the Dutch monopoly appeared soon afterwards in the Japanese who found in the thinly populated undeveloped territory of West Irian a solution of their overpopulation problem When Japan suggested a joint exploitation of West Irian and asked, in furtherance of this plan for permission to import a thousand Japanese families the Dutch in a panic turned down the suggestion not because they did not require more workers but because they had got wind of Japan s desire to build a naval base in the territory

The strategic importance of West Irian became clear as soon as Japanese bombs fell on Pearl Harbour Situated at the intersection of two ocean the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and of two continents Asia and Australia it was destined to play a vital role at the beginning and at the end of the Second World War During the course of the struggle it served as the last line of defence for Australia whilst General MacArthur used Hollandia as an advance base from which his troops began their island hopping campaign which took them step by step to the shores of Japan The strategic importance of West Irian did not diminish a bit after the defeat of the Axis

Powers It was the only bit of territory now left to the Dutch in the whole continent of Asia and they can always use it as a spring board against the Indonesian Republic It is alleged in the Indonesian press that they are with this purpose in view, constructing air fields and landing strips in this territory and that from here they are giving their support to the terroristic organizations operating in Indonesia It is also alleged that the USA is planning to convert Western Irian into an aggressive SEATO base, and that American monopolies interested in the natural resources of the territory including great oil deposits, are exploiting them jointly with Dutch companies The independent non alignment policy pursued by the Indonesian government headed by Dr Soekarno who is suspected to have strong communist sympathies increases in Cold War politics the necessity for a Western base in the Indonesian archipelago which may serve in various ways the interests of the free world The visit of President Voroshilov of the USSR to Indonesian in May, 1957 followed by the return visit of the Indonesian Premier Mr Ali Sastroamidjojo to Moscow in July last and the official declaration of the USSR government in the support of Indonesia s claim to West Irian, have influenced the attitude of the Western Powers towards Indonesia

In support of their case for the retention by them of West Irian the Dutch are using many arguments—legal moral political. They say that under Article 2 of the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty '*the status quo* of the residency of West New Guinea is to be maintained meaning that the complete sovereignty over the territory which they exercised prior to the transfer is to remain with them As against this there is the Indonesian contention that since the Charter had granted, in Article 1, 'unconditionally the 'complete sovereignty over the Netherlands East Indies to the new Indonesian Republic West Irian which had been an integral part of the Netherlands East Indies now belonged in sovereign right to the new Republic. Indonesians say that the term *status quo* refers only to temporary administrative control over an area subject to the terms of the Charter of Transfer of Sovereignty

The Dutch have argued that the inhabitants of West Irian are not Indonesians and that by far the greater part of them are still in a very primitive condition owing to which it is unable to express itself politically They say that there can be no transfer of sovereignty without consultation of the inhabitants, who at the appropriate time would be accorded the exercise of the right of self-determination They claim that they are in a better position to promote the educational social and political advancement of the population than Indonesia and argue that the paramount consideration by which the case should be decided is the interests of the population The Indonesians reply to these arguments by saying that the question of self-determination does not arise at all since West Irian was and is a part of the national or political entity known as Indonesia and that the problem should be treated as a legitimate dispute between two sovereign powers As for the argument that the West Irianese were not Indonesians this they say is irrelevant, since Indonesia was not a racial term, but a national and political one They charge the Netherlands Government with having completely neglected the welfare of the West Irianese people and consider their expression of solicitude for it as belated and intended simply to bolster up an argument Above all 'they assert that West Irian is essentially a colonial problem since the only basis for Dutch power in the East Indies had been colonial conquest. They plead that the West Irianese are human beings citizens of the Republic who can transform their Stone Age lives only when they are freed from colonialism Indonesians as said President Soekarno once, do not like to advance arguments touching the question of ' intelligent-or not intelligent Irian—having the same blood as we-or not , but on the question of colonialism or non-colonialism independence or dependence '

(Courtesy—The Vigil)

KAZAKH SAYINGS

The gentle word will entice even a snake out of its hole

* * *

The morning will come even without the cock.

* * *

Don't act the chicken for him whose millet has ripened

* * *

Fear the locust and you ll sow no grain

* * *

Give and you will receive; sow and you will reap

* * *

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not taken more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1 Which is the best reason why people wear rubber soles on their boots?

(a) They are fashionable
(b) They make no noise
(c) They make the soles last longer
(d) Rubber is more porous than leather

2 Do as directed

(a) Write the last letter of the word in this extraordinary sentence that has more than twelve letters

(b) Write down the number of letters in the fourth word in this sentence unless a cow is bigger than a cat in which case write the word Rat

(c) If a dog has two noses and one eye write the word yes if he has two eyes and one nose write the word no

(d) Write the number that comes before the number that comes before fourteen

(e) If Liverpool is in Scotland write the word 'Dublin, but if it is in England write the word Scotland

(f) If this sentence contains more words of less than three letters than words of more than three letters write the first letter of the last word if it contains less write the last letter of the first word

3 Give the next two numbers in each row

(a) 2 3 6 7 10 11
(b) 9 12 10 13 11 14
(c) 8 9 11 12 14 15
(d) 2 4 5 10 11 22
(e) 1 2 4 7 11 16

4 Look at this sentence World foot ball marble melon are all (solid eatable round small) There is one and only one of the 4 words in brackets that would make the sentence true That word is "round" Now answer the questions by writing down for each one the word that makes the sentence true

(a) Honey Jam saccharine, treacle are all (liquid sweet, sticky manufactured)
(b) Diamond, platinum radium, pearls are all (rare jewels trans parent round)
(c) Greyhound aeroplane, bullet motor-car are all (metallic, self acting swift munitions)
(d) Grass wood, apple cactus are all (green, eatable, medicinal, vegetable)
(e) Ant grain point mite are all (hard prickly, elongated, minute)

5 The following statements are absurd. Point out the absurdity in each case:—

(a) A hunter who had used up all his ammunition was chased by a bear A bright idea struck him he would climb a tree When he got to the top he remembered that the bear could also climb a tree but he got out of his difficulty by pulling the tree up after him

(b) A forgetful man once tied a knot in his handkerchief to remind him of some thing but he suddenly remembered that the last time he did this he could not recall what he had to remember So this time he tied two knots to make sure The first knot was to remind him that he had to remember something the second to remind him of what that something was

(c) Light comes from the sun feathers are light, therefore feathers come from the sun

(d) A sailor who was put to haul in a rope from the sea found it so long that he

gave it up in disgust saying that somebody must have cut the end off

6 The sentence given below is printed in cipher figures are put to represent letters Translate it The following acts will help you

(a) There are in the English language very few words of one letter

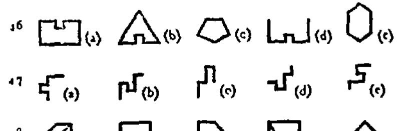
(b) The letter most frequently occuring at the end of words is e

(c) 8 is used for a letter which resembles it most in print

(d) 3 stands for l and 4 for t

2 870 4574 2 078 7 324431 3741

7 Here are five sets of figures There is one odd (unusual not similar to the rest) in every set Point out the odd figure and its oddity or strangeness as compared with other figures



8 The sentences in the following questions are followed by a series of sentences A, B C D E F G which are similar in meaning to the sentences in the questions You have to find out which sentence is similar to the one in the question and write down A or B or C as the case may be

(i) Take care of pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves
(ii) All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy
(iii) Curiosity killed the cat
(iv) Strike while the iron s hot
(v) Never look a gift horse in the mouth
(vi) A burned child dreads the fire
(vii) Clothes make the man

A Do not pick fault with presents

B If you are careful over small matte[rs] big matters will never worry you

C Always take your chance when [it] appears

D If you never have a change you w[ill] become stale

E Mind your own business so that y[ou] do not fall into danger

F Once you have experienced a thing you know what will happen next [time]

G A well turned out appearance is [a] good recommendation

9 In a pen there are rabbits and pheasants. They have altogether thirty five heads and ninety-eight feet How many rabbits are there ?

ANSWERS

1 C

2 (a) Y (b) Rat (c) No. (d) 12 (e) Scotland (f) f

3 (a) 14 15 (b) 12 15 (c) 17 1[?] (d) 23 46 (e) 22 29

4 (a) Sweet (b) Rare (c) Swift (d) Vegetable (e) Minute

5 (a) The tree could not be pull[ed] up by man if he h mself was on it.

(b) Two knots could remind him remember more than one thing

(c) The word 'light is used [in] two different senses

(d) If the end were cut of[f] there would still be an end

6 I saw that I was a little late

7 (i) (d) All other figures [are] enclosed from all sides except (d)

(ii) (c) Every other figure has a rectangle with both the arms but (c) has only one arm

(iii) (a) This is the only figure with an equilinear triangle

(iv) (a) This figure has three compartments while all other figures have four compartments

(v) (c) This figure is not symmetrical while all other figures are

8 (i) B (ii) D (iii) E (iv) C (v) A (vi) F (vii) G

9 14

Question Box

In these columns we answer the queries from our readers It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions Letters from our readers are welcome These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box**

MINISTER OF STATE AND CABINET MINISTER

Q Please explain the difference between a minister of state and cabinet minister in the Central Ministry —*A Kumar Tinsukhia*

Ans A Cabinet Minister attends the Cabinet meetings while a Minister of State does not otherwise their duties and responsibilities are similar

SPORT TERMS

Q Kindly explain the following terms — Mid on Half volley Googly

—*Monoj Mohan Das Asansol*

Ans Mid on A term in circket applied to a position in the field

Half Volley is a return by striking the ball just as it touches or rises from the ground a term in tennis

Googly An off breaking ball with an apparent leg break action on the part of the bowler and conversely a leg breaking ball with an apparent off break action ont he part of the bowler a term in cricket

ELECTION OF U S PRESIDENT

Q How is the President of the U S A elected ? —*De Prodyot Kumar Midnapore*

Ans The method of election of the U S President is prescribed by the constitution thus Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Respresentatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector In every state the electors are chosen by the direct vote of the citizens According to the constitution the Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes which day shall be the same throughout the United States The state electors are elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year (every leap year) preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires They meet at their state capitals on the first Monday after the Second Wednesday in the December following their election There they vote by ballot the votes are then sent to Washington and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of the Senate in the presence of both Houses of Congress The candidate who has a majority of the whole number of votes cast becomes President If no one has a majority then the House of Representatives elects a President from the three highest in the list the votes are taken by states—each state has one vote

CONGRESS AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Q What are the political differences in the ideologies of Congress and the Praja Socialist party of India

—*Z R Faruqi Unnao*

Ans *Indian National Congress*—The object of the Indian National Congress as adopted in 1948 is the well being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship The Congress advocates a democratic secular Government with a Welfare State as a goal It endeavours to maintain a strictly independent position in world affairs

Proja Socilist Party formed by the fusion of the Socialist Party and the Kisan Mazdoor Proja Party declares as its objective the establishment of a democratic socialist society in India

COMPULSORY LANGUAGE

Q Are there two (one Hindi and other regional) languages compulsory in every state? If so upto which class?

—Harish Chandra Saxena 'Khak Allahabad

Ans Regional language is compulsory at the Primary stage in every state If the regional language is not Hindi it is taught as a compulsory language at the Secondary Stage But this is only a general principle Some states follow it with greater vigour than others

BLACK MAILING

Q What is blackmailing?

—Bhuwaneshwar, Muzaffarnagar

Ans Blackmailing was a rent or tribute formerly paid to robbers for protection Now it is understood as extorting money from a person under threat of exposure, especially of a baseless charge

U N MEMBERSHIP

Q Mention the important countries as yet excluded from U.N O

—Sitanshu Chatterjee Asansol

Ans 80 countries are the members of the U N O Others are not. The most important of the non member countries are the people s Republic of China and Manchuria

LANGUAGE OF GERMANY

Q What are the national languages of Democratic and Western Germany?

—Bubbar G Lal Khurja

Ans The Federal Republic of Germany (Western) and German Democratic Republic (Eastern) both have German as the national language

SCIENTIFIC TERMS

Q What do the following mean?

—Nural Alam Sibsagar

i Agronomy ii Geophysics
iii Pharmacology iv Cytology
v Petrology

Ans i *Agronomy* Science of agri culture

ii *Geophysics* Science dealing with the physical aspects of the earth

iii *Pharmacology* Science dealing with the preparation of medicin es

iv Cytology Science dealing with the development of organic cells

v Petrology Science dealing with petroleom

ABBREVIATIONS

Q What do the following abbreviations stand for

ANZUS IOU O G L TWA.

—R N S Varama, Patna City

Ans A N Z U S Australia New zealand, United States of America (Pacific Pact among the three countries)
I O U - I owe you
O G L - Open General Licence
T W A Trans - World Airlines

LOCATIONS

Q Where are the following

—Uttarn Kumar Batala

1 Pilani 2 Gulmarg 3 Kurnool

Ans Pilani In Rajasthan centre of Education

Gulmarg In Kashmir a health resort

Kurnool In Andhra, formerly capital of the state

DEMOCRACY

Q We have scrapped the Divine right of kings we cannot adopt the Divine right *of majority Government —Lord Acton* Please comment

D D Sharama, Ajmer

Ans In democracy it is the majority party which has the reins of the government in its hands though it may be in the ratio 51 49 It may do good if the opposition is strong but even then it is no guarantee of good government This quotation does not give an alternative Referring to Indian democracy Shri J P Narayan said Democracy would have to be built up from the village community upwards and not by doling out precepts from New Delhi and we may apply this statement to the general conditions of good government every where

SANGEET NATAK AKADAMI

Q Please explain the working of Indian Natak Kala Academy?

—Paras Mehta Udaipur

Ans *Sangeet Natak Akadami* The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akadami in augurated in January 1953 has set for itself is survey of and research in the different art forms of the country In order to preserve them as part of our cultural heritage, they are

to be recorded and filmed, The Akadami also publishes or encourages the publication of material about them To develop these arts and make them popular it organises and sponsors seminars and festivals establishes new art institutions or takes over the existing ones whenever possible or desirable The Akadami has given recognition and grants to about 150 organisations

LAW OF DIMINISHING RETURNS

Q 'The law of diminishing marginal returns is both a logical necessity and an empirical fact Please explain

—Tulsi Kumar Banerji Madhupur Bihar

Ans Generally speaking the statement is correct but there are certain aspects of economic life in which it does not apply as for example agriculture The law assumes that conditions of cultivation are static and not dynamic as they actually are Therefore we find that in actual practice man s ingenuity is ever striving to counteract the operation of this law by improving the technique of cultivation Scientific rotation of crops improved seeds modern implements artificial manure and better irrigational facilities, etc are bound to give increasing return

LIFE IN FROZEN WATER

Q How is it possible that fish can live and move in frozen lakes ?

—Mohd Yusuf Calcutta

Ans Water is the heaviest at 4 C Therefore it always sinks to the bottom. When the upper surface of the lake is frozen there is still some water at the bottom at 4°C Fish and other sea creatures can live and move in it

HEADQUARTERS OF U N BODIES

Q Where are the headquaters of various international organisations which are organs of or affiliated with the U N O ?

—Shrinath Srivastava Lucknow

Ans 1 General Assembly and the bodies connected with it—New York U S A

2 International Court of Justice, The Hague, Netherlands

3 International Labour Organisation—Geneva, Switzerland

4 Food and Agricultural organisation—Rome Italy

5 UNESCO—Paris France

6 International Civil Aviation Organisation—Montreal Canada

7 International Bank For Reconstruction and Development, and

8 International Monetary Fund—Washington U S A

9 World Health Organisation-taion—Geneva Switzerland

10 Universal Postal Union—Berne Switzerland

11 International Telecommunication Union—Geneva Switzerland

12 World Meteorological Organisation—Geneva Switzerland

ALL INDIA CENTRAL SERVICES

Q What is the difference between All India Services and Central Services ?

—Shbhash Chandra Jain Roorkee

Ans Services like the I A S and I P S are all India Services because they cover the whole of India Central Secretariat Services and other services like that are Central Services because they cover only those departments which are centrally controlled

FOUNDER OF JAINISM

Q I read in the January 1958 issue in the regular features General Knowledge Test that Mahavir is the founder of Jainism Mahavir is not the founder of Jainism Bhagwan Adinath (or another name) Vrukshnath is the founder and first Tirthankar of Jainism Mahavir is the last and 24th Tirthankar of Jainism

—Hukumchand Maganlal Jain Nagpur City

Ans We quote below from the *Discovery of India* by Jawahar Lal Nehru and *An Advanced History of India* by R C Majumdar H C Raychaudhari and K Datta

Mahavir the founder of Jainism and Buddha were contemporaries Discovery of India 1956 Edition page 109

In the thirteenth year of his penance Mahavir repaired to the northern bank of the river Rijupalika outside Jrimbhikagram, a little known locality in eastern India and attained the highest spiritual knowledge called Kevala jna He was now Kevalin a Jina and Mahavira He became the head of a sect called Nirgranthas known in later times as Jainas or followers of the Jina

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LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns Letters should be brief, to the point, neatly typed, double space They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer's name and address The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

THE SWITCH OVER FROM ENGLISH TO HINDI

Sir,

The joint memorandum submitted by some members of the Parliament to Mr Nehru opposing the main recommendation of the Official Language Commission should receive favourable consideration of the authorties concerned Their suggestion that the replacement of English by Hindi as the official language of India should be postponed 25 years beyond the date proposed by the Commission to prepare the public for this important linguistic change, deserve support of the public as well

We should not think of *one* side only, *i e.* to prepare the public and the Governmental machinery only—during the period of transition We should *also* prepare the language and its script to fit in with the requirements immediately after the change over

In order to be fit for acceptance as a *lingua franca* for a vast country like India with so many languages and dialects a language must have

(a) a grand vocabulary, self sufficient in all respects

(b) a simple grammar

(c) a scientifically simple script with quality of acquiring speed in writing, and

(d) a rich literature

Before coming to a decision in this matter there should be an endeavour to chalk out a plan so as to prepare the language for the change-over, in respect of the above points

(a) *Vocabulary* To enrich the vocabulary although work is in progress to coin and collect equivalent words/terms for scientific and legal words and expressions etc there should be an effort to pick up as many suitable words as possible from other Indian languages and foreign also if necessary, and popularize them through the Hindi medium This will give the language an all India character

(b) *Grammar* A language with a complicated grammar cannot surely be popular The grammar of the Hindi language needs to be simplified so as to make its learning easy, specially in the areas where Hindi is not at present the language of the people

(c) *Script* It is needless to emphasize the demerits of the Hindi alphabet in respect of simplicity and speed Modern age is the age of Speed Unless we modernize the script by simplifying it so that it can attain speed in writing it will not be popular to the extent desirable

(d) *Literature* Just as attempts are being made to enrich the Hindi literature by translating literary works from foreign languages there should be an extensive endeavour in the direction of translation of famous books of all the major Indian languages into Hindi, so that a Punjabi can know about the literature of Madras and a Gujerati can taste the literature of Assam —and so on —through the medium of Hindi This will perhaps be the most effective means not only of popularising the Hindi literature, but also of creating unity in diversity

Our Government and the linguists of the Universities will we hope pay serious attention to this aspect of the question as well We are sure the present trasitionary period, if extended as suggested by the M.P.s will be sufficient to make not only the public but also the language itself fully prepared for a smooth change-over There should not be any hasty

and haphazard decision in such matters affecting a vast country like ours Let us hope to change for the better, and that too in a cool and calm way

Digboi (Assam) Yours etc
20-9 57 U Baruah

HINDI AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Sir,

Please allow me a little space in the esteemed columns of your magazine to bring out the deplorable case of our Rashtra Bhasha The danger was not so acute at the time of its consideration as a national language as it is facing it to day Hindi is not imposed on non Hindi speaking people but it is assisting to develop the common culture and heritage through its medium which is a necessary vehicle for a successful democracy Its language and literature are rich Its script is the best known scientific script in the whole world. Nearly three fourths of our population speak Hindi or its dialect in some form or other

Politically we are free but mentally we are still slaves How can we unite our country through a language which is foreign ? Opponents of Hindi do not understand the purpose of national language Men of high calibre like Rajaji plead the cause of English It is really shameful for us all Those people who are condemning Hindi are themselves to be condemned and criticised This is the policy which will lead to a split in our nation South India s support will help Hindi and I appreciate the endeavour of Kerala in this respect

Darbhanga Yours etc
7 12 57 Baidya Nath Sharma B.A

BETTER TREATMENT FOR TEACHERS

Sir

The deteriorating standard of Education in India has recently attracted the attention of all concerned—the students teachers parents and the Government But a constructive and co-ordinated campaign to improve the standards of education is still in imagination and has yet to take concrete shape

Much time and energy have been wasted in the attempt to locate and blame the party who is responsible for this state of affairs This tendency of throwing mud on others is on the increase and the problem still remains where it stood originally On the one side students complain of the poor standard of their teachers and on the other hand teachers blame the students for their growing indiscipline and lack of proper interest in studies. Parents and Government appear on the scene as neutral spectators observing the situation in disgust

An impartial and independent inquiry will surely reaveal that all parties are at fault A thorough change and check up in the entire system of our Education is necessary to revitalize it and provide better opportunities for the evergrowing needs of our enterprizing and enthusiastic students

"The college years are years of rebellion, when boys and girls are trying to become adults in their own right and are struggling for independence from parents homes and values with which they have been closely knit It is difficult to see how a teacher without a constructive philosophy, can help them as they begin to formulate their own view of life

This apparently calls for better treatment for teachers As things stand now the profession of teaching is neglected and hence it has become the *last resort for persons who fail to get better paying occupations* This tendency is to be changed first because a noble profession like teaching deserves a better and a higher status in Society This is an urgent need which if done immediately will go a long way in improving the standard of our education These matters should be given a deserving consideration and should form an important item in the agenda for discussion while formulating future schemes for the betterment of the people and country as a whole

Kanpur Yours truly,
Kultar M.A.

KASHMIR AND WESTERN POWERS

Dear Sir

Even though we may elect to view the U N through rose-coloured spectacles it cannot be gainsaid that a just solution of the Kashmir problem continues to elude the grasp of this international body much to the chagrin of India which has all along resolutely pinned its faith on the machinery of the U N for a settlement of the dispute according to the canons of justice and fairplay The Kashmir issue has been so conveniently drawn into the vortex of power politics with all its unseemly features of cold war as to create a Chinese puzzle of putting both the aggressor and the victim on the same footing To right thinking people the revival of Graham Mission as per the latest amendment to the five-power resolution carried out in the Security Council will appear as nothing better than a stalking horse designed to drag the dispute resulting

in an exacerbation to India It might be good fun for the bluffing demagogues of Pakistan to keep the pot boiling with regard to Kashmir in order to apply a safety valve to and hold in leash the seething discontentment of the masses But not so for India which is expending all her energy and resources to wage an all out and relentless war against poverty di ease and other abominable conditions of life that obtain in this country and is thus engaged in a silent competition to demonstrate that democracy can hold its own against the allurements of totalitarianism if any to effect socio-economic changes

The pious resolutions on Kashmir passed by the U N from time to time may presumably haunt the minds of the leaders of Pakistan like a tantalizing refrain To India they can cause only nightmare The present posture of affairs threatens to succeed eminently in disillusioning us to the point of shattering our fond hopes of securing plain justice at the hands of the U N Ours is but a d mand of the U N simply to hold the scales even more so when India has unreservedly invested this international organ with the aura of an arbiter Naturally therefore it is high time that the U N decided to comport itself with some dignity Today there is every evidence to show that Mr Krishna Menon s forceful elucidation of the Indian case on Kashmir f ll on ears de fened beyond repair At the recent debate in the Security Council it was admirably driven home by the Indian spokesman as to how the military pacts to which Pakistan is a party have altered the whole context of the issue in question

Hence it is no wry comment or empty flourish when we ask the Western Powers to observe the rules of the game when it comes to a consideration of the Kashmir issue A clear and candid understanding of the fundamentals of the dispute will lead us out of the impasse which we are in at the moment How are we after all to forget that Kashmir has been a thorn in our flesh precisely because the West has preferred to blink the down-to-earth realities of the situation by embarking upon a policy of drift ? The time honoured maxim that justice delayed is justice denied must needs have an application in the international arena as well Or are we to take it that the West is using the Kashmir question as a pressure point against India for reasons of its own as and when it suits the Western Powers ?

Narendra Kutir M.P Bagh Yours etc
ARRAH (Bihar) Prem Chandra Sinha
12 12 1957

* * *

THE NEW NAGA UNIT

Dear Sir,

The new Centrally administered Naga Unit has been inaugurated on December 1 1957 effecting its secession from Assam as an interim measure The people and the Government of Assam have conceded to this new decision of the Centre for the greater interest of the country and for the aspiration of the Nagas to maintain their distinctive culture tradition and the way of life though it is again t the interest of a problem state like Assam. ' I would particularly refer to the very liberal and gracious attitude of the Assam Government who once the Naga people had expressed their choice (in Kohima Convention) readily agreed to respect their wishes in the larger interests of a friendly settlement' said the Governor of Assam in course of his inaugural message It is no doubt a sacrifice on the part of Assam as movement for a separate Hills State sponsored by other hilly brethren of this state has been renewed following the decision of the Central Government for the Centrally administered separate Naga Unit which may virtually initiate a complete disintegretion of Assam If our Naga brethren think that they will prosper in every walk of life if they remain separate from us the people of Assam it is our duty to give them an opportunity of trial of their aspiration and that is why their wishes have been respected After all our intention should be such, if some one wants to remain separate, let us keep separate on friendly settlement, as I think

It is our earnest desire that our Naga brethren will avail this opportunity to develop themselves on their own way remaining under the direct administration of the Central Government as desired It would be unfortunate and quite detrimental to the general welfare of the Naga people if the section of the Nagas who are still opposing the new set up with their rebellious activities in pursuing their demand for independent Naga land fail to realise the futility of their demand The Nagas are not the only tribes there are many tribes besides the Nagas with their distinct cultures and traditions in different tracts of different states of India both in Hills and Plains who might have also demanded the so-called independent land outside India. But this is unrealistic and not feasible It will therefore be the duty of the loyal Nagas to tell the rebellious ones that if they continue their activities it will be to the injury of the general

iterest of the Nagas We would hope that the misled Nagas would come to their sanity

Lastly we would also hope that the separate Naga Unit would come again to its parent State of Assam ultimately to merge with and thus prove that they are also democractic in thought and expression

Gauhati Assam Yours etc.
7 12 1957 I P Brahma

* * *

WOLD CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS

Sir,

When the dangers of cold war are still not fully receded after Russia invented rockets and sputniks but are expected to increase all the more if America also comes out successful in the very near future it was a high time that the various countries realized the catastrophe that would accrue from these most modern scientific inventions and held a conference of all world religions at Delhi to try to remove world differences and unify humanity in one knot Big countries like Russia and America are racing in scientific field to have victory over one another We have seen much of destruction and annihilation in disunity Our history of mankind is a sincere witness to it and is a good eye-opener The religion is a good guide which when sincerely followed removes all ignorance from our path and puts our steps on the correct terrace of higher and nobler virtues As per religion the worldly objects are not our concern instead we have to transcend them to catch the genuine reality of nature the real light of life and the universal wisdom of all pervading soul The very idea of the transcendental self which is all unifying and universal removes all the conflicts and chaos from the world Religion teaches that the reality is not an abstract substance which may be unrealizable instead it is practicable for a human being to realise it amongst his fellow beings in the society A real religion does not lead an individual towards agnosticism but towards an ideal which is attainable The greatest lesson of each religion to humanity is to greet its all species and meet the divine soul. In the kingdom of divinity and religion right is might and not 'might is right' prevails This is what Christ Buddha Mahavira and Gandhi ever taught To the Stoic the art of living wisely and to the Epicureans the art of living happily could be useful but to a religionist the art of living ideally is the highest good Truth consists in one s realisation of soul one s realisation of social self Religion paves the way for it No religions of two entirely different countries are different ultimately Though their approach may be a bit different yet the destination cannot be conflicting the ultimate goals cannot be two The best advantage of holding the world conference of all religions could be to remove the various differences in their different approaches to one single reality It is much praiseworthy that the World Conference has passed the resolution to open various religious research centres where attempts would be made to bring the conflicting elements of humanity to unity

132 D Kamlanagar Yours etc
Delhi Jagdish Jain M A.

—o—

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Started in July 1948 the National Cadet Corps reached a strength of 1 42 057 by the end of March 1957

The future expansion of the Corps is now an integral part of the Second Five Year Plan the proposed increase in strength being aimed at 30 000 cadets per year This will enable allocation of a Unit practically to every college and a Unit of every type to each of the States besides providing for substancial expansion of the Girls Division

The chief aims of the National Cadet Corps (N C C) are (i) stimulation of interest in the defence of the country (ii) building up of a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidily in a national emergency and (iii) development of leadership character comradeship and the ideal of service

The N C C consists of three main Divisions namely Senior Junior and Girls Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army Navy and Air Force

The cadets are given training in practically all the subjects and weapons given to regular personnel of the Armed Forces

An important aspect of the training given to N.C.C cadets is the social service work undertaken by them At the social service camps each of about two to three weeks ducation held in all the circles of the Corps from time to time cadets undertake manual labour beneficial to the rural community

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished look up for the answers and compare Try and see.

QUESTIONS

1 (a) How is the President of the Indian Republic elected ? For how many years does he hold office ? (Your answer should be in about 8 lines)

(b) Name the States and territories of the Indian Union

2 (a) Describe in not more than five or six lines the national flag of India

(b) Who wrote the Indian National anthem ? What is the name of another partiotic song which is as well known as the Indian national anthem ? Who wrote this song ?

3 (a) Who is the present Defence Minister of India ? Who was the last Governor General of India ?

(b) Why is Kerala so much in the news today ?

(c) When was the last census taken in India ? How often is a census taken ?

(d) Where are the three new steel plants sanctioned by the Government of India being set up ?

(e) Name the three most important sources of revenue of the Government of India.

4 Name the following —

(a) The President of the U S A
(b) The Prime Minister of Great Britain.
(c) India s Ambassador to the U S S R
(d) The Prime Minister of Ghana
(e) The Queen of Netherlands
(f) The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(g) The President of the Indian National Congress
(h) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(i) The Governor of Uttar Pradesh
(j) The Minister for Railways in the Union Cabinet of India

5 Who or what are these ?—

(a) Mao Tse tung
(b) Kuala Lumpur
(c) Rolex (d) Namboodirpa
(e) Diefenbaker (f) Bulganin
(g) C K Nayudu
(h) Uday Shanker
(i) Ravi shankar (j) Shankar

6 What do the following abbreviat stand for ?—

(a) B O A C (b) F A.O
(c) I M F (d) S P C.A
(e) D V C. (f) R.A F
(g) F R.S (h) N C.O
(i) I O U (j) D L.O

7 Why are the following dates imp ant in the history of India ?—

(a) 327 B C (b) 711 A D
(c) 1526 A.D (d) 1556 A D
(e) 1615 A.D (f) 1707 A.D
(g) 1757 A D, (h) 1793 A D
(i) 1919 A D (j) 1950 A.D (2 Jan

8 (a) Name the principal coins of of the following countries —

(i) Ceylon (ii) U S.A.
(iii) Italy (iv) Netherlands
(v) West Germany

(b) Name the countries in Africa w have won their independence since 1947

ANSWERS

1 (a) The President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting

(i) the elected members of Houses of Parliament, and
(ii) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the St

As far as practicable there shall be formity in the scale of representation o different States at the election of the Pres

(iii) 5 years

TATES

(b) 1 Andhra Pradesh 2 Assam
3 Bihar 4 Bombay
5 Jammu and Kashmir
6 Kerala
7 Madhya Pradesh
8 Madras 9 Mysore
10 Orissa 11 Punjab
12 Rajasthan
13 Uttar Pradesh
14 West Bengal

TERRITORIES

1 Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2 Delhi
3 Himachal Pradesh
4 Manipur 5 Tripura
6 Laccadive Minicoy & Admindivi Islands
7 The Naga Hills Tuensang Unit

2 (a) The National Flag is a tricolour with horizontal stripes—saffron (kesari) at the top white in the middle and dark green at the bottom The ratio of the width of the Flag to its length is two to three. The emblem on the Flag is an exact reproduction of the Dharma Chakra on the capital of Ashoka at Sarnath The Chakra is superimposed on the central band, and is as broad as the white strip It is dark blue and has 24 spokes

(b) (i) Ravindra Nath Tagore
(ii) Bande Matram
(iii) Bankim Chandra Chatterji

3 (a) (i) Krishna Menon
(ii) C Rajgopalachari

(b) It is the only state in India where there is communist Ministry

(c) (i) 1951 (ii) Every Ten Years
(d) Durgapur Rourkela Bhilai
(e) (i) Taxes as income (other than agricultural) tax estate duty etc
(ii) Tariffs (iii) Railways

4 (a) Dwight D Eisenhower
(b) Harold Macmillan
(c) K. P S Menon
(d) Dr Kwame Nkrumah
(e) Juliana
(f) H V.R. Iyengar
(g) U.N Dhebar
(h) Ananthasayanam Iyengar.
(i) V V Giri
(j) Jagjeewan Ram

5 (a) President of the People s Republic of China
(b) Capital of Malaya
(c) Rolex Watches
(d) Chief Minister of Kerala
(e) Prime Minister of Canada
(f) Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U S S R (Prime Minister of U S S R.)
(g) Famous Indian cricket player
(h) Famous Indian dancer
(i) Famous Indian sitarist
(j) Famous Indian cartoonist.

6 (a) British Overseas Air Corporation
(b) Food & Agricultural Organisation
(c) International Monetary Fund
(d) Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
(e) Damodar Valley Corporation
(f) Royal Air Force
(g) Fellow of the Royal Society
(h) Non Commissioned Officer.
(i) I owe you
(j) Dead Letter Office

7 (a) Alexander invaded India
(b) Mohd bin Qasim invaded India
(c) First battle of Panipat between Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi
(d) Second battle of Panipat between Akbar and Hemu.
(e) Sir Thomas Roa come to India
(f) Death of Aurengzeb
(g) Battle of Plassey
(h) Permanent Settlement in Bengal
(i) The Montague Chelmsford Reforms India
(j) Inauguration of the Constitution of India

8 (a) (i) Ceylon=Rupee
(ii) U S A =Dollar
(iii) Italy=Lira
(iv) Netherlands=Florin
(v) West Germany=Mark

(b) (i) Gold Coast
(ii) Niasaland Rhodesia
(iii) Sudan
(iv) Morocco
(v) Tunisia.



STUDENTS AND THEIR DUTIES

"PATERNITY is a career which is imposed upon you without any enquiry for your fitness for it. Thus we see so many fathers who have children but few children who have fathers", thus spoke Socrates What ever truth was there in these utterances during his time we do not know, but in the middle of the twentieth century the truth of this ex pression is very much pronounced and will be evident if we pause to consider the growing unrest and indiscipline among the student community in general. To find the cause of it we have to go to the source namely their home-training It is the sacred duty of every parent to see that their children are trained and reared at home in a manner which will make them noble worthy and responsible citizens of their country Parent's lack of ability in properly guiding their children dearth of understanding and sympathy indiffer ence and negligence and the somnolent manner with which the children are brought up at home are some of the factors responsi ble for fostering a spirit of defiance in the impressionable minds of the students

But it would be unwise to put cent per cent blame on the shoulders of the parents alone If it is the sacred duty of the parents to create the most favourable environment for the optimum development of their children no less sacred is the duty of the students to guide themselves in proper channel and through congenial atmosphere Students must not forget that it is from among them that men of sufficient intelligence and culture should be found to guide the destinies of the nation and it is they who are the future leaders and moulders of our nation our hopes and aspira tions They must remember that it is from among them that leaders endowed with imagi nation, intelligence and courage will ultimate ly emerge and they should prepare themselves to play the roles in a befitting manner and should be conscious of the responsibilities that lie ahead

Students should act and behave like a stu dent with modesty and decorum and should not arrogate to themselves the role of a political leader and dictate their elders They should cultivate with the greatest zeal and steadi ness all the qualities that will make them noble worthy and responsible citizens of the country so that at the end of their life's career they should triumphantly say that they had burnt their fingers in the fires of life

Now a-days we are familiar with such words like student movement and student leadership What these words actually de note in free India I do not know But if it has got something to do with politics then the judicious course for the students is to stay away from such movement of leadership The real motto of students should be—"let us keep aside politics for our elders for the time being and let all our movements and leadership be a march towards cultural social intellectual and sports field If there are born leaders among the students or if students acquire the gift or leadership by dint of their power latent in them, verily they will get the chance to guide the destinies of their country in some capacity or other in future So why this haste? Will they allow, when they them selves will be the guardians their children to indulge in playing political games to the detri ment of their education? They should remain passive spectators and take all the events and happenings as mere incidents without showing any emotion Students should never allow themselves to be exploited and become cannon fodders of crafty politicians and political groups It will lead them to the path of ruination They should not behave like so many phantoms allowing the substance to stride behind They should remember that each one of them has to reckon with himself and not a soul will turn up to assist them in their plight. Not that they should always confine themselves within the pages of their books and do nothing On the contrary they should find time to indulge in intellectual pursuits, in holding friendly discourses among themselves in the inter-change of thoughts and ideas, in light recreations in playing sorts of indoor and out-door games, in

getting ready to be of some service however humble to somebody and in giving succour to all and sundry If students train themselves in such a manner and subject themselves to this sort of mental and physical discipline during their student days then only will they succeed in keeping their spirit afloat and they will neither fumble nor falter when they will be placed at the helm of the country s affairs But if students fritter away their energy in meddling with affairs which do not belong to them, and if instead of aiming to achieve all these sterling qualities during the short period of their student days they waste their precious time and energy at the behest of the willy politicians and defy their guardians they are sure to be disillusioned in the future The problem of all problems today is how to produce people of imagination intelligence, and courage Strange though it may seem in every country there is a downward trend in the intellectual and moral calibre of those who carry the responsibility of public affairs It is the students who as future leaders will have to arrest this deterioration and play their parts capably in public affairs Changes that will be produced in our environments by the example of the students will profoundly influence the future generations and it is high time that they should be conscious of their future generations and act accordingly They should know politicians and political groups are always out to exploit their emotions and sentiments They do not see the real game Things which are obscure now will become clear to them when they will cross their student days. They will find themselves then bewildered disillusioned baffled and frustrated So why the students would bother about things which belong to their elders Students should remember this wise counsel that—

> It is easy in this world to live after the world opinion it i easy in solitude to live after our own but the great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude

So the students should maintain their independence of judgment and not be swayed by emotions and passions let loose by the impacts of outside events and red hot speeches of the professional politicians

* * *

FILMS HELP IN TEACHING

Two giants of the entertainment world films and television are just now in the process of developing interesting sidelines in the field of education

The initiative though has actually come from educators rather than entertainers For American educators are faced with the problem of accommodating a rapidly increasing school population and one that is spending more and more years in school

Now as in Aristotle s time it is generally conceded that the best way for young people to learn is through close personal association with a wise teacher Unfortunately in a world growing more crowded every day it is difficult to maintain an intimate pupil teacher relationship

To continue existing pupil teacher ratios in the face of ever-expanding enrolments would require a vast two-pronged programme of building new facilities and of teacher recruitment and training And many educators believe that even if the necessary funds for construction were available the second part of such a programme would prove infeasible

The alternative now being explored in a number of different ways is to exploit more fully the potentialities of modern tools of education such as television and films

A good deal of progress has already been made in this direction Teaching by means of closed circuit (wired) television for example has proved successful at Pennsylvania State University and in the high schools of Hagerstown, Maryland. And no less than 24 open-circuit (broadcast) stations are active in the field of education

Colleges in San Francisco and in Chicago are offering television courses in certain subjects for which academic credit may be earned and New York University will do likewise in September—to name only three of the many institutions exploring this field

The University of Detroit goes much further in an experiment in television teaching that begins formally this month It will offer for viewing on home television screens a complete first year college course of five subjects carrying credit toward a degree

In announcing this project the university noted that in another decade there will be twice as many qualified high school graduates seeking entrance to colleges as there are today And the university observed it will be impossible to find enough qualified teachers to handle such expanded college classes without seriously lowering the standards of instruction

The University of Detroit believes that standards of quality and requirements of

quantity can be handled effectively by the use of several tools of education one of them being television

The new television course will be on the air three hours daily Monday through Friday Students taking the course will go to the campus once or twice a week for individual conferences with faculty members and for group discussions and examinations

This is definitely an experimental project and the university has made it clear that a full four year television course is still a thing of the future But certainly the experience of the coming academic year in Detroit will be the basis for another step in that direction

Lectures in the Detroit course will presumably be live though there is no reason why they could not also be filmed for future use Television of course is well suited to the use of all manner of filmed 'educational tools although at present such films are designed primarily for the classroom

The use of motion pictures in teaching is of course not new the largest producer of educational films in the United States has been at it for 28 years But up to now such materials have been devoted exclusively to topics a class could not see otherwise demonstrations in the physical sciences requiring equipment and procedures too complicated for the classroom for example or visits to the people of far off lands

As one producer of educational films has put it ' Nothing can replace the teacher but there are some things a film can do that a teacher can t

Now however as a new departure a complete year s course in high school physics has been filmed Comprising 162 sessions this course is designed for use in areas where there is a shortage of trained physics teachers The film was made by Professor Harvey White noted physicist of the University of California

Similar projects in other fields are now under way and the time may not be far distant when students in even the most remote country schools can have as their teachers foremost scientists and scholars—on film

In the foreseeable future televised and filmed courses seem destined to play a more and more important part in American education Whether the supply of teachers will ever catch up the demand cannot be predicted now In any case for the time being these new educational tools are invaluable as 're placements for the teachers who aren t there

(*By Norman Smith*)

* * *

THE YOUTH HOSTEL MOVEMENT

The Youth Hostel Movement is about fifty years old and had its origin in Germany when Herr Richard Schirrmann opened th first in 1909

India is the first country in Asia to take up the Youth Hostel Movement There are nearly 100 Youth Hostels in India so far

The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Government of India have made a provision of Rs 10 lakhs for the encouragement of the Youth Hostel Movement under the Second Five Year Plan

To assist the students to undertake educational and recreational tours a scheme has been included in the Youth Welfare Programme of the Government under which small and manageable batches of students—not more than 32 students and three teachers incharge—from an institution are eligible for financial assistance to the extent of 75 per cent of the railway/bus fare at students concession rate The scheme came into operation in 1955 56

During the current financial year grants amounting to Rs 67 921 have been sanctioned for 76 institutions up to October 24 1957 About 2 040 students and 191 teachers incharge will be benefited by these grants Total Plan provisiton for this programme is Rs 12 50 lakhs

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HOMEWORK—A HOLDOVER ?

Can homework be justified unless it is a definite follow-up of clearly defined school work which can best be done at home ?

Much which goes under the guise of home work may be a holdover from the days when to keep busy was a virtue in itself Is it not better to have children doing careful guided study at school where their need for further information or special help can be met by a trained person ?

Some homework is simply a test of the adequacy or literacy of parents and actually creates a great deal of family tension rather than building a positive attitude toward work

Some homework is simply repetitious drill on material already presented Other types involve assignments which take children into new areas for which they have not been prepared

However there are homework tasks which are an extension of stimulation in class and which children follow up with great eagerness These tasks usually provide opportunities for children to become self directive Most schools have yet to do a really thoughtful job with this kind of homework

We need to look at the kinds of lives our children lead today and to consider whether book work in the evening is the best way to further their allround development

—*Fannie R Shaftel*

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TRAINING IN MINING AND GEOLOGY

The Union Minister of Education and Scientific Research in a statement laid on the table of Rajya Sabha gave details of the institutions imparting training in mining and geology in India

Standard of course and subjects	*Number of institutions*	*Conferments*
1 Degree course in Mining Engineering	8	University degrees or degree awarded by the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
2 Diploma Course in Mining Engineering	10	Diplomas awarded by State Boards of Technical Education of similar authority
3 M Sc in Geology	23	University degrees or degree awarded by the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur

According to the statement following are the institutions which impart training in Mining and Geology in India —

The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology which is one of the institutions included under 1 & 3 above also awards its own Associateship which in the case of Mining Engineering is recognised as equivalent to degree in Mining Engineering and in the case of Applied Geology as equivalent to M Sc in that subject

The students of the School can either appear for the examinations of the Bihar University (to which the School is affiliated) and obtain B.Sc (Mining Engineering /M Sc (Geology) degrees or appear for examinations held by the School itself for the award of Associateship All these Diplomas are recognised by the Indian Bureau of Mines

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POST DOCTORATE RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The National Research of Council of Canada will award during 1958 59 approximately 80 post-doctorate Fellowship for research/study in Chemistry Physics Biological Sciences Agriculture Geo-Physics Mining Mathematics Engineering etc

The Fellowships are tenable at the National Research Council Laboratories of Canadian Universities and Laboratories of the Canadian Departments of Agriculture and Mines and Technical Surveys for a period of one year in the initial stage which may be renewed for a second year in special cases

The value of fellowship is $ 3 700 (Rs 17 619 approx) for single fellows and $ 4 500 (Rs 21,429 approx) for male Fellows who are married In addition cost of travel both ways will also be provided

Candidates should not be more than 35 years of age and should possess a Ph D Dergree from a recognised University or expect to obtain such a degree before taking up the award Successful candidates must meet all Canadian immigration requirements

Full particulars regarding the Fellowships and the prescribed application forms can be obtained from the Awards Officer National Research Council Ottawa 2 or from the Chief Scientific Liaison Officer National Research Council of Canada Africa House Kingsway London W C 2 England

The applications should be forwarded direct to the National Research Council of Canada Ottawa so as to reach there by February 15 1958

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POLISH GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIPS

The Government of Poland have offered 10 Fellowships through UNESCO for specialised studies in the following scientific fields during 1958

Chemistry Electronics Mathematics Mining Engineering Ship-building Siderurgy and metallurgy and Electric Transmission

The number of Fellowships for Indian nationals is not fixed The Government of India are however recommending two or three names to UNESCO The value of each Fellowship is 2 400 Zlotys (Rs 480 app) p m with free lodging exemption from tuition fees and free medical attention

Candiddates should possess at least

class Master s degree in Chemistry or Mathematics or a second class Bachelor s degree in mining metallurgy naval architecture or electrical engineering Preference will be given to candidates who have at least three years teaching research or practical experience They should be ordinarily below 40 years

Only those candidates who are employed as teachers in universities colleges or comparable institutions of higher education or are employed and engaged in research work in recognised institutions and laboratories and are sponsored by their employers are eligible to apply

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Central Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Scholarships Division Section S 9)

The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry through the sponsoring authorities is February 7, 1958

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GUIDE TO CAREERS THE TEACHER (HIGH SCHOOL)

The last two or three years of study leading to the matriculation exmination is generally regarded as the High School stage The pre university level of education can be said to consist of three stages primary school stage from the age of six to ten or eleven years middle school stage from the age of ten or eleven to fourteen years and high school stage from fourteen to sixteen or seventeen years

A High School Teacher s Work is usually to teach students at the high school stage and not infrequently in middle school classes also Students are prepared not only for higher education but also for gainful careers Their physical as well as their intellectual development are concentrated upon During the past few years objectives and concepts of high school and secondary school education have undergone rapid changes and efforts are being made to enlarge the scope of high school and middle school teaching by diversification of subjects provision of vocational training courses and various types of educative recreational and other curricular activities This gives a teacher added scope for the exercise of imagination and initiative

The atmosphere of a high school is generally stimulating Usually, 20 to 25 hours of class room instruction is put in every week The classes consist of about 40 students each. The hours of work are regulated and there is for holidays, off-days and vacations Benefits and provident fund are provided in Government and aided schools Work is usually congenial and not too strenuous and there is leisure to take up interesting hobbies

To Qualify as a high school teacher a university degree with a teacher s training diploma or a degree from a recognised teachers training college is necessary The degree, generally known as B T B Ed, or L T can be obtained after a full time one year s course. The subjects of study consist of the principles and practice of education including school organisation, educational psychology and hygiene of the school child the educational system in India and educational experiments abroad, methods of teaching selected subjects and principles and techniques of social physical audio-visual and basic education The training also includes demonstrations in practical methods skills and techniques of teaching as well as practical school assignments

The Cost Of Training is Rs 75/ to Rs 120/ as tuition fee for the whole course Maintenance expenses vary from place to place and also according to the standard of living of each student There are nearly 90 training colleges in the country

Further Training leads to a degree of Master of Education Candidates who have passed the teacher s training examination of a recognised university and who possess at least three years training experience can seek admission to the examination for this degree The course of study comprises the following subjects —Philosophy and sociology of education advanced educational psychology, techniques of research in education educational statistics and two optional subjects

The duration of the M Ed course in most of the universities is of one year but there are universities where the duration is two years Tuition fees vary between Rs 120/ and Rs 200/ per year Attainment of the degree of Master of Education entitles a student to get himself registered for the Ph D course with a university About 10 training colleges provide facilities for courses leading to this degree

Personal qualities Necessary for a high school teacher are cheerfulness patience and a friendly temperament As pupils are to be guided and helped in their studies as well as in the formation of their character, a teacher has to be a man of high principle and character a man imbued with enthusiasm dedicated to his work An open and enquiring mind which constantly seeks to extend the borders of knowledge is necessary because pupils only respect

teachers who have proficiency in their subjects A sympathetic and patient approach to understand the diffictuties and problems of pupils is equally essential Those who have an irritable nature or conspicuous physical defects such as poor hearing nervous disorders or an impediment of speech are not suited for the profession

Entry Into The Profession is not by unifrom methods In government schools appointments are made by the appropriate officers of the Education Department or by a selection board Appointments in private schools are made by the managing committees or the governing bodies and in some States these may be subject to the approval of the Education Department In the schools run by Local Bodies (such as Ditrict Boards Munjcipal Committees etc) appointments are madeb y the Chairman or President of the Local Bodies generally on the advice of Executive officers or the selection committees of such bodies Post of teachers in the higher grades are filled by the Public Service Commssions

Openings for High School Teachers exist for both men and women in Schools run by Government Local Bodies Defence Services Railway Administrations and private organisations A number of posts are also available for teachers who have specialised in a particular subject such as domestic science physical training sciences crafts etc though the majority of teachers have to teach a number of subjects (two to three) to different classes at various levels

Salaries of teachers in Secondary Schools managed by different authorities differ a good deal but every State is examining the position of teachers salaries with a view to revising their scales of pay The scales of pay admissible to high school tenchers in government or aided schools in various States are from Rs 60 154—5/10—150/300

Prospects For Advancement to the posts of specialists in the fields of vocational guidance child psychology etc are bright for those who specialise in such subjects A teacher can also aspire to the post of a headmaster which carries additional responsibility and a higher scale of pay For successful teachers there are selected and better paid jobs in the Education Departments of the State Governments

For Further Information on training facilities available in your State you may contact —

(i) The Director of Public Instructions or Education of your State

(ii) The Employment Exchange nearest your home

Employment Outlook

Expansion of Secondary Education has been rapid during the past few years At present there are about 10 000 secondary schools but efforts are being made to expand the teaching facilities at the Central and the State levels by opening more schools to cater to the needs for the increased student population

Side by side with this quantitative expansion steps are being taken to improve the quality and standard of schools To man these schools nearly 120 000 additional teachers will have to be employed whereas only about 164 000 teachers are in employment at present out of whom nearly 44 per cent are untrained teachers Training facilit es are being expanded rapidly but mass training of such a teacher force will take a long time *Meanwhile there is such a shortage of trained teachers in the country particularly in small towns and rural areas that almost any person who satisfies the minimum qualifications can expect to find early employment*

—(Courtesy *Government of India Ministry of Labour*)

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SCHOLARSHIPS BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The Government of France have offered 11 scholarships for post graduate study or research in France during *1958 59*

The value of each scholarship, which is tenable for one or two years is 30 000 Francs (about Rs 340/) p m with exemption from tuition fees free medical service and cost of second class sea passage both ways

Candidates should possess at least a second class Master s degree in Arts Science Agriculture or Education or a second class Bachelor s degree in Engineering Medicine Technology or veterinary Science or a good degree or an equivalent diploma in Painting or Sculpture and a good knowledge of the French language both spoken and written They should be below 35 years of age

Only those candidates who are employed as teachers in Universities Colleges or Comparable Institutions of higher education or are employed and engaged in research work in recognised institutions or laboratories and who are sponsored by their employers are eligible to apply

Application forms and further details can

scientific technological education Important decisions arrived at by the team were that general education should be incorporated in the courses of study of universities that it should continue to be open for under graduates to specialize in a subject of their choice there should be courses specially designed for general education in each of the three fields of knowledge—humanities natural sciences and social sciences that the general education required a pattern of evaluation different from the prevailing external examination specially because of its objectives and the prevailing method of instruction by lectures should be supplemented by small discussion classes and seminars

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REFORM IN EXAMINATION SYSTEM

Dr K.L Shrimali Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research in a statement laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha on December 16 1957 gave details of the scheme for setting up an Examination Unit as a pilot project to introduce reform in the present examination system The Minister was replying to a question by Shri Maheshwar Naik

Broad details of the scheme for setting up an Examination Unit which has been approved by the All India Council for Secondary Education are as follows —

Aims and objects The aims and obojects of the unit are

(i) To identify and clarify the purposes and gradually improve the effectiveness of teaching the various school subjects

(ii) To suggest adequate learning experiences for the different purposes and

(iii) To improve evaluation tools

General Features In co-operation with the Extention Services Centres of teachers training colleges and State Boards of Education the officers of the Unit will organise workshops and seminars of class room teachers and prepare evaluation materials These will be tried out in classes along with appropriate methods of teaching which will provide suitable learning experiences The rusults will be studied and the tests revised and made available both to schools and Boards of Examination

The pilot project of the Unit is expected to start functioning early in 1958

The pilot unit will be manned by five officers The full Unit which is expected to be developed in 1958 will have 15 officers and a Deputy Director (Examination)

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RECOGNITION TO HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The Government of India have decided to give recognition to the Hindi examinations conducted by the various Hindi organisations in the country for purposes of employment under the Central Government on the following conditions

(a) The institution must draw up definite rules for the conduct of examinations which must be approved by the State and Central Government before the examinations conducted by the institutions are recognised. Inter state organisations can however send these rules and regulations directly to the Government of India for approval

(b) Both in the interests of efficiency and economy the number of examination centres should be as small as possible and there should be no centre for less than 10 students,

(c) The organisation seeking recognition whether of an all India character or otherwise should have at least 10 teaching centres of its own or 10 teaching centres should be affiliated to it

(d) The staff employed by these organisations for teaching work should be appropriately qualified

(e) The text books prescribed by the various organisations should generally conform to the model syllabus approved by the Government of India

(f) The viva voce test should from an essential part of all exmainations conducted by these organisations

(g) Each institution must have assets worth Rs 50 000/ exclusive of examination fees

(h) Recognition may be accorded on a permanent basis but Government of India will review every three years the work of each organisation and if it is found to be unsatisfactory recognition may be withdrawn

An application form has been prescribed for this purpose Institutions interested in getting their examinations recognised can obtain the forms from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Department of Education Hindi Division

Five copies of the completed application form must reach the Ministry by February 28 1958 On receipt of these applications Government will examine each case for recognition

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REMEDY FOR LARGE FAILURES IN MATRIC EXAMINATION

The question of large failures in S L C or Matriculation Examination in 1957 as reported by different examining bodies and the setting up of an Examination Unit as a pilot project during the current financial year to effect reforms in the present examination system came up for discussion at the sixth meeting of the All India Council for Secondary Education held in Delhi on November 15 1957 Shri K G Saiyidain Educational Adviser to the Government of India and Chairman of the Council presided

The Council discussed at length the causes of failures in the S L C or Matriculation Examination and recommended the following measures to the Government

(i) State Governments should take early steps to remedy the situation arising from lack of accommodation inadequate equipment and unqualified and untrained teachers

(ii) State Boards of Secondary Education should examine the complaint about the heavy load in the syllabus and the means to be adopted for the proper handling of the syllabuses so that the emphasis may not be so much on the mastery of the subject matter as on the educational growth of the child It was also resolved to recommend to the State Boards that curriculum committees should be established for constantly evaluating the syllabi and wherever necessary making suitable modifications

(iii) State Boards of Education should also examine the possibility of making changes in the pattern of the examination on the lines recommended by the Examination Seminar at Bhopal and Examination Conference at New Delhi and should be urged to take early steps to implement them The suggestion that in each subject examination may be conducted at two levels—an ordinary and an advanced level—may also be examined by the State Boards

(iv) State Government should consider whether the jurisdiction of the Boards of Secondary Education could not be suitably limited so that no Board will have the responsibility of examining tens of thousands of candidates at a single public examination as at present

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NO HASTY CHANGE OVER FROM ENGLISH

The University Grants Commission has accepted the main recommendations of the Report of the English Committee appointed in 1954 to examine the problem of medium of instruction at the University stage and recommend ways of securing adequate proficiency in English

The Committee recommends that :—

1 The change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage should not be hastened

2 This change to be preceded by adequate preparation of the Indian language as a medium of expression for learned purposes and a sufficient body of learned literature in that language in all subjects of study

3 English should continue to be studied by all university students, even after the change

4 At the scondary school stage a proper foundation in English should be laid

5 The methods of teaching English at schools should be carefully examined to train teachers and make available to them and students the latest techniques in the study of foreign languages

6 It would be necessary to have text books prepared on scientific principles The Government of India or the Council of Secondary Education should take up this question for consideration

7 The aims of English teaching at the school stage should be defined Some arrangements should be made for those who propose to go up for university education to have additional emphasis laid on proficiency in English

8 In relation to the Three Year Degree Course which is now proposed to be introduced in our Universities the teaching of English to be given special attention in the pre university class

9 The teaching of English literature should be related to the study of Indian literatures so that it could be an effective means of stimulating critical

thinking and writing in Indian languages

10. The question of courses of study in English and methods of teaching English at the university stages be examined by an expert body and its recommendations be adopted by all the Universities

11. Where English is not the medium of instruction at any university course special methods to secure an adequate knowledge of English as a second language be adopted

12. Greater attention should be given to linguistics in our Universities and in our teacher training colleges

13. It is in our educational interest that English should be retained as a proper studied second language in our ... even when an Indian language is used as the ordinary medium of teaching

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REPORT ON EDUCATION

Public Service Commission has Uth report that the present Indian leaves much to be desired are as fo.lopment of the mind and d objects ndidates) is concerned

are reports that the remarks

i) To identify ... the performance of candi gradually improv... aminations of the Com the various schoo reading As a gene-

(ii) To suggest ac... not show any real for the different ... and their answers are ... ning This lack of

(iii) To improve ev... prominently at the

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The pilot unit ... up are required the results officers The full ... disappointing and in the ser be developed in 19 boards and the physical en a Deputy Direct

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durance tests a distressingly large number of candidates from among those successful at the written examination have to be rejected This poses a problem for our educationists.

The tone of discipline, the level of academic achievement to be aimed at and the methods of promotion from lower classes to higher classes have all no doubt a bearing on the standard of education But it should be seriously examined whether the present educational system provides adequate facilities and opportunities for the enlargement of the mind and development of the character and personality of our students

So long as the system of education in schools and colleges does not serve this purpose adequately the personality tests whatever may be their perfections will have to play an important role in the selection of candidates for public services

The report reviewed the activities of the Commission from April 1 1956 to March 31, 1957

THINGS THEY SAY

Learning if rightly applied makes a young man *thinking attentive industrious confident*, and wary and an old man cheerful and useful. It is an ornament in prosperity a refuge in adversity and entertainment at all times it cheers in solitude and gives moderation and wisdom in all circumstances —*Palmer*

* * *

Weakness is the one cause of suffering We become miserable because we are weak. We lie steal kill and commit other crimes, because we are weak We suffer because we are weak. We die because we are weak Where there is nothing to weaken us there is no death nor sorrow —*Vivekananda*

* * *

The vulgar mind fancies that good judgment is implied chiefly in the capacity to censure and yet there is no judgment so exquisite as that which knows properly how to approve —*Simms*

FILM ★ WORLD

FILM "STARRING MR MACMILLAN

The British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan starred in short film made in the Cabinet Room at No 10 Downing Street London on November 27 1957 in connection with his tour of India Pakistan Ceylone Australia and New Zealand

The film in which the Earl of Home Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations appears with Mr Macmillan was sent to the Commonwealth countries to be exhibited there as a kind of trailer for the tour

In the film Mr Macmillan delivers a message to the Commonwealth countries The film has been made by the Central Office of Information

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PAKISTAN BANS INDIAN FILMS

SIXTY SIX Hindi films all of wihch are proved hits released during the pa t five years in India have been banned by the Government of Pakistan

Part of a drive by the Pakistan Government to protect the indigenous film industry the ban includes a few Indian films some of which have already been exhibited in Pakistan while others are yet lying with their Customs

Besides Pakistan has imposed a blanket ban on all Indian films released after August 31 1956

The Government of Pakistan has issued licences for Rs 6 15 250 for the import of 17 Indian films into West Pakistan

Choice of the 17 Indian films for exhibition in Pakistan therefore, will lie outside the 'hit films banned and also those Indian fims released after August 31 1956

The decision of Ministry of Commerce of the banning the import of outstanding films into Pakistan was welcomed by a deputation representing the Pakistan film and trade in a memorandum presented to the President of Pakistan Major General Iskandra Mirza in Lahore

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MR NEHRU ON FILMS

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister expressed surprise that a film which has inherent artistic merits and which is generously praised by critics should fail to attract public attention while less artistic films attracted a large number of people He characterised this as a strange formula

Mr Nehru who was inaugurating the country s first children s theatre at the new Legislature Hall on Mount Road in Madras said that films should be made in India for children especially and hoped that when children s films were produced the grown up people would also go to see them

At present the Prime Minister said private film producers complained—from a commercial point of view—that they did not have a market if they took to these films He hoped that the establishment of a large number of Children s theatres would greatly improve the position

The Prime Minister suggested that the best documentaries and other children s story films of which Europe was full be shown to the children and wished that films with the background of special interest to Indian children should be produced in the country With the springing up of many such Bala Bhavans in the country Mr Nehru said he had no doubt that a suitable market would also be created for Indian films as they were produced

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SELZNICK GOLDEN LAUREL AWARD

The Selznick Golden Laurel Award was presented to makers of the French film ' Si Tous Les Gars du Monde (If all the Guys in the world at the Edinburgh Film Festival. The award is given annually for a non American film that promotes international understanding An American panel chooses the winner Si Tous les Gars du Monde was directed by Christian Jaque and produced by Alexandre Mnouchkine David O Selznick who donated the award is one of America s best known and most successful directors and producers Among his films are Anna

thinking and writing in Indian languages

10 The question of courses of study in English and methods of teaching English at the university stages be examined by an expert body and its recommendations be adopted by all the Universities

11 Where English is not the medium of instruction at any university course special methods to secure an adequate knowledge of English as a second language be adopted

12. Greater attention should be given to linguistics in our Universities and in our teacher training colleges

13 It is in our educational interest that English should be retained as a properly studied second language in our Universities even when an Indian Language is used as the ordinary medium of teaching

U P S C REPORT ON EDUCATION

The Union [illegible] blic Service Commission has stated in its seve[illegible] report that the present system of educatio[illegible] es much to be desired so far as the de[illegible] of the mind and attitudes (of the ca[illegible]s) is concerned

The Commission [illegible] that the remarks of the examiners on [illegible] ormance of candidates in the written ex[illegible] of the Com[illegible] [illegible] g As a general [illegible] show any real [illegible] answers are [illegible] This lack of [illegible] at the [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian [illegible] Service [illegible] ser- [illegible] intelli [illegible] nd mental [illegible] who are [illegible] they are [illegible] even [illegible] out [illegible] durance tests, a distressingly large number of candidates from among those successful at the written examination have to be rejected This poses a problem for our educationists.

The tone of discipline, the level of academic achievement to be aimed at and the methods of promotion from lower classes to higher classes have all, no doubt, a bearing on the standard of education But it should be seriously examined whether the present educational system provides adequate facilities and opportunities for the enlargement of the mind and development of the character and personality of our students

So long as the system of education in schools and colleges does not serve this purpose adequately the personality tests whatever may be their perfections will have to play an important role in the selection of candidates for public services

The report reviewed the activities of the Commission from April 1 1956 to March 31, 1957

THINGS THEY SAY

Learning if rightly applied makes a young man *thinking attentive industrious confident*, and wary and an old man cheerful and useful It is an ornament in prosperity a refuge in adversity and entertainment at all times it cheers in solitude and gives moderation and wisdom in all circumstances —*Palmer*

Weakness is the one cause of suffering We become miserable because we are weak. We lie, steal kill and commit other crimes, because we are weak. We suffer because we are weak We die because we are weak. Where there is nothing to weaken us there is no death nor sorrow —*Vivekananda*

The vulgar mind fancies that good judgment is [illegible] ly in the capacity to [illegible] and [illegible] no judgment so ex[illegible] that [illegible] properly how to [illegible]

Simms

FILM WORLD

FILM "STARRING MR MACMILLAN

The British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan 'starred' in short film made in the Cabinet Room at No 10 Downing Street London on November 27, 1957 in connection with his tour of India Pakistan Ceylone Australia and New Zealand

The film in which the Earl of Home Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations appears with Mr Macmillan was sent to the Commonwealth countries to be exhibited there as a kind of trailer for the tour

In the film Mr Macmillan delivers a message to the Commonwealth countries The film has been made by the Central Office of Information

* * * *

PAKISTAN BANS INDIAN FILMS

SIXTY SIX Hindi films all of wihch are proved hits, released during the past five years in India have been banned by the Government of Pakistan

Part of a drive by the Pakistan Government to protect the indigenous film industry the ban includes a few Indian films some of which have already been exhibited in Pakistan while others are yet lying with their Customs

Besides Pakistan has imposed a blanket ban on all Indian films released after August 31 1956

The Government of Pakistan has issued licences for Rs 6 15,250 for the import of 17 Indian films into West Pakistan

Choice of the 17 Indian films for exhibition in Pakistan therefore will lie outside the hit films banned and also those Indian fims released after August 31 1956

The decision of Ministry of Commerce of the banning the import of outstanding films into Pakistan was welcomed by a deputation representing the Pakistan film and trade in a memorandum presented to the President of Pakistan Major General Iskandra Mirza in Lahore

* * *

MR NEHRU ON FILMS

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister expressed surprise that a film which has inherent artistic merits and which is generously praised by critics should fail to attract public attention while less artistic films attracted a large number of people He characterised this as a "strange formula

Mr Nehru who was inaugurating the country s first children s theatre at the new Legislature Hall on Mount Road in Madras said that films should be made in India for children especially and hoped that when children s films were produced the grown up people would also go to see them

At present the Prime Minister said private film producers complained—from a commercial point of view—that they did not have a market if they took to these films He hoped that the establishment of a large number of Children s theatres would greatly improve the position

The Prime Minister suggested that the best documentaries and other children s story films of which Europe was full be shown to the children and wished that films with the back ground of special interest to Indian children should be produced in the country With the springing up of many such Bala Bhavans in the country Mr Nehru said he had no doubt that a suitable market would also be created for Indian films as they were produced

* * * *

SELZNICK GOLDEN LAUREL AWARD

The Selznick Golden Laurel Award was presented to makers of the French film Si Tous Les Gars du Monde (If all the Guys in the world at the Edinburgh Film Festival The award is given annually for a non American film that promotes international understanding An American panel chooses the winner Si Tous les Gars du Monde was directed by Christian Jaque and produced by Alexandre Mnouchkine David O Selznick who donated the award is one of America s best known and most successful directors and producers Among his films

Karenina "David Copperfield" "Tale of Two Cities" "Gone With the Wind" "Rebecca" "Duel in the Sun" "The Third Man" and "Spellbound" He is presently producing a new film version of Ernest Hemingway's novel "Farewell to Arms"

* * *

TOP BOX OFFICE ATTRACTIONS

Motion picture exhibitors in the United States have chosen Rock Hudson and Doris Day as the top box-office attractions of the 1956-57 season The poll was conducted by the trade weekly Motion Picture Exhibitor Films honored in the poll includ "The Friendly Persuasion" "Giant" "The King and I" "The Teahouse of the August Moon" and "The Searchers"

* * *

NEW WIDE-SCREEN DESIGNED IN U S S R

A new wide screen system known as "Panorama" which in distinction to the American "Cinerama", has nine instead of six sets of loudspeakers for six tracks has been worked out by a group of Soviet specialists led by Prof Yevsei Goldovsky These loudspeakers are placed in such a way as to ensure complete stereo-phonism and increase the "actual participation" illusion

A special camera makes it possible to film on three reels simultaneously The screen, made of snow-white plastic is dotted with tiny holes enabling the sound from the loud speakers behind the screen freely pass through to the audience

* * *

AWARDS FOR BEST FILM ACTOR

The Sangeet Natak Akadami will give two awards for 1957 58 for the best acting and the best music direction in films

The awards which were instituted in 1955 have been for outstanding achievement and will be given to the most distinguished actor or actress irrespective of age or seniority For 1956-57 Debaki Bose was chosen as the best director and Gajanan D Madgulkar for screen play Nominations for the two awards will be received by the Akadami till December 31 this year

* * *

REVISED RULES FOR STATE AWARDS

The Government of India has recently collated and published the Rules to regulate the grant of State Awards for films

All India feature documentary and children's films certified for public exhibition in the preceding calendar year will be eligible for entry

The feature films will be adjudged initially by three Regional Committees stationed at Bombay Calcutta and Madras whose recommendations will be reviewed by a Central Committee The documentary and children's films will be examined by the Central Committee

The Central Committee will consist of 12 persons and the Regional Committees of eight persons all nominated by the Government of India There will be three persons qualified to judge technical standard presentation direction and treatment values of films drawn from a panel of nominees representing the industry on each of the three Regional Committees as well as on the Central Committee In addition, there will be four distinguished persons of culture art or literature on each of these Committees nominated in consultation with the State Government concerned with the language.

Instituted in 1954 to encourage the production of films of high aesthetic and technical standard and of educational and cultural value, the State Awards for Film provide for the President's Gold Medal for the best feature and documentary films and President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in each Indian language The Prime Minister's Gold Medal has been earmarked for the best children's film. Certificates of merit are awarded to the second and third films in each of the categories mentioned above

The next Awards are likely to be made in March 1958 to assess the films certified for public exhibition in 1957

* * *

EXECUTIVE FOR FILMS PROPOSED

The Government of India propose to appoint a Films Commissioner as the head of the Film Institute and the Film Production Bureau which are being set up at an early date

Mr M D Bhat the present chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors, will be appointed as the first Films Commissioner An officer of the rank of Deputy Secretary to the Government of India will be appointed as the chairman of the Censor Board

At present there are the Film Censor Board, and the Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which looks after the production and distribution of documentary films and newsreels It is now proposed to establish a Film Institute to impart

training in various aspects of film production as cinematography, sound engineering direction and so on

In addition a Film Production Bureau is to be established to advise producers in respect of film scripts The Film Commissioner will be the directional head of the Film Institute and the Film Production Bureau He will also have administrative supervision over the office of the Central Board of Film Censors and maintain liaison with the film industry

In August 1957 the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr B. V Keskar had indicated that the withdrawal of the Cinematograph Bill 1956 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on December 10 1956 did not mean that all its provisions were being dropped

The Minister had also indicated that the plans for the Film Institute and the Production Bureau were being actively pursued

* * *

CENSOR CERTIFICATE FOR 10 YEARS

The Government of India will soon amend the Censorship Rules to extend the life of the censor certificate to ten years instead of five years as at present

The Government agreed to this change on a representation made by a deputation of the film industry in New Delhi Representatives of the industry pointed out that the Government was in favour of this change since the Cinematograph Bill which has been dropped contained a stipulation to this effect

* * *

VANCOUVER FILM FESTIVAL

India has been invited to participate in the Vancouver International Film Festival scheduled to be held from July 30 to August 3 1958

Features documentaries children s films experimental pictures and television short released since January 1 1956 will be eligible

The films may be either in 35 mm or 16-mm and may be subtitled in English otherwise should be accompanied by the script or synopsis The last date of entry is April 15 1958

All films selected for showing at the festival will be granted a Festival Certificate and those judged best in the different categories will be given trophies and plaques

* * *

HOLLYWOOD ' BLUE FILM SYNDICATE

A million dollar Hollywood vice syndicate producing and distributing obscene colour films throughout the world has been smashed by Los Angeles police The blue movies were sold for high prices to agents from London to Hong Kong and syndicated throughout America

The Los Angeles police vice squad chief said This group specialised in filming movies for the international trade and rented to Hollywood stars the type of film they would never make themselves

We ve been working on the case for months and recently arrested eight persons including Barbara Jean Elliot a striking red head who had a police record

Two red leather bound books containing the names addresses and telephone numbers of stage screen and television notables were found in Jean Elliot s penthouse

Two brothers expert cinematographers 'shot the films and their father processed them One man who supplied the cameras and lights was a member of Hollywood s Smut Incorporated a vice ring broken in 1952 He had been making 50 000 dollars a year for films according to police who seized eleven of the movies in his camera store

* * *

CHILDREN S FIRST THEATRE

Mr Nehru opened in Madras on December 7 1957 the children s first theatre in the country

The theatre is housed in a modern building where the State Assembly was functioning from 1952 to 1956

The Prime Minister hailed the decision of the Madras Government to convert the Assembly Hall into a children s theatre

He wanted the theatre to be used exclusively for children and said that its atmosphere should not be vitiated by conferences of grown ups

Mr Nehru asked municipalities corporations and other public institutions to inscribe this motto in their chambers Children should be given the first place in our thinking

SCIENCE & INVENTION

HIGH DENSITY OF MATTER IN INTERSTELLAR SPACE

Interplanetary space is not a vacuum. This has been proved experimentaly by means of artificial earth satellites, reported Doctor of Physics and Mathematics Yakov Albert to a symposium of physicists at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. By available information, he said, cosmic space is filled with matter of a relatively high density; according to preliminary estimates every cubic centimetre contains several thousand gas particles.

Time has come, Albert continued, when we can not only advance hypotheses on the nature of interplanetary space but check them experimentally. Soviet scientists are using for this purpose new radiometric methods. This has made it possible to detect in the apogee of the second earth satellite, that is at the height of 1,500-1,700 kilometres, a concentration of negatively charged particles—electrons. There are reasons to assume that in the proximity of the Sun the density of interstellar matter increases. Soviet astrophysicists have carried out observations of the radio shading effect of the so-called crablike nebula, a very remote and powerful source of radio emanations. It has been established that the shading effect sets in long before the Sun comes between the nebula and the earth. This is explained by the fact that the path of the radio emanations coming from the nebula is obstructed not only by the Sun and its corona but also by the interstellar space with a high density of matter around the Sun.

The newly established fact of the high density of matter in interstellar space must bring about a revision of certain astro and geophysical hypotheses. One of the problems which awaits solution is that of penetration through such a dense medium of corpuscular solar radiation which are of a considerably lower density and have a comparatively low velocity (of the order of 1.5 to 2 thousand kilometres per second). It is believed that this medium is transparent to corpuscular streams because they predominantly consist of neutral uncharged particles. It is possible that it is these streams of neutral particles capable of penetrating the low (down to 100 kilometres) layers of the earth's atmosphere which are in part responsible for the appearance of northern lights.

* * * *

MECHANICAL BRAIN PLAYS CHESS

An electronic 'brain' or giant computing machine in the United States has been taught to play beginner's chess and is capable of sometimes beating human opponents. The machine is one which is used by mathematical physicists at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory of the University of California at Los Alamos, New Mexico.

When a chess game is being played the machine's opponent makes his move first. An operator records the move on punched type and feeds it in the machine. The information passes into groups of electronic "memory cells". The machine then gives its answer by indicating the next logical move on a teletype machine.

The games have a serious scientific purpose which is to provide scientists with experience in handling certain types of problems and to test the capabilities of the computer in handling logical problems.

* * *

SHOE MOULDED TO FOOT

For the first time in the United States it will soon be possible to buy a perfectly fitted shoe. A shoe that literally is moulded to the foot was patented recently.

The new shoe has a special inner lining called a sock lining. After the shoe is put on the foot, a moulding material of liquid latex mixed with zinc oxide and wood flour is inserted through the shoe filling up all the space between the shoe proper and the sock lining. The material is injected at a comfortable body temperature.

NEW DRUG FOR HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Hypertension, America's most common form of cardio vascular disease, may be on the way out because of a new drug. The drug that is expected to be in full production early in

1958 and which has been termed "startling in combatting high blood pressure is called chlorothiazide It was discovered by two doctors at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston It can be taken by mouth in tablet form and according to medical authorities has no bad side effects Between 15 and 20 mil lion Americans suffer from hypertension

* * *

ATOM MAY HEAT HOMES OF FUTURE

Private homes of the future may have nuclear reactors in their basements where they now have furnaces it was predicted recently by three nuclear chemical engineers of Alco Products Inc in the United States These reactors would not only supply heat in winter but would also provide power for air condition ing electric lights and electric home appliances

Dr A. Louis Medin head of Alco s nuclear technology division, said that the programme now under way in the United States to im prove reactor technology would reduce present high costs

* * *

SOLAR FURNACE PRODUCES GREAT HEAT

A new solar furnace that concentrates the sun s rays to produce temperatures nearly two-thirds as hot as the sun s surface was demons trated recently by the United States National Bureau of Standards in Washington

Studies with the solar furnace will be aimed at cracking the so-called thermal barrier the extremely high temperatures which cause the breakdown of all metals and alloys now known Such intense heat occurs in jet engines atomic reactors and will occur when future planes fly through thin air at supersonic speeds

The instrument consists of a large flat mirror which follows the sun across the sky reflecting its rays to the concave surface of a parabolic mirror This mirror concentrates all of the solar energy reflected on it into a single spot about one fourth of an inch in diameter

* * *

' RAIN DISPERSING IN NORWAY

Rain making experiments are in the news these days with the application of science to the problems of developing arid lands But in Norway the problem is exactly the reverse frequent heavy rains in the coastal areas do damage to crops and scientists have been try ing to find a means of reducing rainfall in these regions

Recent experiments consisting of spraying the clouds with silver iodide have proved successful in preventing the humidity from condensing into raindrops for long enough for the winds to blow the clouds elsewhere

According to Professor Einar Hoiland of Oslo University who is conducting these trials the method should have the added advantage that clouds dispersed in this way would finally gather and shed their rain over the mountainous regions inland This in turn would supply more water to the hydroelectric stations and produce more power for the country s economy

* * *

PHOTOGRAPHING THE SUN

Some of the best photographs of the sun ever taken dropped out of the sky a month or so ago into a field in Wisconsin U.S A They were taken at a height of about 80 000 feet, above most of the earth s turbulent at-mosphere by a camera attached to an unman ned balloon A 12 inch telescope was kept trained on the sun by automatic equipment while the camera snapped 8 000 pictures When all the film was exposed telescope and camera were automatically detached from the balloon and parachuted to the ground

According to Martin Schwarzchild Prince-ton University astronomer who is directing the project some of the pictures obtained in this way show details of the sun never seen before Chief among these are eddying gas storm ranging from 200 to 600 miles in dia meter that originate deep in the sun s atmos phere

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THIS GROWING UNIVERSE

As man s dream of piercing the outer spaces seems on the verge of being realised a group of astronomers has thrown up the idea that perhaps the universe is growing big ger expanding at a uniform rate in all direc tions from a common centre

The astronomers base their conclusion on what they describe as substantial new evid ence after 20 years of cooperative study at the Mount Wilson Palomar and Lick observatories in the United States

Their report published in a leading as tronomical journal does not resolve the contro-versy about estimates of the greatest distances in the universe These were of the order of 2 000 million light years but from the evidence now available the distance scale may be off by as much as 30 per cent

A light year is the distance light travels in a year at the rate of 186,300 miles a second —thus one light year is nearly 6 billion miles

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FLIGHT TO MOON WITHIN 10 YEARS

Flights to the Moon will become possible within the next decade Professor Yuri Pobedonostsev believes He writes in the Yunost magazine that substantiated projects of flights to the Moon and even to planets of the solar system are already in existence and that Soviet scientists are rapidly bringing this age-old dream of mankind into the realm of the possible

In a few weeks science has learned more about cosmic space than in the whole of the preceding history of mankind he writes The two Soviet Sputniks have already yielded a wealth of information

Does the temperature in upper atmosphere really exceed 1 000 degrees ? Why does the compass become erratic at great heights ? What is terrestrial magnetism ? Artificial earth satellites will help to reply to these and many other questions

The future Sputniks will make it possible among other things to study the surface of other planets the mysterious Martian canals the clouds on Venus the giant Jupiter and Saturn Solar observations will make it possible to verify the hypothesis that the main source of light is not the star proper but its usually invisible corona Astrophysicists will penetrate the secrets of the superhot and exploding stars determine the composition of the atmosphere on other planets and solve the problem which has agitated mankind for so long Is life possible on them ?

• • •

VERBAL REPORT FROM SPACE

We now know that living beings can withstand the so-called dynamic blow during the launching of multistage rockets and the lengthy effect of growing speed while the Sputnik enters into its orbit This has been strikingly proved by the experiment with the dog Laika said Professor of Medicine Petr Alekhin in an interview

The Professor pointed out that the Soviet scientists mastered the methods of medical and biological research in the cosmos and designed very light and portable instruments

Future experiments said Professor Alekhin will yield still wider results and the day is not distant when the voice of man will be heard from cosmos for the first time This first report by a space pilot will be the key to a solution of the problem of interplanetary travel

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NEW TECHNIQUE PRESERVES BLOOD INDEFINITELY

Whole blood may now be kept indefinitely because of a new deep-freeze technique Blood is sprayed onto liquid nitrogen and is frozen so quickly that salt in the blood cannot cause a harmful chemical reaction on the red blood cells

A new portable refrigerator maintains the minus 320 Fahrenheit temperature for 23 days with a single charge of liquid nitrogen The blood is quickly thawed and reconstituted when needed According to the inventor of the technique Dr Harold P Merryman of the U.S Naval Research Institute in Washington, D.C. "it is as fresh as the day it was donated

• HEART MACHINE •

A machine which can detect the most obscure movements of the heart and which doctors hope will permit the early discovery of heart disease is in operation at the Charleston (South Carolina) Medical School Hospital

The machine was invented by Dr Dale Groom of the Medical School and Mr Yrjo Sivonen of the General Motors Corporation Research Centre at Warren (Michigan) and is based on the same principle as the devices which measure the compression of automobile engines It is capable of recording heart murmurs which until now had been inaudible with even the most sensitive machines The new device is so sensitive that it can detect the sound of blood circulating through the body

A part of the machine resembling the end of an ordinary stethoscope is placed on a patient's skin which acts as an electrode for heart signals The signals are reproduced on an oscilloscope where they can be photographed or recorded on a graph

CANCER KILLING ANTI BODIES

Dr Jonas Salk the American scientist who developed the Salk infantile paralysis vaccine has reported producing anti bodies in laboratory tests which will kill cancerous as well as healthy body cells

Dr Salk writing in the *Journal Science* described experiments which may provide a new key in the search for a cancer cure

Scientists have been searching for an anti body—the body's disease killers—which will attack only cancerous cells

A leading medical research worker was

quoted as saying that Dr Salk s discoveries would permit ' undreamed of approaches not only to cancer problems but also to the causes of multiple sclerosis rheumatic fever rheu matoid arthritis and some kidney diseases

Commenting on the discovery *The New York Times* reported 'The studies revealed a complicated set of relationships between normal cancerous tissues and the anti bodies or disease killers that the cancer may stimulate in the body Possibly it was suggested all cancerous growths have a common ability (antigen) to stimulate the production of disease fighting anti bodies as has been indicat ed in some test tube experiments

Dr Salk revealed that his experiments were an offshoot of his research for the infantile paralysis vaccine

Dr Salk also told of a new colour test to measure the number of anti bodies in the blood which he expected to lead to a greater understanding of such mysteries as mutation and heredity

* * *

ARTIFICIAL HEART

An artificial heart has been successfully used in Russia for an operation on an 11 year old boy according to a Moscow Radio broad cast on December 2 1957

Dr Mihail Ananiev Director of the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Surgical Apparatus said in an interview that an electronically-controlled artificial heart and artificial lung has been created in his institute

This apparatus was twice used on a patient for the first time in the Soviet Union by Prof Aleksandrovich Vishenvsky a promi nent surgeon for an operation inside the heart he said

The patient a boy of 11 had hereditary disease of the heart he added and children did not usually survive this kind of heart disease

Dr Ananiev said the apparatus which imitates the movements of a real heart and works either automatically or by hand could be used for revival.

If this apparatus is used on a person who has just died it is possible within certain limitations to revive the organism 15 minutes after death he said

But he added Unfortunately in clinical practice, this succeeds very rarely as practically it is impossible in so short a time to connect the apparatus to a person who has just died

* * *

ATOMIC LIGHT

The atomic age came to Moorpark (Cali fornia) on November 12 1957 when for five minutes the community of 1 500 was lighted entirely by means of nuclear power

The power came from a nuclear plant for generating electricity in the Santa Susana Mountains 30 miles north we t of Los Angeles Engineers said that it marked the first time an entire town was lighted in this manner

* * *

INTELLIGENCE CAUSED BY RADIO ACTIVITY

A British psychiatrist said in London that tests on 5 000 British school children born since 1945 have shown them to have intelli gence far beyond their years

Dr Ford Thomson who holds degrees in medicine psychology and physics said he believes that Strontium 90 and other radio-active substances may be the cause

Dr Thomson who is consultant psychia trist to the Wolverhampton Education Autho-rity was helped in his research by university professors and education authorities

The result was wonderful he said In the last 90 we tested' in the age group seven to nine 26 had an intelligence quotient of 140 which is recognised as near genius

And it wasn t just the odd bright one he said The whole lot—including the dull ones—are brighter

I believe Strontium 90 and other radio-active materials that did not exist before the explosion of the atomic bomb in 1945 may be responsible he said

Dr Thomson said the children would have absorbed the radioactive materials which are in all our food and all our drink '

He said the increase in radioactivity would affect the children when they were very young —up to about 18 months At that time it probably speeded up their mental processes he said

But Dr Thomson warned that while a small quantity of radioactive material may be good for a child too much would be dan gerous.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Rt Hon Harold Macmillan

The first British Prime Minister to visit India the Rt Hon Harold Macmillan arrived in Delhi on January 8 for a five-day visit. Mr Macmillan became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in January 1957 after the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden. During the previous 12 months Mr Macmillan had been Chancellor of the Exchequer and had experience of three other senior offices in the Government since the return of the Conservative Party to power in the autumn of 1951. He had been successively Minister of Housing and Local Government, Minister of Defence and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.



Dr Harold Macmillan

Member of Parliament for Bromley (Kent) Harold Macmillan is a grandson of the founder of the well known publishing firm of which he himself when not a Minister of the Crown, has been joint managing director. Son of a Scottish father and an American mother he was born in 1894 went as a scholar to Eton and as an exhibitioner to Balliol College, Oxford where he took a first class in Moderations.

During World War I he served in the Grenadier Guards and was wounded three times. In 1919 he went to Canada as A D C. to the Duke of Devonshire the Governor General and in the next year married the Duke's daughter Lady Dorothy Cavendish. They have one son now M.P. for Halifax and three daughters.

After contesting Stockton-on-Tees unsuccessfully as a Parliamentary candidate in 1923 Mr Macmillan won the seat next year lost it in 1929 won it back in 1938 and then represented the constituency continuously until 1945. From the first he took an active part in discussions on social reform and under the pre war National Government was one of a group of Conservatives—the Northern Group—who were actively concerned with a constructive approach to social and economic questions.

Mr Macmillan was an outspoken critic of the National Government's foreign policy. When sanctions against Italy were abandoned in 1936 he voted against the Government and afterwards renounced the Government whip. He accepted the whip again a year later but did not allow this to fetter him unduly. In November 1938 he again voted against the Government—with Winston Churchill—when it refused to set up a Ministry of Supply. When in 1940 Churchill formed his National Coalition Government he appointed Mr Macmillan to the ministry of Supply as Parliamentary Secretary. In 1942 Mr Macmillan moved to the Colonial Office as Under Secretary of State. In the same year he was appointed a Privy Councillor.

When the Allied forces landed in Algeria a new ministerial post that of British Resident Minister at Allied Headquarters in North West Africa was created and Harold Macmillan went out in that capacity at the end of 1942

He was present when General senhower signed the Italian armistice and accompanied the Allied Headquarters from North Africa to Italy In Novmber 1943 he was appointed in addition to his ministerial post British Representative on the Advisory Council for Italy, with the title of United Kingdom High Commissioner In December 1944 Mr Macmillan went to Greece on another difficult mission — to mediate between the parties in the Civil war

Mr Macmillan returned to England in 1945 to be appointed Secretary of State for Air in the caretaker Government a month before the general election He lost his seat at the election but won a by-election at Bromely in November of the same year and represented that constituency e er since

Until he took office in 1951 Mr Macmillan was a member of the United Europe Movement s International Council and chairman of its Central and Eastern European Commission In 1949 1950 and in the f rst 1951 session he was one of Britain s representatives to the Consultative Assembly of the council of Europe

As Foreign Secretary in 1955 he attended the summit conference of the heads of government and Foreign Ministers of France the United Kingdom the United States and the U.S S R held at Geneva in July 1955 and the subsequent conference of the four Foreign Ministers at Geneva in October Before these meetings he visited the United States for consultations with other Foreign Ministers and attended the United Nations 10th anniversary celebrations at San Francisco

Following his appointment as Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1955 Mr Macmillan succeeded Mr R.A Butler the previous Chancellor as Chairman of the Council of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. During 1957 he visited Paris Bonn Bermuda and Washington (for talks with President Eisenhower) and Ottawa

In June July 1957 Mr Macmillan presided in London over the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers the first to be held since he had taken office

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Lady Dorothy Macmillan

Lady Dorothy Macmillan wife of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is the third daughter of the 9th Duke of Devonshire She was born on July 28 1900 and spent her early childhood partly in Lancashire and in London (her father was a Member of Parliament before he succeeded to his title) and later partly at Lismore Castle Waterford her family s Irish estate and Chatsworth the Derbyshire seat of the Dukes of Devonshire When she was 16, her father was appointed Governor General of Canada

It was while living in Canada that Lady Dorothy became engaged to Mr Harold Macmillan, who was posted to Ottawa as A D C to the Governor General They were married in London in 1920

Lady Dorothy has many non political interests particularly child welfare She is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and the Executive Committee of the East Sussex District Nursing Association

The Macmillans have four children a son and three daughters The son Maurice is M P for Halifax the daughters are married one of them to Mr Julian Amery M P Parliamentary Under Secretary of State and Financial Secretary to the War Office

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The Rt Hon Sir Norman Brook

Sir Norman Brook, who accompanied the British Prime Minister on his Eastern tour is Secretary of the British Cabinet and has been Joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury since the autumn of 1956 when on the retirement of Lord Bridges the office of Permanent Secretary was divided into two He is the official head of the Home Civil Service

Sir Norman has been Secretary of the Cabinet since 1947 an appointment in which he also succeeded Lord Bridges to whom he had served as deputy for several years

Norman Brook was born on April 29 1902 and educated at Wolverhampton School and Wadham College Oxford He joined the Home Office in 1925 As Principal Private Secretary to Sir John Anderson (now Lord Waverley) he played an important part in organizing Britain s civil defence both before and during the early years of World War II

In April 1942 he began his first spell of service in the Cabinet Office being appointed Deputy Secretary (Civil) to the War Cabinet Later he became Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Reconstruction—civil-service head of an important Government department—at the early age of 41

Early in 1945 he returned to the Cabinet Office as Additional Secretary He began to take part in international affairs to Potsdam as secretary of the British

Late in the night of Augus 16 Sukarno and Hatta returned to Jakarta

On the morning of August 17 1945 after much discussion Sukarno read the declaration of independence and the formation of a Republic to a small group outside his residence Later it was broadcast over Domei Indonesia radio by its Indonesian employees behind locked doors The Independence Preparatory Committee elected Sukarno and Hatta as President and Vice President respectively on August 18 Sukarno and Hatta made public speeches in Jakarta on the 19th despite the picketing by the Japanese Army

The Allied troops spearheaded by the British began to land at Jakarta on September 29 And under cover of British cruisers Dutch contingents also began to arrive However the restoration of law and order remained in the hands of the British The conviction of the Indonesians that they would again revert to the colonial status was reinforced Consequently bitter fighting raged throughout most of Java Sumatra and Bali during November and December 1945 The heaviest fighting occurred in Surabaya which was a turning point in the struggle for Indonesian independence Except for a few periods of truce the first four years of the Republic s life were dominated by warfare against powerful enemies

The British Occupation Forces withdrew by the end of November 1946 The Dutch army was there and took over civil and military authority from the British but they were not in sufficient strength to have any authority over the far flung 4 000 island Indonesian archipelago On July 20 1947 Prime Minister Beel of Holland ordered the Dutch army to launch an all-out attack to crush the Republic Within two weeks the Dutch had cut deep into the Republican territory Though Britain and the U.S.A had extended de facto recognition to the Republic they took no effective action to check any Dutch aggression. It was at the instance of India and Australia that the United Nations intervened

The Security Council passed a simple resolution on August 4 1947 calling for cessation of hostilities and settlement of the dispute by peaceful means As a result of the U N Committee of Good Offices the two parties signed the Renville Agreement on January 17 1948 which made a temporary truce between the two adversaries

Negotiations for final settlement between the Republic and the Dutch finally broke down on December 11 1948 On December 18 in utter disregard of the Renville Agreement Holland launched its second aggression on the Republic Paratroopers occupied Jakarta President Sukarno and six Cabinet Ministers including Hatta and Sjahrir were arrested and taken to Sumatra Within two weeks almost all Java and Sumatra were in the hands of the Dutch The U N was presented with a *fait accompli* Although the Security Council passed a cease-fire resolution on December 24, the Dutch ignored it and continued fighting until December 31, 1948 in Java and January 5 1949 in Sumatra.

The second Dutch aggression was too much for Asian nationalism and solidarity At the initiative of Prime Minister Nehru the first Asian Conference was convened at Delhi On January 23, 1949 it unanimously passed a resolution urging release of all political prisoners freedom for the Republic to function freely formation of an Interim Government consisting of the Republican and the non-Republican areas by March 15 1949 enjoying full sovereignty elections for a Consembly to be completed by October 1 1949 power over the whole of Indonesia to be completely transferred to the United States of Indonesia by January 1 1950 relation with Holland to be settled by negotiations between the parties and finally in the event of either disputants not complying with the recommendations of the Security Council the latter must take effective action for their enforcement. The Security Council could not overlook the demands of the Asian Conference On January 28 1949 it passed an identical resolution. The Committee of Good Offices was renamed U N Commission

During detention Sukarno and six Cabinet Ministers remained prisoners firstly in a mountain resort in Sumatra and then in the Island of Bangka They were offered freedom to move if they signed a pledge to refrain from political activities! Sukarno and others were given one room 20 feet square with beds wired off like zoo cages Sukarno and the party returned to Jogjakarta on July 6, 1949 after about seven months of imprisonment War was officially ended on the night of August 10, in Java and on August 14 1949 in Sumatra On December 27, 1949 the Indonesians took over all civil and military administration from the Dutch Thus the revolution was brought to fruition and also ended the third phase of Sukarno s eventful life On August 17, 1950 the sovereign Republic of Indonesia came into being with a unitary form of government, and with Sukarno as its first elected President.

Mr Viliam Siroky

Mr Viliam Siroky, Prime Minister of Cezchoslovakia who arrived in Delhi on January 3, was born on May 31, 1902 in Bratislava He is the son of a railway worker At the age of 15, he became a railway worker himself He joined the Social Democratic Party contributed to various socialist journals and became a supporter of the revolutionary Left wing One of the founders of the Communist Party organization in Bratislava he was elected to Parliament in 1935

With the coming into power of the Hitlerite regime in Germany, Mr Siroky took an active part in strengthening the People s Front against Fascism and for the defence of the Republic

He went abroad to organize the liberation struggle Till 1940 he worked in Paris then left for Moscow In 1941, after the arrest of the leaders of the resistance movement in Slovakia he returned to Slovakia and worked against the Nazi occupation of his country In July he was arrested by the Gestapo and imprisoned

Together with Julius Duris the present Minister of Finance he escaped from prison in 1945 and the same year he was appointed Deputy Prime Minister in the first Government at Kosice and held office till 1953 He was also Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1950 to 1953

In March 1953 after the election of Mr Antonin Zapotocky as President Mr Siroky became Pime Minister He is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front

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Mr Halldor Kiljan Laxness

At the invitation of the Government of India Mr Halldor K Laxness an Icelandic Writer and Nobel Prize Laureate accompanied by his wife and a Secretary is visiting India from January 8 to 30 1958

Halldor Kiljan Laxness was born on April 23 1902 in Reykjavik the capital of Iceland His parents moved away from town when he was three years old and bought a farm about 15 miles from Reykjavik. He therefore grew up on a farm among the wild mountains of Iceland among animals and the pleasant country folk of Iceland

Though his parents were of modest means there was a high culture milieu He had access to many books in Icelandic and English

The father played a violin for his own pleasure and that of the people on the farm and gave his children interest in music A daughter is a well known pianist Halldor Laxness plays the Piano especially Bach with talent

When Laxness was 15 years old he was sent to the Gymnasium in Reykjavik He had already read an incredible number of books on the most varied subjects and was filled with the stories of his grandmother about strange fates and magic and ghosts

Already he had begun publishing poems in the papers and when he was 17, his first novel was published Then he went abroad and travelled over most of Europe wrote a number of short stories and a novel

When he was 20 he entered a monastery in Luxemburg as a guest and spent nearly a year there in religious studies Catholicism seemed to fascinate and repel him at the same time and he left the monastery

For another year he steeped himself in Indian philosophy but in his frantic search for a religious conviction he later joined a monastery in England for a short time

This period found its artistic expression in the great novel The Great Weaver from Kashmir which was influenced by the surrealistic movement in France It created a great stir in Iceland where some critics hailed him as a genius and a coming man in Icelandic letters

After that Laxness left Iceland for the United States and Canada where he spent three years He came back home in 1929 settled down in Reykjavik and got married

His globetrotting days were however not over and the next books were written in hotel rooms in Barcelona Moscow and Buenos Aires

Among these were Salka Valka the story of a fishing girl in a mean little village The next book was Independent People the story of a farmer who was ready to sacrifice all to become independent, told with humour and exaggeration so that some of the farmers in Iceland protested strongly against it Laxness s followers however pointed out that he had not written a guide-book of Iceland but an epic novel where the life of the Icelandic farmers for a thousand years was compressed into the lifespan of one farmer

In the years 1937-40 the ' Light of the World was published This treats the life story of a poet People had now become used to his stern humour and severe criticism and,

whereas his earlier books had always raised a storm of protest this was acclaimed at once as a great production by everybody

The next work 'The Bell of Iceland' is laid in the 17th and 18th centuries and has as its theme the travesty of justice and economic exploitation of the Danes in Iceland.

In 1953 'Gerpla' was published This novel takes place nearly 1 000 years ago and is about two poets who wanted to live the heroic life after the Viking time had passed and the Vikings had turned into peaceful farmers. One of the poets had composed a great poem about a king of Norway without ever having met him When at last he stood before him reality was so far from romance that he forgot his great poem

The last of his books Brekkukotsannal — the story of the Cottage at Brekka—was published in 1957 This again has a new subject It is the story of a singer who could not sing as seen through the eyes of a half-grown boy Though it is a tragic story it is full of humour The difference is that whereas his former books had a stern severe humour this one is full of gracious laughter

Apart from the great epics he has written several minor works and published some plays that have been performed at home and abroad.

He is far to the left in politics and writes extensively in the left wing press of Iceland on all subjects under the sun and often with a rather biting point. Some of these articles have been collected as several volumes of essays

In spite of his globe trotting Mr Laxness takes an active part in the social life of Iceland always ready to give his name and time to assist a good cause or help a friend He is one of the directors of the National Theatre and a director of several book clubs and cultural societies

He was married again 12 years ago and has now two little fair-haired daughters of 9 and 6 years called S[illegible] and Guday He has built himself a new house on a part of the farm wh[illegible] he grew up There he entertains his many friends and [illegible] in a grand and gracious manner His musical [illegible] which he however refuses to play [illegible] himself are a much [illegible] feature of the social life in Reykjavik

Laxness won the Noble Prize for Literature for the year 1955

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Sri R.K. Sidhwa

Sri R.K. Sidhwa, a former Union Minister of State for Home Affairs died in Bombay on December 28 1957 He was 75

A former Mayor of Karachi Sri Sidhwa was prominent in trade union circles and political affairs of Sind before partition.

He was a member of Indian Constituent Assembly and of the first parliament after independence

Sri Sidhwa was before partition President of the Sind and Baluchistan Post and [illegible] Lower grade Staff Union for 12 years He also led several other trade unions

A leading member of the Congress Party and a member of the All India Congress Committee Sri Sidhwa was also President of the Karachi District Congress Committee and of the Sind PCC for some time

He was well known for his work as President of the Federation of All India Local Authorities and of the All India Cantonments Association

Sri Sidhwa was also connected with the Scout organisation and worked for the welfare of railway passengers as member of several railway advisory bodies and as President of the All India Passengers Association

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KAZAKH SAYINGS

A horse has four legs yet even he may stumble

• • •

A sabre wound will heal [illegible] by words will not

• • •

[illegible] the flock turns [illegible]

• • •

A bad friend [illegible] and when [illegible] that you can't find him

• • •

A [illegible] and a silver saddle don't go together

• • •

[illegible]

• • •

[illegible] people will [illegible]

• • •

The eyes are afraid but the hands [illegible] the thing

Foreign Events

Sir Hillary Reaches South Pole

Sir Edmund Hillary joint conqueror of Mount Everest with Tensing reached the South Pole on January 3 the first man to get there by the overland route since Capt Robert Scott s ill fated expedition in 1912

Hillary leading the New Zealand trans Antarctic expedition radioed the news of his success to the Ross Sea Committee orga nizers of the expedition at 10-01 a m (G M T)

An American research outpost already at the Pole after being landed by air gave a warm welcome to Hillary and his four com panions after their 1 200 mile journey across dangerous snow and ice since they left Scott Base with their tractors and dog teams

The rugged New Zealander arrived at the Pole in the same month as Capt Scott 46 years ago Capt Scott reached the Pole on January 12 1912 with four companions only to find that Amundsen of Norway had about a month earlier become the first man to reach the bot tom of the world

Capt Scott who perished in a blizzard on the return journey used sleighs pulled by ponies and dogs after experiments with motor sledges proved unsatisfactory He set out from Ross Island in November 1911

By contrast Hillary accomplished his feat with the aid of snow tractors sledge and dog teams But he took longer because when he set out in October 1957 he did not intend to go to the Pole at all His aim was to put down supply depots and find a route for a British party crossing from the other side of the continent Hillary s journey from Scott Base to the Pole covered a distance of almost 1200 miles

Sir Edmund and four other New Zealanders are the third group of explorers in history to reach the Pole over land and the first in 46 years Intervening visitors to the bottom of the world had gone by air

Sir Edmund s companions were Mr Murray Ellis Mr Peter Mulgrew Mr Jim Bates and Mr Derek Wright

Agitation in Nepal

The Nepalese Government announced on Sept 30 that the country s first general elec tions which had been fixed for October 8 would be postponed indefinitely as the previous Government had neglected to obtain ballot-boxes paper for the electoral rolls and other necessities The Democratic Front (the alli ance formed by the three leading Opposition parties) subsequently decided on October 10 to launch a nation wide civil disobedience cam paign as from December 8 to secure early elections it also demanded the appointment of an independent and impartial electoral com mission to make preparations for such elec tions

King Mahendra announced on November 14 that he had accepted the resignation of the Prime Minister Dr K.I Singh and would himself take over the administration for the present Dr Singh Chairman of the United Democratic Party became Premier on July 26, 1957 He formed a coalition Cabinet with in dependents Although no official reason was given for Dr Singh s sudden resignation it was generally believed to be connected with a purge of corruption in the Civil Service during which he had appointed his own nomi nees to senior posts and had proposed to remove a number of officials appointed by the King Dr Singh was also reported to have offended the Indian Government by his isolationist foreign policy his opposition to any foreign aid including aid from India and his decision to substitute a two year economic plan prepar ed by himself for the five year plan drawn up by Indian experts

A new National Council with advisory functions took office on December 1 (The formation of this body which was to have aided and advised the Singh Government had been announced on September 8 but the Council had never met during Dr Singh s premiership) Prince Basundhara the King s youngest brother was appointed chairman of the Council which included Mr Arun Shamshere (King Mahendra s brother in law) as the King nominee and the Chief Justice as *ex-officio* member The Council appointed

for a period of five years, will advise King Mahendra on internal security, law and order and general administration.

King Mahendra had invited nearly 30 leaders to a Political Conference on December 6 on the eve of the agitation threatened by the Democratic Front

The Conference discussed a number of national problems including the worsening food situation It was also asked to deliberate on the holding of the first General Elections in the country

King Mahendra told the 19 leaders from about a dozen political parties assembled at the Conference "I am more anxious than you that elections be held

King Mahendra was reported to have told the leaders that if the political Conference ended in failure they were free to launch the proposed satyagraha next day (December 7)

Agitation On December 7 the leaders of the three party Democratic Front holding their respective flags led a giant procession in Khatmandu marking the beginning of a country wide satyagraha demanding General Elections within [illegible] months. The procession culminated in a mass rally

The launching of the satyagraha followed fruitless talks on December 6 between the Front leaders and the Chief Election Commissioner for an agreement on a date for holding the elections

A spokesman of the Front said that while the Chief Commissioner thought that it would require at least 7½ months for holding the elections the Front leaders insisted that the elections could be completed within [illegible] months.

King Mahendra asked the Democratic Front leaders and the Election Commissioner to meet again and report to him the results

On December 8 the President of the Nepali Congress Mr B P Koirala and 47 other volunteers including [illegible] picketed the three outer gates of the Singha Durbar Government Secretariat which was once the residence of the former Rana Prime Minister

Watching the satyagraha were nearly 3,000 supporters of the Democratic Front who shouted [illegible] demanding elections within [illegible] months

To ensure [illegible] of essential services throughout the country the Government promulgated orders under the Essential Services Act 1957 on December 8

A communique issued from the Palace on December 8 described as "impertinent" a petition from the Democratic Front to the King the previous night The Front leaders—Mr B P Koirala Mr D.R. Regmi and Mr Bhadrakali Misra—had sent a petition to the King through the former Prime Minister Mr Tanka Prasad Acharya in which they had said that they did not agree with the Chief Election Commissioner about the timing of the elections The Front is composed of the Nepali Congress Nepali National Congress and Praja Parishad

King Mahendra announced over Radio Nepal on December 15 that Nepal will have its first general elections in February 1959 The elections would be initiated on February 18 1959 the date synchronising with the eighth anniversary of the end of a century-old Rana regime in Nepal and the ushering in of democracy

Following the announcement of the date for holding elections the nine day-old satyagraha launched by the Democratic Front was suspended with immediate effect The Council of Action of the Front which had launched the satyagraha with a view to obtaining elections by June 1958 said that they felt after studying the King's message that it partially met the Front's demand

On an appeal made to the King by three Democratic Front leaders all persons detained in connection with the agitation were ordered to be released, on December 25

Change of Government in Pakistan

Mr I I Chundrigar reaffirmed in Karachi on November 16 his Government's determination to replace the joint electorate system by separate electorates throughout the country despite strong opposition

Addressing a press conference he said that general elections would be held in the country as scheduled in November 1958 under the separate electorate system as between Muslims and non Muslims Allocation of seats for different communities would be made on the basis of electoral rolls which, he said would reflect fairly the composition of the population. Mr Chundrigar added that the separate electorate system was necessary to ensure that [illegible] the political [illegible] He said the Republicans had laid down no conditions before agreeing to be led by the Muslim League in the coalition Government and added that the Republicans had "realised by experience" that the joint electorate system was harmful to the very existence of Pakistan

Speaking in Peshawar on November 23 the leader of the Muslim League opposition in the West Pakistan Assembly Sardar Bahadur Khan said that his party would quit the Central Cabinet if the Republicans failed to honour their solemn assurance to support the separate electorate system

Meanwhile top-ranking Republican leaders had an informal get together on November 22 at the residence of West Pakistan Chief Minister Sardar Abdur Rashid and what transpired at the meeting was tantamount to a firm reaffirmation of their policy to stand by the principle of joint electorate

The League on the other hand quietly observed what it described as Separate Electorate Day on November 22 There were no public meetings or demonstrations but Leaguers did manage to get some *Mullahs* to deliver speeches after Friday congregations in mosques

Top-level parleys initiated by President Iskander Mirza to compose differences between the two major coalescing parties—the Muslim League and the Republican Party—in Pakistan s sixth Government over the electorate issue warded off for some days the crisis in the Chundrigar Government The Muslim League and Republican leaders agreed to defer consideration of the League sponsored Bill to amend the electorate legislation seeking to replacace joint electorate by separate electorate till the fact finding committee of the Redublican Party had submitted its report

Twenty four East Pakistan members of Pakistan s National Assembly in a statement on December 11 declared that East Pakistan would not accept any decision to impose the separate electortate system in the province

Meanwhile it is known that scores of Republican supports sent telegrams to their party chief Dr Khan Sahib to see to it that the Organising Committee scheduled to meet on December 9 did not take any decision which might commit the party to separate electorate They claimed in their messages that the Organ sing Committee would not be within its right to do so as the party s manifesto had clearly la d down that joint electorate would be adhered to

The Awami League victory in the by elections in East Pakistan had a magic effect on West Pakistan Already some of the staunch supporters of separate electorate had begun to advise the Prime Minister Mr I I Chundrigar and his Muslim League Party to bow to the people s verd ct

Sponsors of joint and separate electorates clashed in Dacca on December 7 after a Muslim League sponsored meeting was held in support of separate electorates A Muslim League led procession attacked two shops owned by members of the minority community All H ndu owned shops in the vicinity immediately pulled down the shutters

On December 11 the seven week old Muslim League led coalition Government resigned because of sharp differences over the electorate issue with the Republican Party

President Iskandar Mirza asked Mr Chundrigar to form a new Government But within hours of this announcement Gen Mirza received a memorandum signed by 41 out of 77 members of the National Assembly declaring that they would not support Mr Chundrigar or any other member of the Muslim League as Prime Minister

On December 13 Mr Feroze Khan Noon was asked by Gen Mirza to form a Government

Pakistan s seventh Government in 10 years was sworn in on December 16 with Mr Firoz Khan Noon as the new Prime Minister He heads a six party coalition Government

Mr Noon on December 17 announced Cabinet assignments for eight Ministers including himself who took the oath of office on the previous day

Mr Noon kept the portfolios of foreign affairs and Commonwealth relations States and frontier regions defence economic affairs rehabilitation information and broadcasting Kashmir affairs law and parliamentary affairs

The other assignments are Finance Syed Amjad Ali Industries and Commerce Mr Mozaffar Ali Khan Qazilbash, Interior Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur Food and Agriculture Mian Jaffar Shah Works Labour and Minority Affairs Mr Abdul Aleem Communications Mr Tamizuddin Ahmed Health and Education Mr K K. Dutta

Of the two Ministers of State Mr A K. Das will assist the Finance Minister and Haji Maulabuksh Soomro will help the Prime Minister with his many portfolios

Unification of Govt. In Laos

After a Cabinet crisis lasting 70 days the Laotian National Assembly approved on August 9 a new Government formed by Prince Souvanna Phouma the outgoing Prime Minister the voting being 28 to 8 with

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Mr Noon on December 17 announced Cabinet assignments for eight Ministers including himself who took the oath of office on the previous day

Mr Noon kept the portfolios of foreign affairs and Commonwealth relations States and frontier regions defence economic affairs rehabilitation information and broadcasting Kashmir affairs law and parliamentary affairs

The other assignments are Finance Syed Amjad Ali Industries and Commerce Mr Mozaffar Ali Khan Qazilbash Interior Mir Ghulam Ali Talpur Food and Agriculture Mian Jaffar Shah Works, Labour and Minority Affairs Mr Abdul Aleem Communications Mr Tamizuddin Ahmed Health and Education Mr K K Dutta

Of the two Ministers of State Mr A K Das will assist the Finance Minister and Haji Maulabukh Soomro will help the Prime Minister with his many portfolios

Unification of Govt in Laos

After a Cabinet crisis lasting 70 days the Laotian National Assembly approved on August 9 a new Government formed by Prince Souvanna Phouma the outgoing Prime Minister the voting being 28 to 8 with

one abstention The new Cabinet was a coalition of the Independent and National Progressives the two principal parties In addition to the premiership Prince Souvanna Phouma also took over the Defence Ministry whilst M Katay Don Sasorith became Minister of the Interior and M Phoui Samanikone became Foreign Minister

The policy of Prince Souvanna Phouma s new Government—as outlined by him to the National Assembly—was more accommodating to the *Pathet Lao* s demands than his previous offers while insisting as hitherto on the indivisible sovereignty of the Royal Laotian Government Prince Souvanna Phouma now offered to include *Pathet Lao* representatives in the Government He also expressed willingness to incorporate the *Pathet Lao* forces into the Royal Laotian Army after "screening to allow a successor party to the *Pathet Lao* to take part in the elections to be held in January 1958 and to pursue a policy of neutrality' including good neighbourly relations with all neighbouring States

Renewed negotiations between Prince Souvanna Phouma and the *Pathet Lao* which is led by Prince Souphannou Vong (the Prime Minister s half brother) ended in an agreement on October 23 1957 containing the following provisions (1) immediate cessation of hostilities (2) integration of the *Pathet Lao* forces in the Royal Laotian Army within the limits of budgetary possibilities (3) integration of *Pathet Lao* 'civil servants in the Kingdom s administratative system where possible (4) recognition of the *Neo Lao Haksat* the political wing of *Pathet Lao* as a legal party (5) the granting of civil rights to *Pathet Lao* followers on an equal basis with all other Laotians (6) the formation of a new Government of National Union which would include two or three *Pathet Lao* representatives (7) an agreement that Laos would not participate in any bloc or military alliance nor allow any country to establish military bases in Laotian territory (8) acceptance of foreign aid without political or military commitments (9) restoration of the Government s authority over the north eastern provinces hitherto held by *Pathet Lao*

The agreement was approved by the National Assembly on November 2 and the two north-eastern provinces were formally transferred to the Royal Laotian Government on November 18 On the same day Prince Souvanna Phouma presented a new 16 member Cabinet to the National Assembly for investiture including two *Pathet Lao* representatives—Prince Souqhannou Vong who became Minister of Planning and M Phoumvong Vichit appointed Minister of Education The National Assembly passed a vote of confidence in the new coalition Cabinet later the same day

It was pointed out in the British and American Press that with Laos now committed to a policy of neutrality it would form with its neighbour Cambodia a "neutralist" corridor stretching from South China to the Gulf of Siam Western observers nevertheless expressed concern lest Communist influence in the area should be strengthened as a result of this development

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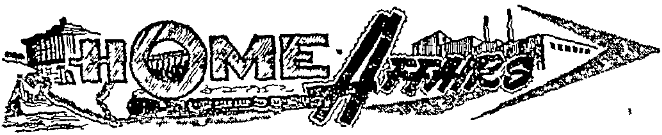
FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

Stenographers Examination 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold at Bombay Calcutta Delhi Hyderabad Madras Patiala Shillong and at such Indian Missions abroad as is considered necessary an examination in June 1958 for recruitment to vacancies in Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service and in posts of Stenographers in Ministries and Attached Offices which have not participated in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service Scheme

AGE LIMITS on *1 1 1958* *18 — 24* years upper age limit relaxable in favour of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, **bona fide** displaced persons from Pakistan or from unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir residents of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India candidates from the Andaman and Nicobar Island and certain categories of Government Servants

QUALIFICATIONS Matriculation or equivalent Full particulars and application forms obtainable from the Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House, New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons **STENOGRAPHERS EXAMINATION JUNE 1958** and also give their name and full postal address in *block letters* *Postal orders* or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders. Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by the 22nd February 1958 (8th March 1958 in case of candidates residing abroad)



Punjab Hindi Agitation Suspended

The seven month old Arya Samaj sponsored "Save Hindi agitation in Punjab was suspended on December 27 1957 pending full settlement of the language dispute Earlier the Punjab Government had released some 2 000 *satyagrahis* as a gesture of goodwill to facilitate a fresh round of negotiations for an amicable settlement of the language controversy

The decision about suspension of the agitation came at the end of a round of separate talks between Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta Arya Samaj leader and the Union Home Minister Pandit Pant and the Congress President Mr Dhebar Knowledgeable circles unanimously agreed that it was Pandit Pant s tour of Punjab that paved the way for an early withdrawal of the agitation

The Sarvadeshik Bhasha Swatantra Samiti at an emergency meeting on December 23 passed a resolution reiterating its confidence in the leadership of its President Mr Gupta and for the second time vesting him with full authority to suspend or continue the agitation which introduced considerable tension and a sense of instability in Punjab

The original demands of the Samiti were the medium of instruction in schools should be left entirely to the choice of parents there should be no compulsion for the teaching of either of the two languages as a second language at any particular stage Hindi should replace English at all levels of administration office records up to the district level should be in both Hindi and Gurmukhi scripts and there should be one language formula for the whole State

Following considerable silent work by well meaning intermediaries however the Samiti more or less expressed its willingness to accept what came to be known as the compromise formula Generally speaking this formula envisaged liberalisation of the Sachar Language Formula without altering its basic structure—and its extension to the entire State

This formula provided for instruction in Hindi in the Punjabi region (and *vice versa*) even if one student in a class of four in a school asked for the facility The Sachar Formula provided this facility if asked for by 10 students in a class of 40 in a school

The compromise proposals like the Sachar Formula also provided for compulsory teaching of the other language (Hindi or Punjabi) but without its sting This was sought to be done by making the other language an optional ' non qualifying subject for the purpose of examinations

Regarding office records it suggested that while the principle of maintaining office records in the regional language alone might be conceded it should be left to an individual to correspond with the authorities in English or the other languages (Hindi or Punjabi) till such time as the people were not well versed in the regional language

Addressing a public meeting in Delhi on December 29 Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta President of the Sarvadeshik Bhasha Swantantra Samiti denied that the Save Hindi agitation was suspended because of the Arya Samaj s failure to maintain the tempo of the *satyagraha*

He said the fact that the *satyagraha* had lasted seven months and was still gaining in strength when it was called off gave a lie to these allegations This is a complete travesty of truth he said and added that the movement had shown hardly any sign of weakening or exhaustion

The Akali Leader Master Tara Singh expressed the view that the Akalis would not allow amendment of the language formula making teaching of Punjabi optional in the Hindi-speaking region If the Government wants the Hindi region people to be freed from the strain of learning Punjabi the proper course will be to abolish the division of the State into two regions In that case the State should be split into two unilingual areas he said

The anticipated round of talks for bringing about a full settlement of the seven month old Hindi Punjabi dispute in the Punjab opened in Delhi on January 3 The Arya Samaj leader Mr Ghanshyam Singh Gupta met the Union

Home Minister Pandit Pant and later Mr Dhebar

Meanwhile it was learnt from sources close to the Save Hindi movement that the main outstanding demand was that there should be no compulsion on the teaching of Hindi in the Punjabi areas and of *Gurmukhi in the Hindi* areas

An amicable solution to this issue could be arrived at according to these sources within the framework of the regional formula on which the Congress High Command seemed to be adamant

It was pointed out that the regional formula among other things provided that pending any agreed solution among the parties concerned P E P S U and Sachar *formulae* would continue to operate in the erstwhile States of P E P S U and Punjab

Under this provision they said there was scope for an agreed solution of the language tangle The parties concerned—the Congress High Command the Akalis and others—could arrive at an amicable settlement to replace the two formulae without in any way prejudicing the regional formula

Such a course it was pointed out would also be in keeping with Mr Nehru s declaration at his recent Press Conference that the language problem in Punjab had been settled a year ago and he did not want to unsettle things which had already been settled

Indus Canal Water Dispute

The efforts of the three representations of the World Bank led by Mr Larz Bengsten to conclude an ad hoc agreement between India and Pakistan for distribution of Indus Canal waters have borne no fruit Discussions on an agreement took place in Delhi in early part of December separately between the Bank representatives and the Indian delegation on the one hand and the former and the Pakistan delegation on the other The Bank team of experts left for Washington on December 17 to report to Bank headquarters their discussions in India and Pakistan

India is understood to have maintained that Pakistan should draw the maximum supplies through the three link canals which she had already constructed This would enable India to reduce her supplies from the three eastern rivers of the Indus basin alloted to her by the World Bank under the Bank s 1951 proposals and utilize that water herself

Pakistan is understood to have put forward the plea that it was not possible to draw the maximum supplies through her link canals the canals had been damaged It would take some time for repairing them Moreover, Pakistan demanded that India should pay the cost of repairs to these canals

India was not prepared to pay unless it was part of an overall settlement of the canal waters dispute—acceptance by Pakistan of the Bank proposals of 1954 without any conditions

Mr S K Patil, Minister for Irrigation and Power announced in the Rajya Sabha that the Government of India will take a fresh decision on the question of distribution of supplies at the beginning of the new crop season on April 1, 1958 in the light of the circumstances at that time

Mr Patil said the failure of the recent talks for *ad hoc* transitional arrangement for a further period did not present a new situation Since the expiry of the last transitional agreement between India and Pakistan on March 31 1957 the water supplies had been distributed in accordance with the principles of the Indo Pakistan agreement of May 4 1948 and the principles proposed by the World Bank for such transitional arrangements

The Minister among other things recalled that the Indo-Pakistan agreement of 1948 provided for progressive diminution of water supplies to Pakistan Mr Patil also reiterated that after 1962 it would be impossible for India to supply any water to Pakistan. To do so he added would mean jeopardising the interest of millions of Indian farmers

At a press conference in Karachi the Pakistan President Gen Mirza, said that if India would stop supply of water Pakistan would consider it as aggression "That will reduce three or four million acres of land in our country to arid waste When our people are going to die of hunger they might do anything he added

A fresh round of talks on the Indo-Pakistan canal waters dispute is expected to take place when Mr W B Iliff Vice President of the World Bank visits the sub-continent about the last week of January 1958

Though there is no definite programme as yet connected with Mr Iliff's visit, it is regarded as probable that he would make another effort to solve the dispute

India has it is learnt made it known to the World Bank that while she is willing to

ave the mediatory efforts of the Bank until final settlement of the ten year old dispute reached the existing arrangements cannot ontinue indefinitely and that in any case he cannot wait beyond 1962

Sheikh Abdulla Set Free

Sheikh Abdulla along with his two other colegues Khwaja Ali Shah and Sufi Mohammed Akbar was released from the Kud sub-jail on anuary 8 Sheikh Abdulla was offered transport facilities to proceed to Srinagar but he declined the offer and preferred to remain at Government Rest House near Kud. With his release the monthly payment of Rs 1,000 to his family and the daily allowance of Rs 25 given to him during the period of detention, has been stopped.

There was a great deal of speculation as to whether there has been a change of heart on the part of the former Premier and whether he would adjust himself to the changed conditions or assert himself to seize leadership One thing is clear that the supremacy of his leadership has vanished as there were no demonstrations in the Kashmir Valley by his erstwhile followers and everywhere there was calm Only few intimate friends of his greeted him when he came out of jail Though the future movements of Sheikh Abdulla were not clear nothing was left to chance by the State government and all moves had been foreseen and the Government was ready with steps to meet them In his press conference Sheikh Abdulla did not express his future programme but said that it all 'depends on circumstances

The *Khidmat* official organ of the National Conference, said if Sheikh Abdullah adopted an attitude contrary to the popular stand on national issues, including the State s accession to India the National Conference would oppose it and give a correct lead to the people

Mr N C Chatterjee the Hindu Mahasabha leader said at a public meeting in New Delhi that the release of Sheikh Abdullah would add to the difficulties and complexities of the Kashmir situation Greater vigilance will now be needed he added

Pakistan welcomed the news of Sheikh Abdullah s release from detention But there was an undercurrent of suspicion in political circles in Karachi that India had timed his release to coincide with the visit of Dr Frank Graham the U N representative to the Indian sub-continent It was widely believed in Karachi that in its decision to release Sheikh Abdullah India was more 'tactical than sincere

The continued detention of Sheikh Abdullah has been an effective propaganda weapon in the hands of Pakistan which has sought to impress the outside world that freedom is suppressed in the Kashmir Valley With the release of Sheikh Abdullah India has taken the wind out of the sails of Pakistan s propaganda that freedom was being suppressed in Kashmir

Story of Dismissal Sheikh Abdullah s dismissal as Prime Minister of Kashmir immediately followed by his arrest at Gulmarg on August 8 1953 climaxed a ten week-old crisis in the State Cabinet and the National Conference over his theory of an independent Kashmir Sheikh Abdullah then President of the Conference put forth his idea first in the Conference Working Committee but that body threw it out by an overwhelming majority

In dismissing Sheikh Abdullah the Sadr i Riyasat stated that joint responsibility of the Cabinet had become impossible under Sheikh Abdullah s leadership in view of the acute differences of opinion between the members of the Government on the basic issues political economic and administrative affecting the vital interests of the State

Sheikh Abdullah s Cabinet colleagues—barring Mirza Afzal Beg who was arrested the same day as Sheikh Abdulah—attributed the Sheikh s volte face —he had been among the stoutest champions of the irrevocable nature of Kashmir s accession to India—to an attempt to cover up his failure to provide a clean and efficient administration

Events moved rapidly in August 1953 when elections were being held to the National Conference In Anantnag the stronghold of Mirza Afzal Beg principal lieutenant of Sheikh Abdullah in his new line the no-changers who rallied round Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and Mr Ghulam Mohammed Sadiq the then President of the Constituent Assembly (Mr Sadiq had described the idea of an independent Kashmir as a mad dream) captured as many as 16 of 23 primary committees

Sheikh Abdullah who was the President of the Conference reacted by postponing the election of delegates to the annual session He sounded members of the General Council but found them as adamant as the Working Committee in maintaining *status quo* in regard to Kashmir s relationship with India

On August 7 Sheikh Abdullah asked the Hea th Minister, Mr Shamlal Saraf, to resign.

His ' charge against Mr Saraf was that there were serious administrative complaints regarding the working of the departments under him

The next day the majority of the members of the Cabinet led by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed formally presented a memorandum to Sheikh Abdullah expressing dissatisfaction with his leadership

Meanwhile the Sadr i Riyasat suggested to Sheikh Abdullah to hold a Cabinet meeting under his (Sadr i Riysat s) chairmanship to thrash out all issues fully and frankly Sheikh Abdullah declined the invitation and went on a holiday to Gulmarg

On August 9 the Sadr i Riyasat dismissed Sheikh Abdullah Opinion was widespread in Srinagar that the United States Government had encouraged Sheikh Abdullah in his dream of independent Kashmir with himself as the head But such allegations were strongly denied by the then U S Ambassador in New Delhi, Mr George V Allen

Krishna Menon Explains Stand On Kashmir

' Kashmir was is and would be an integral part of the Indian Union and only the Parliament of India can decide the future of a component part of the Indian Union declared Mr Krishna Menon addressing a crowded meeting under the auspices of the Indian Council of World Affairs at Sapru House New Delhi on December 25 1957

He said Kashmir was not an international question at all it was purely a domestic problem which had been drawn into the international plane because India chose to ask the U N to use its good offices to see that aggression on Indian territory was vacated.

It was not open to any external power or forces to take interest in detaching any part of the Indian Union and handing it over to another country

He said Kashmir was an integral part of the Indian Union just like any other State and there was no provision in the Indian Constitution for any part of the Union to secede from it Such a provision was not something peculiar or new in the Constitution India never considered the question of Kashmir as a problem although in some quarters there had been attempts to suggest that it was a no man s land over which somebody else had a better claim according as the U N may decide

There was no provision in the Indian Constitution which enabled any State Government of the country to surrender the country s sovereignty over any part of her territory Parliament alone is competent to decide Mr Menon said that under the tripartite agreement between the U K India and Pakistan the Indian princes were given the freedom to attach themselves to either India or Pakistan

There was no question of conditional, tentative or provisional accession As soon as Kashmir acceded to India India was duty bound to go the succour of that part of India which had become the victim of aggression. In that India was performing a national and international duty because the U N Charter enjoined on every member country to defend its sovereignty against external aggression.

Even if it was argued that Kashmir s accession was not legal it was India s duty to go to the aid of Kashmir when she was invaded, because that was an obligation which India inherited from the British when they left India. India gained freedom by negotiation and she succeeded the British regime inheriting all liabilities, obligations and assets

If Britain was now seeking to challenging this agreement then she would be challenging the whole basis of Indian independence We will not allow Britain to challenge that Mr Menon added If it was argued that Kashmir was foreign territory India had a right to go to the rescue of that territoy The situation would be different only if the Indian Army refused to come away

India Mr Menon asserted had entered into no new commitments at th U N The Kashmir problem called for the restoration of India s authority over the whole of Kashmir territory including the garrisoning thereof in order to protect the trade routes

The nations of the world had come to realize that India of all countries was the most likely to maintain her frontiers in a peaceful manner India was not fighting for a cabbage patch somewhere but it was an issue concerning the defence of the entire Indian Union India was not prepared to barter away her independenc or permit any amputation of her territory It would be a dereliction of national duty as well as international obligation not to defend one s overeign territory If one part of the country could go to an aggressor then a similar fate may occur to other parts of the country also Mr Menon said

Speaking at a reception held in his honour in Delhi on January 4 Mr Menon categorically declared that Dr Graham, when he visits Delhi, need not expect to have any ' date " with

the Government of India and there would be no secret talks or negotiations with him on the Kashmir issue which the Government cannot share with the Public Indeed that would be a violation of the U N Charater

After the Jarring report, Mr Menon said the Security Council had no right to call upon one individual nation to demilitarize If any body had to demilitarize it was in that area held by the aggressor and if he was called upon to do so, it would be entirely in accordance with international law and morality

Mr Menon gave the quietus to any talks of India accepting the *status quo* along the present ceasefire line He cited the example of Korea Indo-China Germany and India where partition of the country seemed to be the fashion amongst empire-owners So far as the Kashmir issue is concerned we did not take it to the Security Council as one of the parties to the cold war We went there of our own volition saying that a part of our union had been invaded and that invasion must be terminated and the position restored

Mr Menon reiterated that the ceasefire only meant that until the question of aggression was settled and Pakistan vacated that aggression she would be allowed to remain in the territory she had invaded The Security Council had found that all negotiations to solve the problem of aggression and vacating, it had been fully taken advantage of by Pakistan to consolidate her position in the territory she had illegally occupied Not only that Mr Menon said aggression was being continued He referred to the subversive propoganda and the bomb incidents in Kashmir which meant clearly that the security of a part of the Indian Union was again being threatened If we kept quiet Mr Menon warned there was every likelihood it would spread to other parts of India There was no other solution to the Kashmir problem except that the 40 000 sq miles held by the aggressor should come back to India

Mr Nehru s Statement on Kashmir

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru told a group of 36 journalists from 13 countries in New Delhi on January 2 that there could be no solution of the Kashmir issue until the U N asked Pakistan to 'get out of Kashmir

The Prime Minister said Pakistani forces had no right to be in Kashmir which was Indian territory legally constitutionally and logically Pakistani aggression in Kashmir was of the worst type he said and I include aggression in Hungary and Korea

Indian forces were in Kashmir because it was part of Indian territory It is our right to be there Pakistan has no justification whatsoever to be there Pakistan is there illegally said Mr Nehru in answer to a question put to him by the visiting newsmen as to why India maintained her forces in Kashmir while asking Pakistan to withdraw hers

Mr Nehru said that one of the first resolutions of the U N C I P asked Pakistan to withdraw her forces from Kashmir before a plebiscite could be held Have they done it ? What right Pakistan has to talk about plebiscite when she has not vacated her aggression in Kashmir? Let Pakistani forces get out of Kashmir and then let Pakistan talk about plebiscite Mr Nehru said

The Prime Minister was reported to have said that there was no question of India accepting any intervention by the U N on the Kashmir issue when a newsmen told him that the Pakistan President had told newsmen in Karachi that his country would be ready to abide by any conditions imposed by the U N as a prelude to the holding of a plebiscite

Mr Nehru told them that India had gone to the U N nine years ago with a complaint against Pakistani aggression in Kashmir There was no question of the Kashmir issue being decided unless the U N first took the decision to ask Pakistan to withdraw her armed forces from the State The first and the foremost thing is for Pakistan to vacate her aggression in Kashmir he said

APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC THIS MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Rikhi Jaipal of India elected Chairman of the U N Trusteeship Council s Standing Committee on Petitions on Dec 11

Mr Asoka Mehta declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Muzaffarpur Constituency on Dec 12

Dr Sartono, Parliament Speaker sworn in as Acting President of Indonesia on Dec. 20, for the period *Dr Sukarno* remains abroad

Shri Jagat Narayan appointed additional judge of the Rajasthan High Court for two years

Mr T T Krishnamachari and Dr D G Vyas appointed members of the Central Ad visory Board for music attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for a further period of two years

Mr John Bogolo Erzuah High Commissioner for Ghana presented his credentials to President of India on Dec. 17

Mr M.A M Muttiah Vice preside t of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce appointed Sheriff of Madras for the com ng year, succeeding *Mrs Clubwala Jhadav*

Mr P K Ponomarenko new Russian Ambassador presented his credentials to Dr Rajendra Prashad on Dec 19

Mr U N Dhebar re-elected President of the Congress for next two years it was announced on Dec. 20

The Punjab Government nominated Bhai Jodh Singh as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council on Dec 21

Mr Mohinder Singh Bedi I A S appointed Director of Public Relations Punjab on Dec 23

Mr A Bhagvantha Rao sworn in a Minister of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad on Dec 25 The strength of Cabinet now is 14

General Thanom Kittleachorn nominated on Dec 25 to be new Premier of Thailand

Mr James Richards resigned as Mr Eisenhower s Special Assistant for the Middle East on Dec 25

Dr Shi chi Nasu Ambassador of Japan presented his credentials to Dr Rajendra Prashad on D cember 26

Prof Vicente Fatone Ambassado of Argentina presented his credentials to Presi on Dec 28

Mr Atulya Ghosh M P re-elected President of West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee for the fourth term on Dec 29

Mr P R Nayak I C S Officer on Special Duty Ministry of Home Affairs appointed Commissioner of the Delhi Municipal Corporation from January 2 1958

Mr M S Chopra appointed first Indian ambassador to the Philippines as India and Philippines decided to raise their diplomatic representation from the legation to the embassy level

Mr Bishnuram Mehdi appointed as the Governor of Madras

Mr Ramchandra Marthandha Hajarnavis, appointed Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law of the Central Cabinet from Jan 4

Egypt s Mr Yousef El Sibai elected president of the Afro-Asian People s Permanent Organization for two-years term in Cairo on Jan 3

Mr G Ramanujam elected president of INTUC for 1958 and Mr S.R Vasavada its General Secretary

Marshal Rokossovky, appointed Soviet Deputy Defence Minister on Jan 3

Mr Williamson Sangma the Garo leader who heads a 10 man tribal union group in Assam State assembly was sworn in as a member of State Cabinet in Shillong on Jan 5

Mr M A Menshikov former Soviet Ambassador to India appointed Soviet Ambassador to U.S A relieving *Mr Georgi Zarubin Tass* reported on Jan 6

Mr R D Joshi Under Secretary in the Delhi Development Department appointed election officer to conduct the elections to the Delhi Municipal Corporation

Mr Khub Chand India's new Ambassador to Italy presented his cred ntials to President Giovanni Gronchi in Rome on Jan 7

Mr Richard Gordon Turnbull, appointed Governor and Commander in-chief of Tanganyika succeeding *Sir Edward Twining* on Jan 8

OBITUARY

Mr Fredrick George Creed (84) who invented teleprinter system died at Croyden near London on Dec. 11

Mr Lingraj Mishra Congress member of Rajya Sabha, died in Orissa on Dec. 18

Mr Kantilal Munshaw an industrialist of Bombay and Rotarian died in Ahmedabad on Dec 21

Mr Justice M C Shah (59) judge of the Rajkot Divisional Bench of the Bombay High Court, died at Rajkot on Dec 20

Mr Eric Coates British Composer of popular orchestral music died at Chichester (Sussex) on Dec 20

Mr S Venkataraman (47) Deputy Secretry Ministry of Irrigation and Power died in New Delhi on Dec 24

Norma Talmadge (60) Hollywood star of silent screen died at Las Vegas (Nevada) on Dec 24

Mr R K Sidhwa (75) a former Minister of State for Home Affairs died in Bombay on Dec. 28

Dr Arthur James Ewins one of the discoverer of anti phenmonia drug known as M and B, died in London

Vice-Adm Sir Humphery Walwyn (78) who reorganized undivided India's Royal Indian Navy died in London on Dec. 31

Sir Andrew Clow (67) last Governeor of Assam under British rule in India died in Edinburgh on Dec 31

Lord Waverly (75) Chancellor of the Exchequer as sir John Anderson from 1943 to 1945 died in London on Jan 4

Rumania s President Petru Groza (72) died on Jan 7 at Bucharest

VISITORS, ARRIVALS Etc

President Sukarno of Indonesia arrived in Calcutta on Jan 6 on a six day visit to India

A trade delegation from Sudan led by Mr I O Ishaq Director Ministry of Commerce and Supplies arrived in New Delhi on Dec 10

The eight member Soviet women s delegation arrived in New Delhi on Dec 20 on a three week tour of India

Prof Vicente Fatone the new Argentine Ambassador to India arrived in New Delhi on Dec. 18

A four man delegation from Ghana led by Mr A E Inkumsah Ghana s Minister for Housing arrived in New Delhi on Dec. 21 to entplore the Indian market for export and import trade

Dr Paule Savic the top atom scientiest of Yugoslavia, arrived in New Delhi on Dec 30 to attend the 45th session of the Indian Science Congress

Mr Viliam Siroky Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia arrived in New Delhi on Jan 3 for 12 day visit

Mr Malcolm S Adiseshiah Assistant Director General of UNESCO arrived in New Delhi on Jan 4 on official visit

A six member delegation from Zanzibar, led by Mr R O Williams arrived in Bombay on Jan 7 for a fortnight tour of India

Mr Harold Macmillan British Premier arrived in New Delhi on Jan 8

Mr Henry T Heald President of the Ford Foundation in U S A arrived in Calcutta on Jan 10 for a three week visit to India

AWARDS PRIZES Etc

Bertrand Russell the British Philosopher scientist and writer awarded the 1957 Kalinga prize for the popularization of science

Dr C V Raman Indian physicist and Nobel prize winner awarded International Lenin Prize for strengthening peace between the peoples

BASIC EDUCATION IN INDIA

The programme of basic education has now been accepted as the pattern of our educational system and elementary educatiun is gradually being brought in line with it

The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools for boys and girls increased from 34 878 in 1952 53 to 47 813 in 1955-56

The number of pupils in Junior and Senior Basic Schools rose from 30 81 524 in 1952 53 to 50 60 207 in 1955 56

The Government of India appointed an Asses ment Committee in 1955 to make an on the stop survey and enquire about the development of basic education in the country The report of the Committee is under consideration of the State Governments and in so far as they are acceptable to them they are being implemented

On recommendation of the Standing Committee of Basic Education the Government set up the National Institute in 1956 to conduct research in basic education and impart advance training to inspectors administratorr and other higher personnel

in Punjab was withdrawn pending fresh negotiations for a settlement of the dispute

28 The President of India gave his consent to the Delhi Corporation Bill and the Delhi Development Bill which the Parliament passed at the recent session

Yugoslavia and Yemen established diplomatic relations for the first time with the signing of a friendship treaty and 'scientific technical cooperation' pacts in Belgrade

The new Assam Ministry headed by Mr Bimala Prasad Chaliha was sworn in at Shillong

29 Master Tara Singh said in New Delhi that he had no faith in the Union Government "I have faith only in Mr Nehru

The 8 000 ton Cruiser I N S Mysore became the new flagship of the Indian Navy at a ceremony in the high seas 200 miles off Bombay

Mr Sher Singh and Mr Sri Ram Sharma, former Ministers of Punjab who had been detained in Patiala jail in connection with the Hindi agitation were released

30 Mr Nehru declared in Shillong that the Naga demand for an independent homeland would not be tolerated at any time

The Indonesian Government was empowered by an order of the premier Dr Djuanda to conscript Dutch technicians to remain in Indonesia to help keep the nation's troubled economic system working

Mr M A Qazilbash Pakistan Industries Minister announced in the National Assembly at Dacca that Pakistan was willing to refer the canal water dispute to arbitration

Mr Carlos Garcia was sworn in as President of the Philippines at Manila

Mr Jagat Narain Punjab M.L A. released from Patiala jail.

31 President Tito of Yugoslavia called for a summit conference on international problems at which every country in the world would be represented

The Maltese Parliament passed a motion proposed by Mr Dom Mintoff the Prime Minister calling for severance of ties with Britain unless she provides alternative work for discharged dockyard workers

Dr Kwame Nkrumah (48) the Prime Minister of Ghana, married Miss Fathia Helen Kitzk (25).

President Sukarno declared at Jakarta that Indonesia had reached 'a point of no return in her struggle for West Irian

Mr David Ben Gurion Israeli Prime Minister submitted his resignation to President Ben Zvi

JANUARY

1 The Chief Minister of Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh unanimously agreed at Mahabalipuram that the 15 year target set by the Constitution for the replacement of English by Hindi as the official language of the country was "impracticable

At least 35 persons were killed and over 100 injured in a head-on collision between a speeding Janata Express and a stationery train at Mohri six miles from Ambala

Japan became a member of the Security Council just a year and 13 days after her admission to the U N

2 Mr Nehru told a group of 36 journalists from 13 countries that there could be no solution of the Kashmir issue until the U.N asked Pakistan to ' get out of Kashmir

Prof Lovell, British Scientist told newsmen in London that Russia's Sputnik I had vanished from its orbit

Reports from Caracas Venezuelan capital said the Venezuelan revolt had been crushed —only 24 hours after air force and army men had taken up arms against the 'dictator" President Marcos Jimenez

3 Dr K I Singh former Prime Minister of Nepal is reported to have been arrested in Southern Nepal

Sir Edmund Hillary reached South Pole He is the first man to get there by overland route

Prof Ram Singh Vice-President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha arrested at Bhilsa

Widespread demonstration in Madras by Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam volunteers as a protest against Mr Nehru's 'unwarranted uncharitable and insulting remarks against eminent sons of South India '

The new Federation of the Indies came into being with Lord Hailes as the first Governor General

Mr L.I Kovacs leader of an armed Hungarian counter revolutionary group executed in Budapest

4 Mr Nehru and Mr Viliam Siroky strongly commended Panchshila as the way to avoid war in New Delhi

Mr K P Srivastava general secretary of Mr K.I Singh s United Democratic Party arrested in West Nepal

5 The Prime Ministers of India and Czechoslovakia in a joint statement in New Delhi expressed their conviction that the creation of military pacts and blocs was one of the more important causes of the international tensions to-day

Mr Harold Macmillan said in London that Britain would seek a solemn pact of non aggression with Russia for the relief of tension in the world

6 Police lathi charged and tear-gased rowdy D M K. volunteers in Madras who demonstrated against Mr Nehru

The Soviet Union announced a slash of 300 000 men in its armed forces in 1958

Mr Nehru urged scientists to keep science apart from politics and the cold war and to develop the qualities of saints and sages in his address to 45th session of Indian Science Congress in Madras

Britain s Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Petu Tholnycroft resigned Dr Derick Heath coat Amory Minister of Agriculture, succeeded him

7 Sheikh Abdulla set free from Kud sub-jail

King *Suarmarit dissolved the Cambodian* National Assembly after an argrument between two Ministers had virtually paralysed the administration

Chowdhary Mohammed Ali former Prime Minister of Pakistan suggested in Dacca that the Government seal the border between East Pakistan and West Bengal.

8 President Eisenhower in his State of the Union Message to the joint session of 85th Congress called upon the American people to do the constructive work of building a genuine peace and to ensure our safety through strength

Mr Nehru welcomed the proposal for a non aggression pact between rival powers made by Mr Macmillan recently and hoped it would be possible to give effect to it

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DID YOU KNOW ?



Bees communicate by means of intricate dances Scouting bees inform the swarm of the distance and location of feed ing areas and nesting sites through dance steps Some scientists who have observed bees at length have learned to translate this language



Chinese who accepted Mao Tse-Tung s public invitation earlier this year to constru ctively criticize his regime are now being punished for 'political and ideological errors



The lichen is nature s pioneer A unique partnership of fungus and alga the composite plant produces acid that breaks stone into soil This action turns barren wasteland into a place where trees and flowers can grow

SPECIAL GENERAL KNOWLEDGE SUPPLEMENT

TO

CAREERS & COURSES

(February 1958)

CONTENTS

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

(1857 TO 1947)

Attainment of independence by India in 1947 was unique not so much in its being a peaceful phenomenon as in the character of the struggle which preceded it.

Many nations fought for their freedom and many are fighting for it to-day Such fights are usually characterised by heroism and a spirit of sacrifice and by a definite aim—the overthrow of alien power An appeal is made to the patriotic or religious sentiments of the people or to their duty to save the country from exploitation. Our first struggle for freedom which culminated in the uprising of 1857 also had these elements and however we may admire the bravery and patriotic fervour of the heroes of this first war of Indian Independence it is only the second phase of our struggle which makes it stand out as unparallelled in world history

This second phase began when Mahatma Gandhi took up the leadership of the country in 1919 His objective was not only independence for India but a happy and peaceful life for the whole humanity and since political freedom was a necessary condition of peace and happiness he advocated it as an ideal for every subject nation He aimed at the uprooting of alien rule and at eradicating social and economic evils which were a cause as well as an effect of foreign domination

Our struggle had now on a moral basis and its righteousness consisted in its reliance on truth and non violence Its leader sought to make the people fearless He advocated love even for those against whom we fought. Our objective is noble and so we must ennoble it further by adopting noble means he said. Such a fight the world had not seen before neither in the heroic deeds of the Spartans nor in the democratic fervour of the Americans This our struggle is further marked by dramatic situations which arose and in their equally dramatic solutions and by not only a feeling for the present but also a vision of the future—not only for India but for the whole world

1857 Struggle.

To trace the history of our Independence Movement we have to go back to the 23rd of June 1757 and visualise the treachery and deceit of the officials of the East India Company on the battlefield of Plassey It becomes painfully clear that the prominent Indians those days looked upon this momentous event as a revolution in the feudal sense Even the astute Baji Rao Peshwa was deluded into the belief that the British merchants were clearing the ground for a Maratha rule in India

It was given to Tipu Sultan for the first time to realise the danger of British domination But it was now the end of the 18th century and the British had consolidated their position not only in India but in other colonies also The exploitation nay the loot of Bengal had built up the industries of England and Great Britain was looking forward to a glorious nineteenth century

However the elimination of some of the Indian States by Lord Dalhousie the awakening of the people of India to the atrocities committed by the British merchants under the protecting arm of their Government and the devastating measures adopted by the East India Company and the belief of the rulers that they were firmly established in India created a situation which burst out in 1857 into a country wide revolt in which not only the Indian soldiers employed by the Company but even simple illiterate people of the countryside took an active part.

Spread Of The Revolt

Breaking out on 10th May 1857 at Meerut the fire of revolt soon spread to Delhi Kanpur Lucknow Bareilly and other parts of India—from the Indus to the Brahm

putra. Upto June 5th the Indian sepoys rose at Nasirabad in Rajputana, at Nimach in the Gwalior State at Bareilly in Rohilkhand and at Lucknow Banares and Kanpur in Oudh while the Rani of Jhansi headed the revolt in Bundelkhand

Heroic Fights

It appeared that the whole of Northern India had thrown off the alien yoke The tide began to turn before the revolution had completed one month The combined British forces marching from Ambala and Meerut defeated the potriotic army at Badli Sarai on June 8 though the real battle of Delhi was fought from September 14 to 20

The siege of the entrenchments at Kanpur began on June 6 and lasted till the 26th that of the Residency at Lucknow began on July 1 and continued till its final relief on November 25 On June 11 Neill a British General by bold and fortunate stroke secured the great fortr ss of Allahabad Havelock, another well known figure fought for Kanpur and secured it before the end of July But the real battle after Delhi was one for Lucknow The fall of Delhi on September 20 and the relieving of Lucknow on November 25 marked the end of the first phase of the revolt

The second phase began in December The revolutionaries had lost most of their strong holds but they had spread in the country side Lucknow itself was not formally captured till March 1 1858 and Bareilly till May The Talukadars in Oudh could not be subdued till the year 1858 was out Some of the toughest fights took place during this phase Jhansi was invested in March and though the fortress fell at last yet the English generals acknowledged in the Rani of Jhansi the best fighter they had yet known The Rani of Jhansi and Tantia Topi round whom the pursueres were closing had conceived the brilliant design of marching to Gwalior But the British troops though wearied advanced on Gwalior and defeated the great heroes of the war of 1858 in two battles in one of which the Rani of Jhansi met a soldier's death (June 17) Gwalior was captured on June 20 1858

Tantia Tope who had miraculously escaped continued to dodge and harass the British till April 1859 when he was captured and hanged

The war of 1857 failed to achieve its immediate objective of freeing India from the foreign yoke but it had created a nationalistic atmosphere in the country and had brought to light the fact that the Indians could not be ruled like dumb driven cattle The end of the rule of the company was a significant event nd may to some extent be attribut-d to the heroic struggle of 1857

New Forces

The memory of the terror perpetrated by the British during the 1857 war and afterwards had subsided by the end of the 19th century New nationalism was taking form because of the spread of edeuation rise of an upper middle class developments though meagre in the fields of industry and commerce ard chiefly because of the teachings of Swami Vivekanand and Swami Dayanand who held political freedom as a basic need of spiritual life The flare up came in 1905 with the partition of Bengal.

Pro-British Attitude

The sentiment which broke out in Swadeshi movement in 1905 was created in the early middle of the 19th century

The earlier institutions such as the British India Society Calcutta and the British Indian Association of Calcutta ' were meant to voice the grievances of the people and to work for their political uplift But organised political activities were resumed by 1875 The Indian Association of Calcutta was formed in that year The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona and other similar organisations came into existence in the major cities at about the same time The voice of new India began to be heard through her newspapers There were no less than 847 newspaper in India in the early eighties The Neo-Hinduism of Raja Ram Mohan Roy The first modern

man in India (Panikkar) and perhaps the first earnestmind ed investigator of the science of Comparative Religions that the world has produced. (Monier Williams) Swami Dayananda Saraswati the founder of the Arya Samaj movement and Rama Krishna Paramahansa the man God of Dakshineshwara began to be reflected in political trends.

The Indian National Congress

The first murmurings of a new life became more and more audible The Indian National Congress ushered into existence in Bombay on December 28, 1885 was the expression of a new national urge

From 1885 onwards the Congress met during Christmas week every year It attracted more and more public attention Its sessions were more and more crowded

The Congress was not a popular organisation however The leadership represented a western and liberal point of view The leaders admired Britain and everything British.

One section of Congressmen steadily lost faith in the bonafides of the Government. A spirit of opposition manifested itself Not a few felt that reforms could be secured by action and action alone. Japan s victory over Russia in the Russo-Japanese War 1904-5 stimulated the new spirit. It found a brilliant exponent in Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Swadeshi Movement

The partition of Bengal in 1905 stiffened the Cong ress opposition to the Government.

A movement to annul the partition spread all over India under Surendra Nath Banerjee Bipin Chandra Pal Atabindo Ghosh and others Novel weapons were em ployed to exert pressure upon the Government. These were the boycott of British goods adoption of 'Swadeshi (use of indigenous goods) and the spread of national education. The Congress endorsed the programme in its Session of 1906 and laid down Swaraj (self rule) as its goal This Swaraj was however nothing more than Colonial Self Government A new life was breathed into the dry bones of the Congress It spoke through Tilak, Bipin Pal Lajpat Rai the Lion of the Punjab and other 'extremist leaders. The moderate leaders like Surendra Nath Banerjee Feroze Shah Mehta and Gopal Krishna Gokhale did not see eye to eye with them The difference reached its climax in an open split between the two sections in Surat Session of the Congress in 1907 The 'moderates captured the Congress But the extre mists continued to support the Swadeshi Movement

Convinced of the futility of repression the Govern ment sought to rally the moderates' by introducing the Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909

Constitutional Struggle

The Minto-Morley Reforms antagonised the 'moderates and prepared the ground for their re-concilia tion with the extremists The straying flock came back to the fold at Lucknow in 1916 The Congress came to an understanding with the Muslim League (founded in 1906) in the same year and at the same place The Congress and the League jointly drafted a constitutional scheme on the basis of Dominion Status and separate electorates The two Home Rule Leagues founded earlier in the year—one under Mrs. Annie Besant and the other under Lokmanya Tilak joined hands to popularise the League-Congress agreement, commonly referred to as the Lucknow Pact

The Montague-Chelmsford Report on further consti tutional advancement in India was published in 1918 The Congress condemned the Report as inadequate disappointing and unsatisfactory The moderates thereupon left the Congress and organised the Indian Liberal Federation.

Non Co operation

The Rowlatt Act the Jallianwallah Bagh tragedy at Amritsar India wide [illegible] the Muslim [illegible]

the victorious Allies of the First Great War and last but not least the disappointment of Nationalist India with the too wooden too iron too inelastic and too antediluvian Government of India Act 1919 had stirred the Indian mind to its depths

Gandhiji a practical idealist that he was who had come to India in 1914 after successful peaceful campaign in South Africa saw in the Indian Muslims attitude to Turkey an opportunity of uniting Hindus and Mohammadans as would not arise in a hundred years He was not the man to miss it. Non violent fight non co-operation prescribed by him as the sole weapon in India s fight for freedom evoked a hearty response throughout the length and breadth of the land About two-third of the electorate boycotted the first general elections held under the Government of India Act 1919 Students came out of schools colleges and universities Lawyers suspended the practice Huge bonfires of England made clothes became a regular feature of the Congress movement Civil disobedience and passive resistance against the Government began to be talked of 30 000 Indians Hindus and Muslims courted imprisonment The prison lost its terror Incarceration became a badge of honour home spun home woven Khadi the livery of national service The Prince of Wales sent out to India by the British Parliament to rouse the traditional loyalty of the Indian masses was greeted every where with deserted streets and closed shopswindows At long last India ahd awakened from her age-old slumber

The Congress next took steps to organise civil disobedience and appointed Mahatma Gandhi the sole executive authority to lead the national movement An unfortunate mob-violence at Chaura Chauri near Gorakhpur in the Uttar Pradesh where an infuriated mob burned the local police station and killed 22 policemen however led to the abandonment of the idea of civil d sobedience in 1922 A rift appeared in the ranks of the Congress itself The Swarajist Party organised by Deshabandhu Chitta ranjan Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru adopted the programme of council entry to fight dyarchy (introduced by the 1919 Reforms) from within by uniform consistent and continuous obstruction The Swarajist members in the various provincial councils and Central Assembly exposed the utter hollowness of the Reforms of 1919 but they failed in their main objective of wrecking the 1919 constitution

The boycott of th all white Simon Commission in 1928 by the Hindus and Muslims alike drew the Congress and the League closer for a time But the All parties Convention towards the end of the year rejected Mr M A Jinnah s claims to speak on behalf of Muslim India Mr Jinnah thereupon joined the All India Muslim Conference and the manifesto of Muslim claims issued by the Conference early in 1929 was the basis of the notorious fourteen points formulated by Mr Jinnah later in the year

Civil Disobedience

Jawahar Lal Nehru who presided over the 1929 (Lahore) Session of the Congress hoisted the National Flag of Free India at Lahore on the Ravi Bank as the clock struck mindnight on December 31 1929

Gandhiji s historic march to Dandi which started on April 6 1930 opened a new phase of India s fight for freedom.

Viceroy Lord Irwin tried for conciliation at the instance of the White Hall By the Gandhi Irwin Pact signed on March 4 1931 The Congress agreed to suspend civil disobedience and to participate in the proceedings of the Second Round Table Conference on India in London

The First Round Table Conference on India had in the meanwhile met in London on November 30 1930

Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference as the sole Congress representative He returned empty handed Repression was again the order of the day The Congress decided on January 1 1932 to renew civil disobedience and the boycott of British goods Gandhiji was arrested

The Congress called off the Civil Disobedience Movement in May 1934 It decided later on to try the Government of India Act 1935 In the general elections of 1937, the first under the Government of India Act, 1935 the Congress captured the majority of seats in the Legislative Assemblies of seven out of eleven British India Provinces—Bombay Madras Bihar Orissa the United Provinces Central Provinces and N W F P Assam joined later

On the grounds that the British Government dragged India into World War II (1939-45) without first consulting the Indians and that it refused to declare its future policy in regard to the constitutional position of India the Congress Ministries in the Congress provinces except N W F P resigned towards the end of 1939

A left wing had developed within the Congress in the meanwhile under the leadership of Subash Chandra Bose

Quit-India Movement.

With Japan s entry into the War in December 1941 the position of Britain and her allies in the Far East and in South East Asia became very critical India s safety was threatened His Majesty's Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps in March 1942 to resolve the constitutional deadlock in India. All that he offered was Dominion Status and a Constituent Assembly after the war Gandhiji rightly characterised the Cripps offer as a Post-dated cheque

The Government arrested the Congress High Command and all Congress leaders including Gandhiji—though he had no official connection with the Congress—on August 9 1942 following the A I C C. resolution of August 8 favouring the launching of a country-wide mass struggle still the movement spread and engulfed the whole country

The 1942 revolt was crushed. But the Government was called upon to tackle another problem Subhash Chandra Bose interned in his Calcutta home had disappeared from India in 1941 He had established contacts with Germany in Europe and with Japan in Asia and set up a free Goverment of India (Azad Hind Hakumat) at Singapore

The Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauj) organised by him heroically fought its way to the North Eastern frontiers of India in 1943

Dawn of Independence

The Labour Party came to power in England in 1945 Mr (Now Lord) Attlee headed the Government He despatched a three man Cabinet Mission to India in 1945

The Mission having failed in its efforts to bring the Congress (its leaders were released in 1945) and the League together announced its plan for the solution of the Indian problem on June 16 1946 This plan envisaged (i) a Federation of the whole of India (ii) a Constitution Assembly elected on communal basis and (iii) the establishment of an interim National Government by expanding the Viceroy s Executive Council and by appointing leaders of the different political parties to the membership of the Council

Dramatic situations followed the announcement of this Plan—the Muslim League trying to out wit the Congress but ultimately the Congress was invited to form the Interim Cabinet

The Viceroy s Executive Council under Nehru s guidance worked like a cabinet and changed the whole spirit and outlook of Indian Government. But Lord Wavell brought in the Muslim League as counterpoise to Nehru and his team of Congress Leaders

The Viceroy s Council soon after the admission of the Muslim League presented the spectacle of a house divided against itself

A tense atmosphere prevailed in the country After protracted negotiations the British Government declared

on February 20 1947 its decision of transferring power to Indian hands by June 1948

Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten as the Governor General of India He was to take immediate steps for the liquidation of Britannic Majesty s Indian Empire

Lord Mountbatten assumed office on March 24 1947 The Mountbatten Plan of June 3 1947 recommended the partition of India and also of Bengal and the Punjab and the immediate grant of Dominion Status to the Indo Pakistan Sub continent The Plan was accepted by Congress and the League Power was transferred to the newly created Dominions of India and Pakistan on August 14-15 1947

As the day dawned on the 15th of August 1947 the sense of jubilation was over shadowed by the un precedented acts of bloodshed arson and rape committed in the Panjab and Bengal especially and our freedom would have been in jeopardy if the government were headed by less able men and women Besides law and order there were many more problems which the country had to face and it appeared that the battle for real freedom freedom from want and poverty had just begun We have not yet vanquished the dragons which suddenly raised their heads after our independence but these ten years of our political freedom have amply proved that we are well on our way to conquest to the attainment of peace and happiness which are the *sine qua non* of real freedom

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INDIAN CONSTITUTION SINCE 1950

The Constitution of India which establishes a Secular and Democratic Republic based on Socialist Pattern of Society has undergone some very important changes since its inauguration on 26th January 1950 But its spirit remains unchanged

Salient Features

The salient features of our Constitution which make India a unique republic in the world are —

1 Though Indian culture is essentially religious and spiritual the Constitution establishes a secular state i e it favours no religion above other religions

2 It guarantees fundamental rights to the individuals such as justice—social economic and political—liberty of thought expression belief faith and worship equality of status and of opportunity

3 It lays down the directive principles of state policy so that the state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people

4 There is only one citizenship for the whole of India

5 Indian Constitution is federal in structure with residuary powers vested in the Central Government It ensures autonomy to the states envisaging local self-government for individual villages and towns and a strong central government

6 It ensures unity and solidarity of India by not giving any state the right to secede

7 It installs a uniform administration throughout the country by means of special All India Services and a single Judiciary

8 By granting in the case of emergency special powers to the President a popularly elected constitutional head it secures against internal or external danger

9 The Constitution is flexible and elastic so that it can be amended to meet the changed circumstances in the ordinary process of law making

Amendments to the Constitution

Seven amendments have been made in the Constitution Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951

The Proviso to Act 19 was amended so as to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedoms enumerated under that article The clause (2) States that the State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression in the interests of the security of the State friendly relations with foreign States public order decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court defamation or incitement to an offence

To Article 15 sub-clause (4) was inserted stating that the State can make special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes

Two new Articles 31 A and 31 B were inserted Article 31 A provides that no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or for the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by any provisions of this Part

Constitution (Second Amendment) Act 1952, abolished the upper limit of representation and amended Art 81 sub-clause (b) to read.

'There shall be not more than one member for every 500 000 of the population

Constitution (Third Amendment) Act 1954—Powers to control certain essential goods were transferred to the concurrent list and Centre's power to control the specified essential commodities were placed on a permanent footing Entry 33 of List III in the Seventh Schedule has been amplified.

Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act 1955

It amended Article 31 which now provides for compensation for compulsory acquisition of property by the State The Article 31 A empowers the State to take over under State management for a temporary period a commercial or industrial undertaking or other property in the public interest or in order to secure the better management of the undertaking or property Temporary transference to State management is now permissible under the Constitution without payment of compensation as this does not amount to State acquisition of property

Constitution (Fifth Amendmnet) Act 1955 The Proviso to article 3 of the constitution has been amended as follows —

" Provided that no bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the area boundaries or name of any of the States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule the Bill has been referred by the President to the Legislature of that State for expressing its views thereon within such period as may be specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow and the period so speified or allowed has expired."

Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act 1956

It amends the Seventh Schedule by providing a new entry 92A in the Union List Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of interstate trade or commerce and entry 54 of the State List follows 54 Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers subject to the provisions of entry 92 A of List I In Article 286 of the Constitution the explanation in clause (i) has been omitted For clauses (2) and (3) the following clauses have been substituted

(2) Parliament may by law formulate principles for

determining when a sale or purchase of goods takes place in any of the ways mentioned in clause (1)

(3) Any law of a State in so far as it imposes or authorises the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in inter State trade or commerce be subject to such restrictions and conditions in regard to the system or levy rates and other incidents of the tax as Parliament may by law specify

Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956 It came into force on Nov 1 1956 on which date India was organised according to this Act into 14 states and six territories

It gives effect to the States Reorganisation Act and increases the number of members of the House of the People from 500 to 520 and adds a new Article 170 which provides that the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than five hundred and not less than sixty members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State The ratio of population to members to be elected is also abolished

The total number of members of a State Legislative Council shall not exceed one third of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of the State

High Court Judges are permitted to practise after retirement before the Supreme Court and the other High Courts (except the one in which they held the judicial post)

Same person may be appointed as Governor for more States

REORGANISED INDIA

STATES

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area 1 05 963 sq miles
Population 3 12 60 133
Principal Language Telugu
Capital Hyderabad
Governor Bhimsen Sachar
Chief Minister N Sanjiva Reddi
Chief Justice K Subba Rao

ASSAM

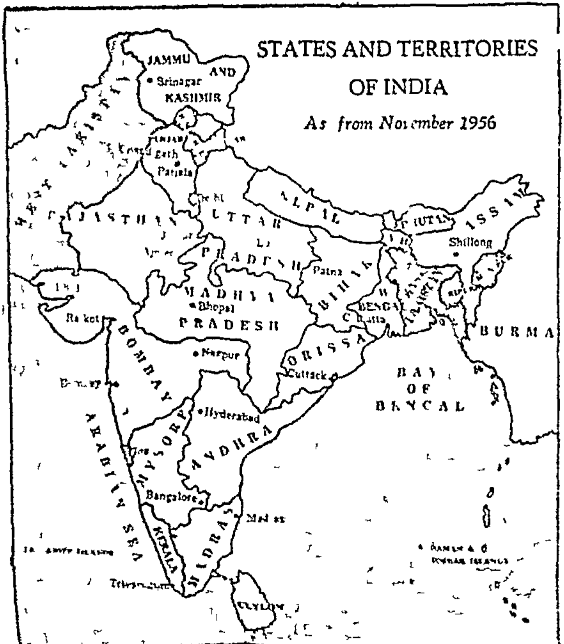
Area 50 043 sq miles (excluding NEFA)
Population 90 43 707
Principal Language Assamese and Bengali
Capital Shillong
Governor Saiyid Fazl Ali
Chief Minister Bimal Prasad Chaliha
Chief Justice Sarjoo Prasad

BIHAR

Area 67 164 sq miles
Population 3 87 84 172
Principal Language Hindi
Capital Patna
Governor Dr Zakir Hussain
Chief Minister Sri Krishna Sinha
Chief Justice V Ramaswami

BOMBAY

Area 1 90 919 sq miles
Population 4 82 65 221
Principal Languages Marathi and Gujarati
Capital Bombay



The new structure of the Indian Union as from 1st November 1956 when the States Reorganization Act came into force. Under this Act India was divided into 14 States and 6 Union Territories (now another Naga Hills Tuesang Area has been added). The map shows the boundaries of the New States and the location of their capitals. From the map can be judged the size of each State and its relation to the bordering States.

Governor Sri Sri Prakasa.
Chief Minister Y V Chavan
Chief Justice M. C Chagla

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area 85 861 sq miles
Population 40 21 615 (1941) (Estimated 44 1 lakhs in 1951)
Principal Languages Kashmiri Dogri Urdu
Capital Srinagar Jammu
Sadr i Riyasat Yuvaraj Karan Singh
Prime Minister Ghulam Mohammad Bhakshi.
Chief Justice J N Wazir

KERALA

Area 15 035 sq miles
Population 1 35 49 118
Principal Language Malayalam.
Capital Trivandrum
Governor B Ramakrishna Rao
Chief Minister E.M S Nambudripad
Chief Justice K. T Koshi

MADHYA PRADESH

Area 1 71 201 sq miles
Population 2 60 71 637
Principal Language Hindi
Capital Bhopal
Governor H V Pataskar
Chief Minister K. N Katju
Chief Justice M Hidayatullah

MADRAS

Area 50 110 sq miles
Population 2 99 74 936
Principal Language Tamil
Capital Madras
Governor Bishnu Ram Mehdi
Chief Minister K Kamraj Nadar
Chief Justice P V Rajamannar

MYSORE

Area 74 326 sq miles
Population 1 94 01 193
Principal Language Kannada
Capital Bangalore
Governor His Highness Ja ya Chamaraja Wadiyar
Chief Minister Nijalingappa
Chief Justice S R Das Gupta.

ORISSA

Area 60 136 sq miles
Population 1 46 45 946
Principal Language Oriya
Capital Bhubaneswar
Governor Sukhtankar
Chief Minister Hare Krishna Mehtab.
Chief Justice R L Narasimham

PUNJAB

Area 47 456 sq miles
Population 1 61 34 890
Principal Languages Punjabi and Hindi
Capital Chandigarh
Governor C. P N Singh
Chief Minister Partap Singh Kairon
Chief Justice A N Bhandari

RAJASTHAN

Area 1 32 077 sq miles
Population 1 59 80 774
Principal Languages Rajasthani and Hindi.
Capital Jaipur
Governor Gurmukh N hal Singh
Chief Minister Mohan Lal Sukhadia
Chief Justice K N Wanchoo

UTTER PRADESH

Area 1 13 409 sq miles
Population 6 32 15 742
Principal Language Hindi

Capital Lucknow
Governor V V Giri
Chief Minister Sampurnanand
Chief Justice O H Mootham.

WEST BENGAL

Area 34 945 sq miles
Population 2 63 01 992
Principal Language Bengali
Capital Calcutta
Governor Smt. Padmaja Naidu
Chief Minister B C Roy
Chief Justice P B Chakravarti

TERRITORIES

DELHI

Area : 578 sq miles.
Population 17 44 072
Principal Languages Hindi Urdu and Punjabi
Capital Delhi
Chief Commissioner A. D Pandit.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area 10 904 sq miles.
Population 11 09 466
Principal Languages Hindi and Pahari
Capital Simla.
Lieut Governor Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri

MANIPUR

Area 8 628 sq miles
Population 5 77 635
Principal Language Manipuri
Capital Imphal.
Chief Commissioner P C Mathews

TRIPURA

Area 4 032 sq miles
Population 6 39 029
Principal Languages Bengali and Tripuri
Capital Agartala
Chief Commissioner K P Bhargava

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area 3 215 sq miles
Population 30 971
Capital Port Blair
Chief Commissioner T G N Ayyar

LACCADIVE MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area 10 sq miles
Population 21 035
Headquarters Kozhikode
Administrator S Moni

NAGA HILLS TUENSANG AREA

Area 6 236 sq miles
Population 3 50 000
Headquarters Tuensang.
Commissioner P N Luthra

UNION GOVERNMENT

President	Rajendra Prasad
Vice President	S Radhakrishnan

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Members of the Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1 Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy
2 Abul Kalam Azad	Education and Scientific Research
3 Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs
4 Morarji Ranchhodji Desai	Commerce and Industry
5 Jagjivan Ram.	Railways.
6 Gulzarilal Nanda.	Labour and Employment Planning
7 T T Krishnamachari	Finance
8 Lal Bahadur Shastri	Transport and Communication
9 Swaran Singh	Steel Mines and Fuel.
10 Kysambally Chengalaraya Reddy	Works Housing and Supply
11 Ajit Prasad Jain.	Food and Agriculture.
12 Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon	Defence.
13 Sadashiv Kanoji Patil	Irrigation and Power

MINISTERS OF STATE

14 Satya Narayan Sinha.	Parliamentary Affairs
15 Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar	Information and Broad casting
16 Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar	Health
17 Panjabarao S Deshmukh.	Co-operation
18 Keshava Deva Malaviya	Mines and Oil
19 Mehr Chand Khanna.	Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs
20 Nityanand Kanungo	Commerce
21 Raj Bahadur	Transport and Communi cations
22. Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs
23 Manharlal Manusukhlal Shah	Industry
24 Surendra Kumar Dey	Community Development
25 Ashok Kumar Sen	Law
26 Kalu Lal Shrimali	Education and Scientific Research
27 Humayun Kabir	Transport and Communi-cations

Deputy Ministers

28 Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence
29 Abid Ali	Labour
30 Anil Kumar Chanda	Works, Housing and Supply
31 Mothakapalli Venkataraman gowde Krishnappa	Food
32 Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Irrigation and Power
33 Satish Chandra	Commerce and Industry
34 Shyam Nandan Mishra	Planning
35 Bali Ram Bhagat	Finance
36 Mono Mohan Das	Education and Scientific Research
37 Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways.
38 Smt Lakshmi N Menon	External Affairs
39 Smt Violet Alva	Home Affairs
40 Ramchandra Marthanda Hajarnavis	Law

No.	Place	Name	Designation
11	Surinam (Dutch Guina)	Dr. N D Rajkumar	Consul General
12	Helsinki	Mr Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General of India
13	Vietnam (North)	Shri M P Mathur I F.S	Consul General
14	Hamburg	Shri S V Patel I.F.S	Consul General

VII. CONSULATES

No.	Place	Name	Designation
1	Basra	Dr Puran Singh	Consul (Honorary)
2	Muscat	Shri Mangharam Bhawandas	Consul
3	Berlin	Shri A R Sethi	Consul
4	Medan	Shri Mehar Singh	Consul
5	Kobe	Shri A N Subrahmanyan	Consul
6	Khorramshahr	Shri R.S Hussain	Consul
7	Sourabaya	Shri P L Bhalla	Consul

VIII VICE CONSULATES

No.	Place	Name	Designation
1	Jalalabad (Afghanistan)	Shri D Sareen	Vice-Consul for India
2	Kandahar (Afghanistan)	Shri A K Bakshi	Vice-Consul for India
3	Mandalay (Burma)	Shri K.L.S Pandit	Vice Consul for India
4	Zahidan	Shri S D Kapoor	Vice Consul for India
5	Antwerp	Shri H S Gopal Rao	Vice Consul

IX. AGENCIES

No.	Place	Name	Designation
1	Gyantse	Shri Mingyur Tempo	Indian Trade Agent
2.	Gartok	Shri Lakshman Singh Jangpangi	
3	Yatung	Shri K C Johorey I F.A S	"

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

Name	*Designation*	*Country*
Count Stanislas Ostrorog	Ambassador	France
Mr P K Ponomarenko	Ambassador	U.S.S R
Mr Moshtegy Kezemi		Iran
His Highness Ras Haile Selassie Imru		Ethiopia
Count Geoffroy d Aspremont Lynden	"	Belgium
Mr Bogdan Crnobrnja	"	Yugoslavia
Mr Peter Richard Heydon	High Commissioner	Australia
Mr Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	Japan
Rt Hon'ble Malcolm John MacDonald	High Commissioner	U K
Dr Mostafa Kamal	Ambassador	Egypt
Lt. General Daman Shamsheer Jung Bahadur Rana	Ambassador	Nepal
Dr Paolo Cortese		Italy
Mr Mohammad Salim Al Radi	,	Iraq
Mr Pan Tzu-li		China
Mian Ziaud Din	High Commissioner	Pakistan
Mr H A Helb	Ambassador	Netherlands
Ing Jiri Nosek		Czechoslovakia
Dr Jose Cochrane De Alencar		Brazil
Syed Rahmatalla Abdulla	"	Sudan
U Than Aung		Burma

(Continued Next Month)

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tongue is a dialect of Hindi will have the clock set in their favour, and for the South it will be a setting back of the clock by a hundred years" The argument of Rajaji boils down to this The Southerners have to read their own mother tongue (state language) as well as Hindi while the Northern people have the advantage to read only Hindi which is also their mother tongue This is an argument based on advantage and convenience of an individual and have nothing to do with the language itself Rajaji should not forget that Hindi was adopted as a national language because it was the language of majority of the Indians In adopting a national language, the convenience of majority is always kept in view and the minority have to learn that language Even in Britain, English is the official language though there are large Welsh and Scotch minorities having their own languages In Russia, every federating State has its own language but Russian is the official language Even in China with a population of over sixty crores and many varieties of dialects the Chinese spoken and understood near Peking is the official language

Mr Frank Anthony leader of the Anglo Indian Community has taken a somewhat similar line of argument as that of Rajaji against Hindi Addressing the annual general meeting of the All India Anglo-Indian Association in Delhi on October 27 1957, Mr Anthony said English is as much an Indian language as any of the other languages of India since it is the mother tongue of a recognised Indian community English is the last remaining bond of emotional integration in the country as it is the only means of communion of ideas between leaders of the country Whatever emotional reasons Mr Anthony had for retention of English are not to be argued about by anybody but when he went on to smudge Hindi it becomes clear that the hatred of Hindi rather than the love of English was uppermost in his mind Mr Anthony added Far from being a symbol of unity the new Hindi has become increasingly a symbol of disunity of the new language imperialism and also a symbol of the suppression of the regional and minority languages 'The imposition of Hindi will not only give a gratuitously unfair advantage to Hindi speaking students but would virtually cripple the chances of non Hindi-speaking students in the matter of employment opportunities. In judicial field the imposition of Hindi would lead not only to chaos but to the position of Hindi would relegate non-Hindi-speaking people to the position of inferior citizens.

Imaginary suspicions and fears are no arguments against Hindi and nobody will be convinced in favour of English by such paltry and trivial statements Of course there are eminent educationists and statesmen who have put forth genuine arguments for retention of English for some time to come" until Hindi attains the high standard of a universal language

Speaking at the Surat Rotary Club on September 27 1957 Sri K M Munshi former Governor of Uttar Pardesh said English should not be neglected or discarded as long as an alternate language has not been developed to its level of accuracy and precision so as to assume the place of English all over the country The neglect of English has led to the lowering of the standard of education.. The removal of English in a hurry is leading to parochialism and linguism. ..To neglect English, before Hindi is developed is to invite disaster and encourage an atmosphere that helped Allauddin Khilji to conquer the country"

Addressing the sixth annual convocation of the Gujerat University at Ahmadabad on October 5, 1957, Sri K.M Munshi said: English language has been the medium of expression and exchange of ideas between the people of different regions and states in the last 150 years It will be rash to conclude that Hindi can replace English in such a short time as is believed. The national language has to be evolved and enriched so that its adoption by non Hindi population will not create a problem Hindi should be made a perfectly expressive medium able to meet the needs of the people in all parts of the country before it is put in use as the national language"

Mr C.P.N Singh Punjab Governor said on October 5 1957, at Sanawar : "English as a language has plenty to teach us and we shall be spiting our own face if we turn our back on it

Mr C.D Deshmukh Chairman of the University Grants Commission said at Sholapur on January 10 1958 We should not make undue haste in prescribing regional language as medium of instruction as there is no regional language which has developed to the extent to replace English All the same English cannot continue as medium of instruction for an indefinite time and we shall

have to make a beginning in course of time by using regional language He added that even though a regional language was introduced as medium of instruction students would be well advised to learn English as an optional subject for its store of knowledge

Advancing various reasons why English a foreign language should be given the recognition as India s *lingua franca* Gen Cariappa former C-in C of India, said in a statement issued in New Delhi 'English is being spoken by more and more people throughout the country Some of the finest literature in the world and thousands of books on science in all its aspects and ages including books on atomic and nuclear subjects are mostly written in English We have been studying and do study these books and I hope will continue to do so in this language for the good of India and the world

The arguments for the retention of English as a national language are mostly based on its value and richness as a medium for international commerce and its vast vocabulary of scientific and technical terms But English is not the only language for the advancement of science Russia and Germany are the two countries most advanced in science and both have their own national languages Given sufficient time to develop Hindi can also attain the same standard as Russian German or French languages

English has taken centuries to develop and attain its modern standard It has borrowed words from every language of the world. Wherever Englishmen went they borrowed words from the language of the people of that part of the world There are more than a thousand Indian words which are properly anglicized English has also profusely borrowed from European languages Hindi can also borrow words from other languages and enrich its vocabulary No language can prosper which is conservative and narrow bound Hindi will have to adopt scientific and technical terms from other languages to be useful and able to replace English

English is not the mother tongue of any part of India It has to be learned in schools Compared to this Hindi is the mother tongue of 42 per cent of Indian population Why should one grudge a natural advantage to a considerable part of our population ? When the non Hindi people would shed their illusory fear of domination by Hindi speaking people and try to learn Hindi which is an Indian language as well as our national language, they will find it more convenient and easy to learn Even Rajaji the great exponent of English as our national language, is not against learning of Hindi Writing in the Hindustan Times of January 3 1958 Rajaji said If anyone advises the people of the South not to learn Hindi he s doing a great dis service to them I have made it clear and do so again, that I want all boys to learn Hindi We ought to learn the languages that will help us in increasing measure our trade and our intercourse with our neighbours Hindi people are our biggest neighbours and it will pay to learn Hindi I insisted on this 40 years ago and ever since and I insist on it now as much as ever before There is another baseless fear prevalent among educated people that when Hindi will be finally adopted as official language in 1965 as stipulated by our constitution English shall no more be taught in schools This is not the case English will continue to be taught in schools and every body will be free to learn it as a second language, Speaking at the 63rd session of the All India Natonal Congress at Pragjyotishpur Mr Nehru also emphasized the need for English to continue He further said that any kind of change over from English to Hindi should be gradual and flexible Mr Nehru added I am partial to English I want the study of English not only to continue in India but want it to become more widespread in the country But I cannot conceive of anybody saying that English is a national language of India It is beyond my comprehension To say that English is a national language is against the truth It is a matter for consideration how long we use English or that for practical reasons let us use both English and Hindi Explaining further the position of English in future Mr Nehru said English may be used as long as it is convenient to use it We have profited by learning English in many ways I admit that English has been a link between the different parts of India in the past I don t deny the utility of English Nevertheless the fact remains that the coming of English has meant much difference—it has separated English knowing people from the non English knowing people This has led to a new class—the English knowing class However much we want to spread English in India—because we want to keep in touch with the outside world—we cannot get that intimate feeling which we have out of our languages—Hindi Tamil or Panjabi These have the same cultural background linguistically the same metaphores, the same similes hundreds of

things are common. I foresee a period—an overlapping period when Hindi may be used and English is also used and in any event at any time the use of English or any Indian language cannot be tabooed." Mr. Nehru summed up: "English is bound to be used for a considerable time. After that it will be in alternative use (with Hindi) and after that too so far as I am concerned it will be allowed to be used."

Not only Mr. Nehru struck a cautious note against the haste in changing over from English to Hindi but earlier the report of the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission and headed by Pandit H. N. Kunzru laid special emphasis on the need for avoidance of undue haste in changing over the medium of instruction from English to the various Indian languages in the universities. The Committee recommended that the medium of instruction at the University level should be changed from English to any Indian language only after careful preparation. Even after the change over is made the committee said that English should be studied by all university students and that there should be special emphasis on proficiency in English for those students who wish to pursue higher studies in the universities.

At the conference of India's Education Ministers held in Delhi in September 1956 Maulana Azad said that the change-over from English to Hindi should not be sudden. It was a challenge of the times that English should be kept a compulsory subject. English should also be kept as the medium of instruction in the universities for some time more. A sudden change in the medium would be ruinous to educational standards.

Inaugurating the all India Urdu Conference in Delhi on February 15, 1958, Pandit Nehru declared that English could never take the place of the national language of India. He said he was all for study of English as a vehicle of international importance but the proposition that it should become the national language could never even escape his lips.

Nothing could be more humiliating than to make English which is spoken only by one per cent of the people our national language. It is further degrading to our national pride to retain English as a medium of instruction for an indefinite time. Retention of English will only perpetuate the plutocracy of the English knowing people in India and hinder the emotional integration and national progress of the country. English, a language which is understood by one percent of the people and by not more than six percent of the literate population, cannot serve as the official language of the country.

English can never claim the place of Hindi. The very fact that it represents a culture other than Indian speaks volumes against its adoption as our national language. Change over to Hindi as official language sooner or later is inevitable as Hindi is the most suitable Indian language for this purpose. It is not only necessary but also inevitable that some day an Indian language will have to take the place of English. It has to be Hindi not because it should be but because no other language is *more suitable*. Hindi having a large number of words common to all Indian languages and particularly having a common system of syntax and idiom can be learnt by an Indian much more easily than English. The study of any language other than one's own can hardly be easy. There is every reason to believe that the people of non Hindi states will find it easier to learn Hindi rather than English. When once it has been decided to have Hindi as our national and official language let us take pride in it, learn it, enrich it and make its standard so high that it may take the position of one of the world wide languages.

READING FOR THINKING

By J. HARLAN SHORES
University of Illinois

THERE is no reading without thinking Perhaps all of us have at one time or another read a few pages and suddenly realised that we knew nothing that was there We recognised all the words but our minds were with something else This waste of time is not reading This is not the skill that all parents and educators want for children Reading involves understanding interpretation and evaluation and these are thought processes

So one can think without reading but one cannot read without thinking Or to put it another way reading and thinking are inseparable when the printed word is involved in the thinking

Speed and Comprehension

Probably only those who have worked with it closely for a long time even begin to realise how extremely complicated the reading process is It includes all the skills and abilities involved in thinking as well as those related to the learning and use of printed symbols Consider for a moment just a few of the factors that may help to determine how rapidly you read and how well you comprehend Some of these are directly related to the physical characteristics of the material size of type type style blackness and sharpness of print, quality and tone of paper size of page organisation on the page amount of white space kind of illustration placement of illustration on the page, relations of illustration to text headings and subheadings and overall organisation and design

Other factors that may affect speed and comprehension are related to less tangible aspects of the material the clarity of the writing the field of knowledge from which the writing is drawn the complexity of the ideas being developed the author s style and choice of words the kind of writing (poetry narrative description etc) the rapidity with which ideas follow one another and the extent to which ideas are fully developed

Still other factors that determine reading speed and comprehension are directly related to the reader his personality and his environment while reading how he feels (whether he is sleepy alert healthy ill calm nervous relaxed, tense etc.), what he has on his mind his emotional stability his vision whether he likes to read his mental abilities his reading skills his ideals his biases his prejudices his freedom from distractions All these and many more he brings to his reading job and each may help to determine how he reads

But most important of all to both reading comprehension and speed are those factors that relate the reader to the material he is reading the background of experience he has for this material his purpose for reading it, his interest in this field and especially in the part of it about which he is reading his mental set with respect to this job and to this material his familiarity with the peculiarities of style and phraseology of this author and this field whether these new concepts are compatible with or contrary to those he already holds in this field

It is impossible to say which one of these or the many other factors that may affect a person s reading is most crucial in reading for thinking For any one person nearly any one of them could play a major role A child who can t see well enough to distinguish the word forms can t read The emotionally upset child may not be able to read or think until his emotionality is more stable The person with strong prejudices may not even be able to understand an opposing argument A person with no background for his reading is imagining meanings The reader with no purpose in mind collects trash and jewels alike and often doesn t know one from the other

While all these factors must be recognised as real determinants in the reading process and none can be overlooked as clues in the improvement of reading and thinking a few must be singled out for special attention not because they are more important in the reading development of any one child but because they are more central to the thought processes of reading for all children and adults

What one gets from reading depends heavily upon what he brings to it Without adequate experience background for a passage adequate comprehension is impossible Perhaps this is easiest seen in its extreme If the reader has no meanings in his experience for words he sees there can be no understanding no interpr tation no evaluation In fact there can be no thinking about these words except

perhaps vague wondering of what it is all about

A most important part of reading and thinking about that which is read must depend then on earlier experiences And the amount and kind of comprehension including of course the amount and kind of thought is very dependant upon this earlier experience It would be a grievous error to think experience limiting comprehension in an all or none manner On the contrary, it is a continuum in a web of partial understanding, partial conceptions and partial abilities to see and use the concepts developed in the passage

Meaning

A high school boy was asked to develop the meaning of the often quoted lines from Scott s *Lady of the Lake* Th stag at eve had drunk his fill Where danced the moon on Monan s rill To him the meaning was fairly clear "A fellow without a date had drunk all he could hold at a tavern called Monan s And the moon was shining on the tavern or may be it meant they were selling moonshine there This meaning undoubtedly is not Scott s and is different from th picture you or I might bring to these words But it is unfair to say that he has not comprehend d Have you and I understood these lines when we have different mental p ctures after reading them? Have the other students understood Scott s passage when one thinks of a rill as a hill and another as a valley on the moon? Has a child no comprehension of the roundness of the earth when he thinks of it as round and flat like a coin? Is the boy who put Scott s stag in the tavern any farther off than the boy who has never left the plains when he reads about the Alps? Or the boy from the tropics when he reads about snow? Or I when I read about protons and neutrons?

The point of course is that words are symbols to stand for something and what they bring forth depends on the experience of the person doing the reading If we want these symbols to have exact meanings as they can with precise definition then we must build exact experiences behind them The time to learn what [illegible] means is not while reading the word but while learning about it And in this instance the meaning is probably easier developed by demonstration observation and experiment

A [illegible] programme of learnings at home and at school and a good reading programme are not different things They are two sides of [illegible] When [illegible]

of a chemistry lab in the basement or a few seeds in a flat box or an active science programme, at school the rich backgrounds of meanings are being developed that must be there if the reading of science is to provide the understandings int rpretations and evaluations that make reading a thinking process.

Purpose

While the reader s experience background provides a basis for comprehension and thought the reader s purpose sets the conditions for doing the job efficiently How fast does a good reader read? What does the good reader comprehend? How does the good reader think while reading? These questions don t have good answers because they are foolish questions When such questions are asked the reading process is not understood, for the extremely vital role of the reader s purpose has been forgotten

Would we ask a carpenter how fast he can build? Or what he keeps in mind while building? He would think we had lost our minds. What is he building? What are the specifications? For whom is he building? To what use is the building to be put? If we answer these questions he can answer the first ones

So it is with reading If the reader knows that he is reading, and for what purpose he is reading he can then tell us how rapidly he can do the job what he plans to get from it and how he intends to do it.

A good reader may cover material at a thousand words a minute and do an excellent job if all he wants is a general idea of what the passage is about He may cover the same material at fewer than a hundred words a minute and also do an excellent job if he now wants to recall all the ideas of the proper sequence and relate them to another [illegible] that he has in mind from another book. He is using different reading skills during these two readings and he is using them efficiently in both instances The difference of course is in the job he set for himself It is a difference in his purpose for reading

The reader who can read only to recall facts is as handicapped as the builder who can build only tool sheds Neither of them has the skill in command to be able to vary their techniques to the requirements of the task the inexperienced workman has only a few tools and a few skills in the use of these He spoils his product by using these few tools and skills where others are required The inexperienced reader whether he is a child learning to read or an adult learning to read well bungles

the job in much the same manner and for much the same reasons He lacks skills and he often uses those he has for inappropriate purposes

Examples of inefficient reading related either to unclear definition of purpose or to inability to use the skills that fit purposes are almost too common to single out There is the student who can't understand why he did poorly on the test when he read the material seven times There is the person who reads a novel as if it were a textbook He has memorised all the insignificant facts surrounding the story and now complains that he hasn t time to read as many novels as he would like And there is the person who pages through a book looking for a fact without trying the index or table of contents

Practice

To improve the efficiency of skills whether they be in reading drawing computing carpentering cooking golfing fishing or something else requires practice Fortunately, much of this practice both in school and out can be had while doing the job And fortunately too those jobs where inefficiency steals the most time and effort are those that we find ourselves doing more frequently These then get the most on the job practice In addition, of course deliberate practice sessions can be scheduled

At this point it cannot be overemphasised that just any kind of practice won t do Wide reading is no panacea for reading inefficiency The practice must be directed toward the inability Practice materials must be carefully chosen to develop the skills needed to read for a particular purpose If a reader is fairly efficient in scanning a passage for a pertinent fact but has great difficulty reading a passage to select the central and subordinate ideas there is no great need for him to practice scanning for a fact but there is real need for practice in reading to select the central and subordinate ideas

Home remedies without a complete and professional diagnosis are probably as ineffectual or even dangerous to educational growth as are such remedies to physical health And this probably is especially true in as complicated an educational area as that of the improvement of reading and thinking For even though an attempt was made here to indicate something of the complexity of these processes space permitted only a very partial coverage

Learning to Think

the reading process Learning to think surely is as much a part of reading and thinking as is learning to read Yet with these dangers of oversimplification clearly in mind a few things to keep in mind in order to improve reading and thinking might be as generally good as a warning to get plenty of sleep eat nourishing food and drive safely If these few simple guides to better reading are of any value they are probably as applicable to the teaching of reading beyond the primary grades as they are to the improvement of adult reading habits

1 Probably the first question the good reader answers for himself is What am I reading for? What do I want from this material? This sets the task and enables efficiency if his knowledge and skills are equal to it

2 Once he is into the material he should be sure that he is understanding well enough to satisfy his reason for reading If he is reading for fun the only test is whether he is enjoying himself But if it is a work type job the concepts needed for the job must be understood This judgement may send him to easier material or to related background materials It may even require some first hand experience to make the material meaningful But whatever it takes there is no substitute for enough background knowledge to give meaning to the verbal symbols

3 While he is reading the good reader is always partially aware of his reading skills He is enough aware of them so that he recognises at once when the skills he is using aren t the most efficient ones he might use He then shifts them with changes in the material or with changes in his needs

4 As he plans to improve his reading he probably would gain more by turning his attention first not to himself and his reading abilities but to the reading jobs required of him Why do I read? For what purposes do I read? Or in the classroom—For what purposes do the children in my room read? For which of these purposes is practice needed?

5 Once he has located the kinds of reading where he needs practice, he might ask whether there is any reading of this kind that he needs to do or wants to do If he can accomplish a real job while practising so much the better In any instance the content learnings which in this practice are of secondary importance to skill development should be worthwhile in themselves

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A most important part of reading and thinking about that which is read must depend then on earlier experiences And the amount and kind of comprehension including of course the amount and kind of thought is very dependant upon this earlier experience It would be a grievous error to think experience limiting comprehension in an all or none manner On the contrary, it is a continuum in a web of partial understanding, partial conceptions and partial abilities to see and use the concepts developed in the passage

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1 Probably the first question the good reader answers for himself is What am I reading for ? What do I want from this material ? This sets the task and enables efficiency if his knowledge and skills are equal to it

2 Once he is into the material he should be sure that he is understanding well enough to satisfy his reason for reading If he is reading for fun, the only test is whether he is enjoying himself But if it is a work type job the concepts needed for the job must be understood This judgement may send him to easier material or to related background materials It may even require some first hand experience to make the material meaningful But whatever it takes there is no substitute for enough background knowledge to give meaning to the verbal symbols

3 While he is reading the good reader is always partially aware of his reading skills He is enough aware of them so that he recognises at once when the skills he is using aren t the most efficient ones he might use He then shifts them with changes in the material or with changes in his needs

4 As he plans to improve his reading he probably would gain more by turning his attention first not to himself and his reading abilities but to the reading jobs required of him Why do I read ? For what purposes do I read ? Or in the classroom—For what purposes do the children in my room read ? For which of these purposes is practice needed ?

5 Once he has located the kinds of reading where he needs practice he might ask whether there is any reading of this kind that he needs to do or wants to do If he can accomplish a real job while practising so much the better In any instance the content learnings which in this practice are of secondary importance to skill development should be worthwhile in themselves

THE TWO VISIONS

By BERTRAND RUSSELL

Bertrand Arthur William third Earl Russell 86 next May, iconoclastic descendant of the landed aristocracy and political ruling class of Victorian England is one of the original thinkers of our age Famous first as a mathematician he was imprisoned and deprived of his Cambridge Fellowship for conscientious objection in the First World War, and personally impoverished by giving away—from Socialist principles—most of his inheritance His 'The Theory and Practice of Bolshevism' published in 1920 when Communism had ruled Russia for barely three years was republished unaltered in 1949 as a powerful indictment of Stalin's dictatorship Lord Russell delivered the first Reith Lectures the latest of which (by George Kennan) he discusses in the accompanying article He was the Nobel Prize winner for Literature in 1950

EVER since the atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima it has been evident that the world was moving into a new era of unprecedented peril The peril was obvious but the methods of dealing with it were such as to offend old and deep-seated prejudices Down to the present day mankind as though made mad by envious gods has continued to travel along the road towards ultimate disaster When sane policies have been suggested, one side or the other has rejected them

While America had a monopoly of nuclear weapons the United States Government proposed the Baruch Plan, an admirable and generous scheme which could have led to general security But, at that time the Soviet Government smarting under inferiority in this field felt that there would be a loss of face in adopting an American scheme Now while Russia has a (probably temporary) advantage, American *amour propre* has become an obstacle to international conciliation

Common Danger

The habit of thinking in terms of national advantage is so ingrained everywhere that schemes for lessening the tension are examined not by their suitability to this end, but by the incidental advantages that they may confer upon the Communist States or upon the West It seems to be beyond the power of statesmen to grasp that the danger is not to this or that nation but to the human race as a whole—Communist anti Communist and uncommitted nations in equal measure

It is obvious to every thinking person that the only long term solution is an international Government with a monopoly of the major weapons of war But at the moment matters [illegible] thing must be done, and done quickly if the human race is to have any security of survival during the next twenty years

There are hopeful signs which make it irrational to think that such palliatives [illegible] be adopted I think all friends of sanity [illegible] heartened by Mr George Kennan's Reith Lectures expressing as they did, not the v[illegible] of a theoretical pacifist or of any kind [illegible] crank but of a sensible man with a w[illegible] experience of affairs and an extens[illegible] knowledge of history I think, also—thou[illegible] here many people in the West will not ag[illegible] with me—that recent statements by M[illegible] Bulganin and Mr Khruschev together wit[illegible] the Resolutions of the Supreme Soviet show willingness to negotiate on a basis which [illegible] would be possible for the West to accept I d[illegible] not mean that their proposals as they stand are adequate What I do mean is that, [illegible] they were faced by Western proposals no more biased in favour of the West than the Russian proposals are in favour of their *bloc*, the gap between the two groups of proposals would not be insuperable and amicable discussion could lead to a compromise acceptable to both parties

Governmental Folly

It is customary in the West to reject al[illegible] Russian proposals as insincere and no[illegible] worthy of detailed examination There is o[illegible] course a risk in regarding them as sincere But what is the nature of this risk? The ris[illegible] is often thought to be that of Communist victory when in fact it is only that we ma[illegible] suffer some diplomatic setbacks which a mor[illegible] implacable attitude might have avoided I[illegible] this risk comparable to that of continue[illegible] enmity between the Communist States and the [illegible]

stumble into world war inadvertently ? It seems to me that statesmen have shown themselves during the past twelve years totally incapable of judging which of two risks is the greater when one or the other must be incurred This folly has been shown by he Governments both of the Communist States and of the West sometimes more by the one and sometimes more by the other

If the deadlock is to be resolved both sides will have to realize that their common interests, especially the survival of their citizens far out weigh the interests in which they compete and I should wish to see a Summit Meeting on this new basis It is clear that neither side can achieve world dominion and that continued hostility can lead to nothing but common disaster It is not useful even if it were true to say that the other side (whichever that may be) stands for something evil and that it is our duty as crusaders to combat it by force of arms if necessary

Essential Steps

When I say this I do not mean that we should abandon our convictions or cease to advocate them by such methods as we should use in home politics Most of us at home favour either the Conservative or the Labour Party but we do not favour the use of nuclear bombs to give the victory to the party which we prefer The deadliness of modern weapons has made it imperative to conduct the controversy between Communists and anti Communists by the methods of peaceful propaganda and not as hitherto by threats of vast destruction.

What then are the immediate measures that could produce a *detente* during which a more lasting improvement could be sought ?

The first step must be to stop the rapidly increasing danger of H bomb devastation While America and Russia alone possessed these weapons, it was much more possible to hope for an agreement limiting or abolishing their use than it will be when practically every sovereign State is able to threaten mankind with extinction and to use the threat for purposes of blackmail But if present trends continue we shall have reached this condition within a few years

The British for what I cannot but regard as frivolous reasons o national prestige have embarked upon the manufacture of these evil things So long as they persist in this policy, they cannot effectively oppose similar measures by other countvries and when the adoption of such measures has become general it will be far more difficult than it is at present to control the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons by all and sundry

I should wish to see British policy in this respect reversed—if possible by a general agreement but if that should prove impossible then unilaterally It would then be possible for our Government to oppose the spread of nuclear weapons to countries which do not at present possess them

No Deterrent

It is an almost unimaginable folly to suppose that by manufacturing H bombs we increase the security of our country We do in fact the exact opposite both because we encourage however reluctantly the manufacture of these weapons in countries which may be hostile to us and because we make ourselves a target in the event of war breaking out The argument that our bombs would act as a deterrent is not one which will bear examination America and Russia already offer a complete deterrent except to lunatics but unfortunately history and even very recent history shows that power may easily be in the hands of lunatics And apart from deliberate acts of Governments there is always the danger of an "incident which is misinterpreted under the influence of excitement and leads within an hour or two to a universal holocaust

I do not think that any Government has adequately assessed the risk At the present moment the Soviet Government seems more anxious to diminish the risk than do the Governments of Britain and the United States But even the Soviet Government in its most conciliatory moments seems to be still the victim of make believe Mr Khruschev in otherwise friendly communications points out the destruction that Soviet bombs could wreak in Britain He seems to have forgotten that the prevailing winds throuchout Europe are westerly and that the fallout from Soviet bombs dropped in Britain would probably be disastrous to Russia I think it important that facts of this nature should be realized by all Governments since their realization will facilitate a general move towards conciliation

Problem of Germany

If *a detente* is to be achieved it will require the consideration of many questions in addition to the control of nuclear weapons I do not know what steps if any will be taken towards this end What I should like to see as a first step would be a frank discussion between

the United States and the U.S.S.R. not with a view to reaching binding decisions but with a view to exploring the possibilities of a compromise policy giving no net advantage to either party.

If such a policy could be found I should wish to see it recommended by its sponsors to the other Powers of N.A.T.O. and the Warsaw Pact. It would necessarily be a policy different from those hitherto advocated by either side. Take, as the most important example, the problem of Germany. The West has contended that Germany should be unified and remain a member of N.A.T.O.; Russia on the other hand has shown no willingness to allow Eastern Germany to free itself from Communist domination. If the problem of German unity is to be solved both Russian and Western interests will have to surrender something. If war is ruled out, the surrenders on the two sides should be roughly equal.

The same sort of thing applies to disarmament. Year after year proposals have been brought before the Disarmament Conference which were not really intended to lead to an agreement, but only to seem to the world to show goodwill. The proposals were always such as would be [illegible] by the side that made them. It will be necessary, if [illegible] is to be achieved, that proposals should be made with a genuine desire to reach agreement and [illegible] the expectation that the other side [illegible].

Neutral Zone

I cannot but think that in working out the compromise solution neutral opinion could with advantage be consulted. I do not wish to suggest what the solution should be but only that there should be a solution and that the two sides should meet with mutual determination to reach an agreement no unfair to either party.

An almost immeasurable step towards permanent conciliation would result from the adoption of the scheme for a neutral zone which has been endorsed and powerfully advocated by Mr. George Kennan. I do not think there is much sense in the recent Soviet suggestion that such a zone should be freed only from nuclear weapons. If it is to serve its purpose it will have to be freed from all alien armed forces and [illegible] to neutrality in any conflict between East and West. I should like to see it [illegible] see the whole of cha[illegible]

[illegible]

Germany as well as Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. When other European Powers are sufficiently confident I should be prepared to see them included when the time will come.

Such a measure would entail loss to Russia through the liberation of satellite States and to the West through the relinquishment of [illegible]. These two losses could roughly be held to [illegible] either side [illegible] it is certain that each would [illegible] a gain to mankind. Such a measure, if it could be adopted, would make coexistence between the two blocs immensely less difficult than it is at present.

The Alternatives

Hope, quite as much as fear, should be the moving force urging the adoption of some such policy as I have been suggesting. We have it in our power through the resources of science, which are now in large part so sadly misused, to create a world far better and far happier than any which has existed in the past. Poverty could be abolished; the dread of disaster which now paralyses thoughtful men could be ended; and creative abilities could be freed for human achievement and not for destruction. Before very long war could come to be viewed as we now view cannibalism which once was equally universal. In moments of hopeful vision I see men throwing off the shackles of ancient fears and [illegible] welcoming the recognition that the [illegible] is the welfare of all and that [illegible] an [illegible] another [illegible] future [illegible] that is [illegible] there [illegible]

INDIA'S NATIONAL LABORATORIES

By Prof M S THACKER

INTEREST in science is on the increase in India There is a growing awareness on the part of industrial enterprises of the potentialities of scientific research which has gained considerable impetus from the em phasis on industrialization in the Five Year Plans

It is nearly a decade since the earliest of these national laboratories was established The first phase of construction equipment and staffing having been successfully completed the laboratories have directed attention to research projects oriented towards the national development programmes The Directors and senior officers of the laboratories are closely associated with the various technical commit tees of the Planning Commission and Deve lopment Councils

Blue Prints For Industrial Projects

Attention is being paid not only to develop ment of research results but also to the pre paration of blue prints for large industrial projects such as the planning and execution of the Durgapur Industrial Project in West Bengal and the supply of investigational data for the South Arcot Lignite Utilization Project.

The laboratories have carried out consi derable basic research which has potentialities for industrial application but I shall select only those results which have an immediate bearing on economic development as for ins tance those concerned with fuel and mineral resources leather glass and ceramics chemi cal food and drug industries

Surveys and Assessment of Natural Resources

Any assessment of the achievements of the laboratories should take into account not only the inventions leading to improvements in industrial processes and products but also the large and varied investigations undertaken and the technical assistance rendered for the ex pansion or improvement of existing industries Under this last category come the surveys and assessment of the natural resources which constitute the raw materials of industry

The extensive and systematic survey of the coal resources of the country besides helping coal producing and coal consuming industries has led to the discovery of large reserves of coal for coking and blending For example, No 1 seam in the Jharia coalfid has a reserve of about 400 million tons of coking coal while in respect of reserves of coal for blending with coking coals those in the Jhilimilli coal field in Madhya Pradesh have been found suitable for blending to the extent of 40 per cent in the blend

The survey has also revealed the possibility of producing good metallurgical grade coke from coals hitherto considered unsuitable for the purpose for example semi coking Raniganj Measure coals in the Raniganj coalfield

These results are of great importance in the context of the facts that India was thought to be poor in coking coal resources, and that more and more coking coal will be required for steel making in the years to come

Surverys of glass making sands and ceramic raw materials such as clays and talcs high calcium limestones aromatic plants of Jammu & Kashmir and rose growing areas have also provided useful data for industrial develop- ment

Mineral Industry

The iron and steel industry is the most important industry under development in India today Of the estimated coal reserves of the country only a fraction is of the truly coking variety useful for carbonisation to metallurgical coke Further the occurrences of good coking coals are largely concentrated in Bihar in and around the Jharia field and this has added to the problem of location of steel plant even though other raw material namely iron ore limestone etc are more widely distri buted.

Investigations carried out under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have shown that it is possible to extend the coking coal resources considerably One approach is to examine the possibilities of blending weakly coking coals in suitable proportions with good coking coals Yet another method of dealing with the problem is to upgrade the coals by washing

Systematic investigations on the possibilities of various types of coals have disproved the earlier view that Indian coals were not amen able to washing By judicious processing in

coal washeries, it may be possible not only to provide the coals required for the iron and steel industry but also to obtain products utilizable for the generation of power and the manufacture of fertilizers and chemicals

Based largely on researches of the Council, three large coal washing plants are in operation and two others are nearing completion It has also been shown that it is possible to process certain high-volatile and non coking coals of the Raniganj field for utilization in iron making

Impetus To Steel Production

Another aspect of steel production studied in the national laboratories is the L.D process Indian pig irons contain amount of phosphorus and have to be subjected to treatments in two successive stages for converting them to steel It has been shown that refined steel can be obtained from pigs by a one stage treatment

A pilot low shaft furnace with a capacity of 15 tons per day is under erection for study ing iron and steel production by the use of non coking and other inferior coals Useful studies on the sintering characteristics of iron ore fines of Madhya Pradesh have been under taken at the National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur These fines, which are now wasted, can be processed and utilized for steel production

Noteworthy among the other projects studied at the Jamshedpur Laboratory is one relating to the replacement of nickel by man ganese in stainless steel manufacture A new process for the manufacture of such stainless steel has been developed

Studies directed to the production of refrac tories have shown that fosterite and sillimanite which are abundantly available in India can be profitably utilized Graphite crucibles of good quality have been made from Indian graphite and are found suitable for use in the foundry and other industries

Design modifications for vertical boilers have been suggested which can operate on low grade and small coals or washery middlings and rejects

Investigations on the beneficiation of low grade ores have opened new possibilities for the conservation and efficient utilization of ores Valuable work has been carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory on the up-garding of manganese ores, chromite, wolfram pyrites etc.

Based on the investigations on graphite beneficiation, a plant for the production of commercially useful graphite from low-grade ores has been set up at Titilgarh in Orissa.

Work on the concentration of [illegible] bearing ores has also yielded useful results and a semi-commercial plant has been set up Ghatsila in Bihar

Electrolytic processes for the production of high purity manganese metal have been developed A pilot plant, producing 32 [illegible] of metal per day, is in operation at the Jamshedpur laboratory

Chemical Industry

Many new processes and modifications to existing processes of manufacturing commercial chemicals, have been developed in the national laboratories For convenience they may be broadly considered under coal chemicals, electrochemicals, and fermentation chemicals

A water softening cation-exchange material developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute is now marketed in India and in European countries under the name 'Carbion' and has been found to be an efficient and economic substitute for 'permutit

The utility of carbion in conjunction with an anion exchanger for producing potable water from brackish waters has been established Trials in Rajasthan which are under way have indicated its potentialities for demineralizing water supplies A modification of this cation exchanger yields an industrial desiccant and dehumidifier

A new fluidized process for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride a valuable intermediate for dyestuffs manufacture has been developed The raw material employed is neutral coal tar and the cost of production is low

Smokeless Fuel

An economic method for the production of smokeless solid fuel for use in domestic hearths has been a pressing need in the country The heap burning as in the coalfields does not permit the recovery of byproduct chemicals and not only are these useful materials wasted but the atmosphere is seriously contaminated further the quality of the fuel produced is indifferent

Pilot plant trials carried out on different types of coals at Hyderabad and Jealgora have shown that domestic smokeless fuel can be produced with the recovery of by products at economic prices Market acceptance studies have indicated the superiority of the fuel over the soft cokes at present on the market.

Two catalysts for the removal of sulphur from industrial gases have been developed They find important applications in the synthetic chemical industry A gas adsorbent, under the name 'Lisasorb finds application in mine rescue apparatus Active carbons suitable for use as bleaching agents for vegetable oils and sugarcane juices have been obtained from lignite and non-coking coals

Among the more important electrochemicals developed mention may be made of manganese sulphate from low grade manganese ores and cuprous oxide used as an ingredient of anti fouling paints for ships bottoms of fungicidal compositions used in agriculture and of glass batches A process for the production of electrolytic manganese dioxide used in the manufacture of batteries has been developed Manganese dioxide also finds application in the decolourizing of glass in the production of coloured ceramic wares and in chemical preparations

A process for the production of nicotine sulphate an effective insecticide used in agricultural sprays has been worked out in the National Chemical Laboratory Poona The starting material is tobacco waste which is available in large amounts (about 28 million lb per year)

A commercial plant for the production of the insecticide is under erection at Guntur Andhra State Dicalcium phosphate containing 40 42 per cent available phosphorus pentoxide has been developed using Kossier rock phosphate and hydrochloric acid thereby effecting considerable saving in sulphuric acid consumption

Recent developments at the national laboratories of significance to the fermentation industries include the isolation of a strain of *Aspergillus niger* with outstanding ability for fermenting sugars into citric acid a process for the fermentative production of citric acid using this fungus and an improved method for the production of vitamin C from sorbitorl

More than 1 000 pure cultures of bacteria fungi yeasts and other industrial micro organisms are maintained in the National Chemical Laboratory for distribution to industry and research workers

Leather Industry

Contributions of the Central Leather Research Institute Madras to the development of the leather industry *have been many and varied* These include the improvement of raw hides and skins better utilization of indigenous tanning materials, production of leather auxiliaries industrial leathers, and *improvement of tanning techniques*

Common defects found in hides and skins such as salt stains and red heat have been traced to faulty methods of curing and preservation and techniques have been developed for eliminating them The occurrence of red heat is due to *Khari* salt used for curing goat skins consumption of this salt is valued at Rs 30 lakhs annually A salt mixture, formulated at the Central Leather Research Institute Madras has been found to be superior to *Khari* salt for curing and preservation of skins

Over a dozen indigenous substitutes have been found for wattle bark which is now imported at a cost of 17 lakhs of rupees annually A pilot plant is being set up for the manufacture of *tannis extracts from indigenous tan* barks preventing thereby wastage due to improper leaching

The Institute has worked out processes for the manufacture of synthetic tannins fat liquors, bates pigment finishes mineral tanning agents etc Fat liquors prepared in the Institute cost ten annas per pound as against Rs 1 75 the price per lb of the imported product, and they are being sold to tanners

Arrangements have been made for the *production on a pilot plant scale of synthetic* tannins and pigment finishes The production of these leather auxiliaries in India will lead to an annual saving of about two crores of rupees

The traditional E I tanning process employed for the production of kip is time consuming and costly The method has been modified to save both time and cost and the new process can be adopted by tanners without difficulty

Process for converting E I leathers to semichrome uppers suede leathers and clothing leathers have been evolved at the Institute and demonstrated to tanners Rapid methods for pit tanning of sole leather have been worked out their adoption will reduce the duration of tanning from 3 6 months to 3 4 weeks Processes have also been developed for the production of glazed kid

Small Scale Industries

In the field of small scale engineering industry the national laboratories have made *many useful contributions A process for the* production of silvered mica capacitors for use in radio receivers has been developed at the

National Physical Laboratory New Delhi and a pilot Plant is in operation

The possibility of manufacturing bricks of good quality from black cotton soils has been established by the work of the Central *Building Research Institute Roorkee* A hand operated brick making machine with an out put of 2,000 bricks per day has been designed The bricks are moulded from a mix containing low moisture and the finished bricks have less shrinkage than bricks made by the traditional process

A foaming agent for foam concrete has been developed this constitutes a distinct *contribution to cement economy* The new foaming agent is at present being utilized by the Hindustan Housing Factory Delhi

Another useful development emanating from the Central Building Research Institute is the formulation of a silicone containing wash which renders mud plaster and *kaccha* wall surfaces water proof

Field experiments on the stabilisation of black cotton soils for cheapening road construction costs have been successfully carried out by the Central Road Research Institute Delhi

At the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Calcutta foam glass has been produced for the first time in India from indigenous raw materials *This light weight multi* cellular material has excellent heat insulation properties and good mechanical strength and it finds application in refrigeration and construction industries

Glass compositions free from selenium, for making red bangles have been formulated and factory trials have established its value to the bangle industry

The annual production of red bangles in India is valued at about two crores of rupees and the value of selenium imported for use by the industry is about fifteen lakhs of rupees per annum.

Among the results contributing to the development of the ceramic industry, mention may be made of the process for the manufacture of chemical porcelain from indigenous raw materials and enamel compositions free from borax Enamelware produced by the use of the borax free formulations has proved satisfactory

Nutritive Food Products

The Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore has worked out a variety of processes for the conversion of coarse and second grade materials into acceptable nutritive food products Composite substitutes based on cheap indigenous materials have also been developed From tapioca a common tuber a macaroni product more nutritious than rice has been produced The necessary plant and equipment for processing the raw material were designed at the Institute A protein rich Multi purpose Food which can be used with advantage along with other foods to correct deficiences in proteins, minerals (especially calcium) and vitamins, has been formulated from ground nut flour and pulses

Proteins from tender field beans (Dolichos lablab) and black gram have been found to be effective in lowering the blood sugar level *Studies are in progress on the mode of action* of these proteins methods for the concentration of active principles and their possible application in the treatment of diabetes A protein hydrolysate useful for therapeutic purposes has been prepared from mustard and til oil cakes A laboratory unit for its production is in operation at the Central Drug Research *Institute Lucknow*

This survey of some recent research contributions from the national laboratories is by no means exhaustive It respresents a cross section of the results which have already found or will soon find application in industry The interest which industry has begun to take in the research activities of the laboratories augurs well for the future

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THINGS THEY SAY

The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase it must be given a structure of force and reality The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self pleasing power

—*Woodrow Wilson*

* * *

If you have great talents industry will improve them if you have but moderate abilities *industry will supply their deficiencies*

—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*

* * *

It is the little worries that often fret one's health away Like little rains they annoy *Like drops of water by constant bombardment* on a massive work, they can inflict real damage.

—*Ed Podolsky*

ROLE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS IN

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

By MANUBHAI SHAH

(Union Minister of Industry)

THE process of industrialisation in all democratic countries has hitherto followed a more or less similar pattern the development of consumer goods industries setting off the process of expansion by creating a demand for producer goods the development of capital goods industries thus following in the wake of the increasing demand for machinery and equipment by consumer goods industries While the process of development has generally followed the above pattern the degree and intensity of industrialisation in each country has depended on the extent of development of a capital goods industry in that country The industrially powerful countries of the West are in general not only able to supply all the capital goods requirements of their own but they are also exporters of capital goods to industrially less developed countries In the increase in world trade which has been witnessed in the last two decades by far the bulk has been appropriated by countries able to export capital goods In the long run the industrial greatness of a country is thus intimately related to the capacity of a country to manufacture the machinery and equipment required for rapid industrial expansion

Process Reversed

Some of the newly developing countries have, therefore deliberately planned to reverse the process of history and to take up the expansion of a capital goods industry prior to the (more usual) expansion of consumer goods industries The U S S R was able thus to take a tremendous stride in industrialisation within the short span of a few decades and to cram into this period a degree of industrial expansion that took 150 to 200 years in the rest of Europe and America China too has recently started along similar lines Among democratic countries the first to experiment with this reversal of the normal process of industrial development is India

There have been good reasons why this process had not automatically been followed in the past in democratic countries Private enterprise has to work for a profit and indeed only thus can any allocation of existing investible resources be made by private enterpreneurs In a developing economy there is a large unsatisfied demand for consumer goods while investible capital resources are in short supply Available capital therefore naturally turns to those sectors where profits are quick and good and as long as the demand for machinery remains small, a domestic capital goods industry remains undeveloped

As we have seen quick and self sustaining industrial expansion requires a machine building industry which can supply the machinery and equipment required in the economy In a planned economy therefore it becomes necessary for the State to take over the leadership in the development of key and basic industries While some of these industries may not yield an immediate profit they provide the necessary momentum as well as the wherewithal in the economy for a cumulative growth of industries

Industrial Policy

This policy is underlined in the Revised Industrial Policy Resolution of the Government of India as announced in April 1956 According to this Resolution industries are to be divided into three categories (i) those where new units are to be the exclusive responsibility of the State although where existing private undertakings are allowed to develop (ii) those in which both the State and the private sector may participate but where the State will increasingly start new units and (iii) all other industries left to the private sector While Government investment in the last category is not precluded it is understood that this wide sector would remain generally open for private investment

The spheres where new units are generally to be the exclusive responsibility of the State are arms and ammunition etc. atomic energy iron and steel heavy castings and for

industrialisation and that this has been possible not only with the public and private sectors co-existing in the field of industry but that the impetus to private industrial investment is well provided by projects in the public sector not only through the generation of increased demand for consumer goods—which provides an immediate impetus to private investment—but also by ensuring the supply of equipment and raw materials necessary for private industry—which provides the necessary wherewithal for private investment. The public investments which have characterised the industrial programmes in the Second Five Year Plan have thus laid the foundations for the further industrial development of this country in the years to come and the intimate co-operation and co-ordination with which both the sectors are fulfilling their respective assignments are a happy augury for the future accelerated progress of our economy

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(*Continued from page 187*)

6 Now as he begins to practise in his reading for a particular purpose he might turn his attention to his skills What is giving me trouble in this Job ? How might I do it faster ? What could I do to get it better ?

In Conclusion

That this is an oversimplified approach to the development of more efficient reading and thinking about that which is read cannot be denied A reading specialist could cite hundreds of aspects of reading ability that aren t even mentioned here He could also offer valuable help with any of the factors mentioned or discussed above It is therefore important to mention that this discussion was not intended as a guide for the diagnosis of reading difficulties or for the improvement of reading abilities

It was instead a brief consideration of some of the factors affecting reading and thinking and an equally brief group of suggestion that might form a general guide for the improvement of reading with respect to two of the most important of these factors—the experience which the reader brings to the page and the reader s purpose in reading

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AFTER CARE HOMES FOR RESCUED WOMEN

A systematic attack on social evils in India may be said to date from the starting of the All India Social Conference in 1890 A D, although pioneering efforts were made earlier by persons like Dr D K Karve the late G.K Deodhar and Raja Ram Mohan Roy The work gained momentum with the establishment of the All India Women s Conference in 1926

The main work is undertaken by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India In Delhi the Women s Protection League (Nari Niketan) set up in February 1950 as the local branch of the Association has restored 302 of the inmates to their parents or guardians given training or education to 66 and arranged marriages for 45

There are nearly 10 such rescue homes the first of which came into existence in 1908 In Bengal the All Bengal Women s Union has three homes under its management These homes as well as the Salvation Army Home and the Tendal Home have rescued a large number of women through marriage or employment

Parliament has supported and ratified the implementation of the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and the Exploitation of others Parliament has also passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act

Programmes of after-care which form an integral part of social welfare services under the Second Five Year Plan are being implemented throughout the country by setting up State homes and district shelters It is a programme directly administered by the State Governments with the State Boards playing the role of co-ordinators and advisors at the State level similar to the role played by the Central Social Welfare Board at the national level.

There is a provision of Rs 10.5 crore for after care and social and moral hygiene programmes in the Second Plan and the target is 80 homes and 330 district shelters (Rs 3 crore are provided in the plans of States and Rs 3 crore in the schemes of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs)

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INDIA'S ROLE IN ASIAN SOLIDARITY

By Dr B G GOKHALE M A Ph D

EVEN after the withdrawal of British power from India Burma and Ceylon Western colonialism is still a factor in the life of South East Asia It is this fact that has conditioned India s attitude not only to Asia but also beyond it to Africa Indeed peace freedom and economic progress are the three major premises determining India s foreign policy Acting on these basic principles India has felt that she had a moral duty to use her good offices in the furtherance of any or all of these objectives in international relations especially in inter Asian relations

It was in this spirit that India championed the cause of Indonesian freedom in 1949 by convening a conference to consider the Dutch action against the Indonesian Republic This conference was an important land mark in the evolution of Indian South East Asian relation This conference was attended by 19 Asian nations who passed resolutions the general purport of which was to support the Indonesian case In a sense this conference was a prelude to the Bandung conference for the parties invited to attend this conference were selected on a more comprehensive basis than just Asian affinities The list of invitees included Afghanistan Australia Burma Ceylon Egypt Ethiopia India Iran Iraq Lebanon Pakistan the Philippines Saudi Arabia Syria and Yemen Of these 8 delegates belonged to countries outside South East Asia and one to Australia, though a Pacific Ocean nation is generally not considered as Asian nation

India also moved in the Security Council vigorously in the Indonesian case and as a result of Asian and U.S interest in the matter the Indonesian dispute was settl d and the Dutch power disappeared from the Indonesian scene Much before this there were close ties between Indian and Indonesian leaders and 1949 only further strengthened these

The formation of the Commonwealth Colombo Plan for the economic development of South East Asia and the establishment of a group of countries after the Colombo Conference in 1954 indicated another stage in the development of Indian South East Asian relations Through these years Indian contacts with the countries of South East Asia were strengthened by the visits of Mr Nehru to Burma Malaya and Indonesia and the return visits of the Prime Ministers of Burma and Indonesia to India These visits led to constant consultations mutually leading to the formulation of a somewhat similar foreign policy commonly described as one of dynamic neutrality This is possible only because of the climate of public opinion in India Burma and Indonesia favouring such a foreign policy

A Definite Shift

In 1954 Nehru visited China and on his way took advantage of his route through Indo-China to meet the leaders of Viet Minh and Viet Nam and also of Cambodia and Laos In his statement of March 21 1955 on a visit to India the Cambodian leader Prince Nordom Sihanouk stated that India had promised material and moral aid to Cambodia in preserving her independence and helping the country progress economically As this has not been contradicted it may be regarded as the first instance wherein India has given an explicit assurance to an Asian nation of aid the implications of which are obvious This promise of material aid to Cambodia has precedents in similar loans and aid to Burma and Nepal Especially with Nepal India s relations have been very close and this is but natural considering the fact that Nepal is right astride India s strategic frontier in the north east But the extension of a promise or an assurance to help in the preservation of independence to a state so farther away as Cambodia suggested a definite shift in India s policy in South East Asia

This becomes especially suggestive in the context of its timing as the assurance under reference was made shortly after the joint declaration by China and India of their acceptance of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty territorial integrity non interference in internal affairs co-existence of mutually differing social and economic systems and non aggression In a sense this assurance to Cambodia would mean that has clearly stated to the Pow any aggression ov... or bodia would be as India This

ment of consular agencies in Cambodia and later in Laos as well as in South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam or North Viet Nam

In this context the development of these peculiar relationships with Nepal and Cambodia on the one hand and Burma and Indonesia on the other points out an aspect of India s foreign policy in these areas, an aspect which has not yet crystallised in formal mutual aid treaties but all the same is of considerable importance Mr Nehru is against any military pacts, as these in his opinion create tensions instead of resolving them and personally favours conciliation and negotiation in the place of military or mutual defence pacts In his reading of the situation in South East Asia the probability of overt aggression is much less than that of internal collapse due to unstable economic conditions

Area Of Peace

So far the five principles have been officially subscribed to by India China Burma Nepal Cambodia Laos Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and though these acceptances can have no formal forces as of treaties and alliances duly ratified as national and international commitments they have some validity as gentlemen s agreements Presumably the Five Principles are Nehru s answer to the challenge of the system of mutual defence treaties and agreements Whether this is a convincing answer to the world at large may be a debatable proposition But it should be realized that out of a total population of some 900 millions in South East Asia (including India Pakistan and Ceylon in addition to other countries in this region) some 500 million are already committed to this system of operative gentlemen s agreements In this therefore already as many as 71% of the population of the area is involved and committed This area of peace may wellnigh successfully hold the balance of power in South East Asia and prove in the ultimate analysis an important factor in the preservation of world peace

India s participation in the Colombo Plan and in the extensive aid programmes offered by the United States clearly indicate that India is implementing the economic demands of the foreign policy Her own Five Year Plan is designed to create the basis for further concerted efforts at economic rehabilitation of the country and in this effort opportunities of inter Asian co-operation are utilized. It was in this spirit that the Government of India recently invited a meeting of 13 countries of Asia to consider how best to use the foreign aid offered by United States This was in sequel to Mr Stassen s visit to India Reference has already been made to the economic assistance given by India with her limited means to countries like Nepal Alongside possible economic co operation India has set up or actively patronized several inter Asian cultural co-operation agencies In 1949 was set up the Indian Council of Cultural Co-operation with one section exclusively devoted to work in South East Asia Besides this there are many other organisations in the country actively pursuing a programme of closer cultural understanding between India and the countries of South East Asia Visits of Indian delegations to these countries and the frequent visits of Asian leaders to India considerably augment the work of mutual co-operation and strengthen the already existing ties of mutual friendship

Finally a reference must be made to the conference of delegates from 29 Asian and African countries at Bandung in Indonesia and India s part in it India was one of the sponsors of the confetence and the Indian delegation was led by Mr Nehru himself The purpose of the conference was to give an opportunity to representatives of Asian and African countries to come together and discuss common problems

As Mr Nehru explained to the Indian Parliament It had become a regular practice for the affairs of Asia to be determined by certain great Powers in Europe But now some importance is attached to the views of Asian countries because they cannot be ignored Nevertheless it seems to be the high privilege of the countries outside to carry the burden of Asia on their shoulders Decisions are made affecting Asia in which Asia has little say But it is obvious that things have changed

But the conference was not designed to be anti West It had a much more positive purpose than that As Mr Nehru put it it was designed to express the urge for peace freedom and progress felt all over the under-developed world of Asia and Africa and the resolutions passed at the conference merely prepared the framework for cooperation in political social, economic and cultural fields India from the very outset was keen on keeping controversial issues out of the agenda thus help secure the largest measure of agreement among the nations represented However, it was inevitable that in a gathering of the size and character re

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WHITHER BASIC EDUCATION?

By Dr K L SHRIMALI

BASIC Education has undergone considerable change since the theory was first propounded by Mahatma Gandhi It is not a static system and therefore changes in the light of experiments and experience were inevitable One of the special characteristics of Basic Education which needs to be emphasized over and over again is the aspect of productivity In fact Gandhiji considered self sufficiency to be the acid test of Basic Education Through this type of education he expected that the recurring expenditure at least would be met by income derived from productive work But today nobody believes that the school children can provide for the total salaries of teachers through their work. It will however be wrong to ignore altogether the productive aspect of Basic Education Apart from its economic value, the productive work has social and moral significance In producing something that is useful to the society the child learns to become a useful member of the community and helps in the creation of a co-operative and non exploitative society Each individual member of the society learns to produce so that he may share the fruits of education and culture Basic Education is based on a sound sociological principle

At this time when we are undertaking programme of educational expansion we must remind ourselves that the productive aspect is an essential feature of Basic Education There is a general tendency among the educationists to accept the activity principle underlying this system but to neglect its productive aspect It must be made clear that Basic Education is not another name for what is called progressive education in the West The system of Basic Education has been devised to meet the special social and economic conditions of our people and the further needs of our society If the productive aspect which is the central feature of this scheme is relegated to the background we give up the whole position of Basic Education

Economic Aspect

Since Basic Education has now been accepted as the pattern of national education we shall have to examine its economic aspect carefully The basic schools require greater initial investment and better quality of teachers and therefore *per capita* expenditure in Basic Schools in most of the States is considerably higher than in the ordinary schools If expenditure on Basic Schools goes on increasing without proportionate income through productive activities this may ultimately stand in the way of further expansion of elementary education since the fund availble for the introduction of free and compulsory education are not unlimited

When the Report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on Post War Educational Development in India popularly known as the Sargent Plan which aimed at providing free and compulsory education within a period of forty years was drawn up in 1944 strong opposition was expressed from all sides on the ground that this was too long a period and the country could not remain without a system of free and compulsory education for forty years Thirteen years have passed since the Sargent Plan was drawn up and we are still far from attaining the goal The main difficulty in implementing the directive of the Constitution with regard to free and compulsory education is financial and a proposal is already under consideration to reduce the target from age limit of 14 to 11 and this too to be achieved by the end of third Five Year Plan

When we are faced with a difficult situation which is compelling us even to compromise with the directive of the Constitution, if expenditure increases on Basic Schools without at the same time their bringing some return through productive work either to meet some of the expenditure in running the schools or in getting a mid-day meal or a school uniform for children many States may have to cut down their programme of educational expension Though it is true that the *per capita* expenditure on primary education in our country is pitiably low as compared to other countries and we must increase it considerably if we wish to improve our educational system we cannot at the same time ignore the present resources of the country Basic Schools undoubtedly are better schools and have better equipment and more qualified staff but it may be difficult to maintain a high level of expenditure unless we also take the prodctive aspect more seriously If we allow

the children to play with and waste the craft material we not only do positive harm to the personality of the child by developing in him wrong habits and attitudes towards work but also retard the progress of elementary educat on

Some significant experiments have been made which prove beyond doubt that under appropriate conditions productivity and in come from it can become an important factor in the expansion and improvement of Elemen tary Education Some schools in Bihar have attained self sufficiency to the extent of 20 to 50 per cent The Basic School in Seva gram is reported to have attained 77 per cent of self-sufficiency in regard to recurring ex penditure These experiments are hopeful and indicate the direction in which Basic Education should move

Urban Areas

Another direction in which reform is urgently needed is to introduce Basic Educa tion in urban areas After having accepted Basic Education as the pattern of national education it cannot be allowed to remain limited to isolated units in rural areas The existing system of education in urban areas will have to undergo radical transformation At present there are hardly any Basic Schools in urban areas and the traditional system with its emphasis on academic work examinations marks and promotions continues to function with full vigour As long as the people in the urban areas continue to take advantage of the traditional system for the attainment of positions of power and influence and for rising higher in social ladder, Basic Education will be looked upon by the rural people with suspicion They have already begun to feel that this is only a device to keep them to their hereditary professions and in this way de prive them of the various material and cultural advantages which are available to people living in the cities - If Basic Education is good for the rural people it should be good for the urban people also In a democ ratic society there can be no justification for having two parallel systems of education—one for the rural and the other for the urban peo ple The Government of India has, there fore already undertaken a programme of con verting ordinary schools into Basic Schools The pace of conversion has however to be accelerated without sacrificing efficiency so that we may have one uniform pattern for the whole country

Two Directions

These are the two directions in which Basic should move in future if it is to be- a national system. The progress of Ba-sic Education in the past has been marred by the people who are opposed to any change in our educational system as also by those blind devotees who hold fast to the theory of Basic Education in a dogmatic spirit Basic Educa tion has to fight against both the prejud ces and dogmas of people The prejudice of intellectual classes who look down upon Basic Education as a primitive method has to be overcome by making them realize the dignity of manual work The philosophy underlying Basic Education which is developed not in abstraction but out of the actual context of the social situation must penetrate the clois tered atmosphere of our universities This can best be done not through propaganda but by actual demonstration that the products of basic schools turn out to be better citizens than of ordinary schools At the same time Basic Education has also to get out of narrow dogmas and theories which cannot stand proper examination at the hands of the severest of critics and opponents Basic Education is meant to serve a dynamic society and there fore must continue to adapt itself to the needs of the changing social environment and also at the same time be instrumental in bringing about the desirable changes

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India has arrived on the Asian stage and stands in an unprecedented collective leader ship on this historical stage She does not seek individual leadership in South East Asia, for such leadership is neither possible nor desirable for any single country in this region She has absolutely worked in the cause of peace through the United Nations and out-side of it when necessary with some success and the esteem and affection of millions of peoples outside her border is based on sound foundations Whether this success is short lived and illusory or substantial and lasting time alone can show But signs are not wanting that the part India has played in the affairs of South East Asia has been beneficial to herself and to others concerned and in this faith India looks ahead to the future. •••

A Decade of India's Economic Progress

By Sri BABUBHAI M. CHINAI
President, Federation of Indian Ceambers of Commerce and Industry

INDEPENDENT India has completed ten years A decade after all is but a short span in the life of a nation But these ten years have been unique in the history of India During this short period the country had to face formidable problems of great complexity We had to pay the unavoidable price for our Independence—Partition of the country —which presented acute problems arising out of mass movements of population on an unprecedented scale and the inter connected problems of refugee rehabilitation We have accomplished what is known as 'the bloodless revolution viz the integration of about 560 heterogeneous States into the Indian Union without any conflict The Zamindari system has been abolished in many States conferring an inestimable boon on the tiller of the soil We have also witnessed the inauguration of the scheme of reorganisation of States ushering in a redistribution of the administrative units of the country on a more compact and rational basis On the economic front in the unremitting war on hunger and poverty India has made a commendable progress In this article it is proposed to portray in brief the economic advance accomplished by our country in the short period of a decade and to lay stress on such aspects of economic policy and/or structural bottle necks which tend to retard or slacken the pace of national reconstruction

Shortage Of Capital

The achievement of political independence impelled in the minds of the people new urges new ideas and new aspirations Foreign domination extending over a century and more and on top of it the Second World War had a serious impact on the Indian economy The country had to pass through the difficult phase of post war economic problems in terms of shortages of food and other basic requirements inflationary forces and the consequent stress and strains on the economic structure of the country There was a universal shortage of capital and savings were necessary for development The per capita incomes were very low and the overwhelming majority eked out a precarious existence working on sub-marginal [illegible] fundamental social services such as education health aed sanitation were badly lacking The promotion of basic economic development had been neglected and the result was that the production of power and facilities for transport and communications fell far short of actual requirements The enlightened leadership of the Nation alive to their responsibilities and knowing the pulse of the people realised that political freedom unaccompanied by economic freedom will only be a myth and unless the common man was assured of opportunities of fuller and better existence the term 'Welfare State would lose much of its meaning and content Against heavy odds and undaunted by difficulties they therefore set about on the arduous task of raising the standard of living of the general masses of population as rapidly as possible

Our First Plan

The First Year Plan was thus a first organised attempt at attacking the poverty of India on a wide front It was launched with the twin objective of firstly correcting the disequilibrium in economy caused by the war and the partition of the country and secondly to initiate simultaneously a process of all round balanced development which would ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards Programmes of national development on such a massive scale could be executed only with the co-operation of all segments of our national economy Planning in a democratic State said the Commission 'is a social process in which in some part every citizen should have the opportunity to participate To set the pattern of future development is a task of such magnitude and significance that it should embody the best thought of the country and reflect as fully as possible the impact of public opinion and the needs of the community Private enterprise in India unreservedly accepted the principle of planned development and the national objective of increased production and equitable distribution The First Five Year Plan had naturally laid greater emphasis on development of agriculture irrigation schemes and multi- [illegible]

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of economic advancement in subsequent periods

The responsibility for industrial development in the first plan period was however placed mainly on the private sector the State exercising a regulatory role While there had been shortfalls in expenditure under almost all heads in the public sectore the development efforts were geared up to a remarkable high level particularly in vital fields like the irrigation and power agricultural improvement and railways and roads and the progress achieved has been very impressive So far as the private sector was concerned, despite many drawbacks difficulties and handicaps that beset their efforts they could not only maintain the rate of investment as envisaged in the plan but could also fulfil and in many cases surpass the targets of production laid down for the organised industries The tempo of progress could perhas have been further accelerated if there had been an increasing awareness on the part of the Government of the vital role that private enterprise can play in the overall scheme of rapid industrialisation of the country All the same the performance of the private sector was by no means insignificant Industrial production recorded an increase of the order of 40 per cent over the five year period Agricultural production also showed striking improvement the index of agricultural production rising from 95 6 in 1950 51 to 114 6 in 1955 56 The output of foodgrains in 1955-56 at 64 8 million tons was about 3 million tons above the target laid down in the plan and the output of cotton jute and oilseeds also recorded substantial increases Over the five years of the plan national income increased by about 17 5 per cent, and the level of investment in the economy by the end of the plan period was about double the level in 1950 51 In short during the period of the first plan the country had been able to combine in a substantial measure economic development with financial stability The First Five-Year Plan was however only one step in our long and steady march towards our goal of national reconstruction

Our Second Plan

Encouraged by the success of the first Five Year Plan and conscious of the great leeway that we had to make in industrial advancement the country determined to launch the Second Five Year Plan—a plan more massive in siz and bold in its conception in what it sought to achieve The principal objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan are sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on basic and heavy industries a large expansion of employment opportunities and a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power While at the initial stage the total development outlay of the Central and State Governments was estimated to be of the order of Rs 4 800 crores the same was subsequently upgraded to Rs 5,300 crores Of this total outlay Industries and Mining claim about 19% Transport and Communications about 29% Irrigation and Power 19% Agricultural and Community Development 12% and Social Services about 29% The likely level of investment in the private sector during the period is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2 400 crores The plan aims to achieve an increase in national income on an average of 5 per cent a year and an increase in employment opportunities to 9 to 10 million people Although the feeling was shared by some of us that the targets set and the expectations made of the Second Five Year Plan were in some respects on the high side and little over ambitious from the point of view of our capacity and resources we realised that when we take into account the magnitude and urgency of the country's needs the tempo of progress and the objective aimed were only modest After all we cannot afford to leave people in despondency for longer time and even if it meant a greater degree of sacrifice and toil from the present generation the adventure was worth passing through Thus the nation embarked on the second phase of our planned programme of economic development with hope and confidence generated by the success of the first plan and with determination and courage

A Set back

Great economic developments however are usually obscured by painful and even chronic ailments like inflation and cyclical fluctuations. The path of progress seldom runs smooth An under developed economy which seeks to break the vicious circle of poverty has to grapple with what Nurkse had called the circular constellation of forces which tend to keep a poor country in a state of poverty and in the process must be prepared to face initial jerks and jolts before it gathers momentum to move on an accelerated pace and on an even keel. Certain pitfalls are inevitable in the transitional stage, because of the inherent shortcomings contradictions and structural bottlenecks of a backward economy These may well

be termed as a 'crisis' of development but all the same they appear so suddenly and on so many fronts that they have engendered in a section of the community a sense of frustration, despair and uncertainty about the future The atmosphere of hope and confidence that prevailed at the end of the First Plan has within a year transformed the entire picture that we are today confronted with the need for a reflection and re appraisal on the economic front Our anxiety to accelerate the tempo of developmental activities has on the one hand given a spurt to inflationary tendencies in our economy and on the other led to a serious strain on our foreign exchange resources The situation became more complex and complicated by the cumulative effect firstly of the Suez Canal crisis which meant a virtual blockade of our import export trade over a period and also led to an enormous rise in the cost of our imports secondly of the deteriorating food situation which necessitated once again by import of foodgrains in bulk from abroad and thirdly by unprecedented heavy withdrawals of our accumulated Sterling balances for meeting the cost of imports of plant and machinery and essential raw materials required for sustaining an accelerated rate of investment under the Second Plan The steady and rapid deterioration of our foreign exchange resources and the persisting inflationary tendencies within the economy completely upset the Plan calculations and emphasised the compelling need for a reassessment of the available internal and external resources and a rational readjustment of our development programme in terms of evolving a scheme of priorities so as to save what has been described as the core of the Plan

Foreign Exchange

The efforts of Government in recent times to augment agricultural production drastic cuts in non-essential imports with a view to making the best use of our foreign exchange resources the imposition of strict austerity in non-developmental administrative expenditure the steps taken to attract foreign capital and investment to supplement our internal resources are all indicative of the determination of Government to overcome these transitional crises The importance of external assistance for the implementation of our Plan requirement of which has now been estimated to be in the order of Rs 1 600 crores scarcely needs to be reiterated Taking into account the external assistance that has already been promised and the Sterling Balances and the I M F credit already utilised there is a gap of Rs 700 crores to be bridged The recent tour of our Finance Minister and the visit of the Industrial Delegation sponsored by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry under the leadership of Sri G D Birla to some of important countries like the U S A Canada the U K and West Germany have contributed greatly to generate in those countries a spirit of understanding and appreciation of our valiant efforts at national re construction They have been successful in removing some of the misapprehensions and misunderstandings regarding our basic policies and principles and our approach to the problem of economic development in general and the role of the private sector in particular While no precise estimate could be made at this stage of the extent of external assistance that would be forthcoming in the coming years it could be safely asserted that given the proper incentive a reasonably significant contribution could be expected from these countries Indeed the chances of obtaining commercial credit and ensuring foreign collaboration in our investment programme are bright if our economic policies are suitably re-orientated on pragmatic rather than on doctrinnaire considerations

Over simplified solution to economic ills or sweeping measures to check stray individual malpractices here and there more often than not work as boomerangs tending to complicate the smooth working of economic forces The compulsory deposit scheme undue interference by Government in Company promotion and management encroachment of the State Trading Corporation into spheres traditionally handled by the private sector levy of Excise Duty on cotton textiles are some of the instances in point

The fear of nationalisation without substantial compensation consequent upon the amendment of the Consitution high taxations fear of labour troubles tax on Royalties absence of Income-tax exemptions for foreign technicians have all been cited as serious deterrents desisting foreign investment Even for attracting the requisite venture capital in India an atmosphere of confidence and hope needs to be created

(Courtesy *The Hindustan Standard*)

ZONAL COUNCILS PROMOTE UNITY

AROUND a table, almost every quarter, sit Chief Ministers of States and heads of Union Territories in small groups—of two three or four --to discuss problems which baffle them individually but find some solu tion by their collective efforts and resourc s

For instance a State wants electricity but does not have enough natural resources to generate it Another requires technicians but lacks training facilities Yet another could develop a tourist centre if the nearby State could give a helping hand

All such problems are pooled and await their turn when the States meet together Zone wise There is a free discussion and decisions are taken keeping in view the limita tions, resources and demands of a particular State Helping in the discussions is the Central Government whose Home Minister presides over the meetings and whose repre sentatives from such bodies as the Planning Commission and the Home Ministry tender their advice

Already since November 1 1956 when the concept of inter-State co-operation took a concrete shape much ground has been cover ed Jammu and Kashmir Punjab Rajasthan Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which form the Northern Zone have set up a technical committee to plan a co-ordinated de velopment of power resources on a regional basis The Southern Zone s States Andhra Pradesh Kerala and Madras along with Mysore have asked their Inspectors-General of Police to examine the question of having a common reserve police

Similarly the Eastern Zone, with Assam Bihar West Bengal Orissa Manipur and Tripura as its members has discussed mea sures for a better and speedier rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan The States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh forming the Central Zone have considered the question of the dacoit menace on their borders The Western Zone com prising the States of Bombay and Mysore has plans to divert water from the Western water-shed of the Ghats to the east

Production

But the main task before the States group-ed in five Zones is how to make concerted efforts for an integrated development of the region and the country Take the example of Plan targets They have been recast with the help of the Planning Commission in order to conform better to the pattern of reorganised States

The food targets have been enhanced and now the northern Zone s commitment is 25 5 lakh tons instead of 16 7 lakh tons the Central Zone s 41 02 lakh tons instead of 28 9 lakh tons and the Southern Zone s 32 57 lakh tons instead of 18 26 lakh tons

Man Power Bodies

Side by side all the five Zones have set up man power committees to assess the needs of technical p rsonnel of the region for future requirements and to arrange for their training A state which has no technical schools will be able to send its trainees to the neighbour ing State Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh for example have arranged to send th ir farm trainees to the Agricultural school in Punjab Punjab in turn, is sending Gram Sevaks from their hill areas to Himachal Pradesh for a basic agricultural course

The Zones have also accepted in princi ple the recommendation of the States Re organisation Commission that one third of the High Court Judges in a State may be appointed from outside Already a Judge of West Bengal has gone to head the Mysore Bench and a Judge from the Allahabad High Court has been transferred to the Rajasthan High Court

Origin

This process of inter-State reliance and co-operative working started on the suggestion of the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha in 1955 that the country may be grouped into four or five Zones each with an Advisory Council The States Reorganisation Act which came into force on November 1 1956 gave it a legal form and outlined five Zones keeping in view the natural divisions of the country, cultural and linguistic affinities rivers and means of communication and requirements of economic development security law and order

A secretariat whose expenses are borne by Centre is also attached to each Council to do the follow-up work in the light of decisions taken at various meetings But in no way is the legislative and executive authority either

(Contin[illegible] on [illegible])

THE EARTH, THE SUN AND THE TIDES

By MAZUREVSKY

FOR thousands of years this problem excited the interest of scientists in different countries. Various theories were created concerning the origin of the Earth however all of them have been rejected In 1943 the Soviet scientist Academician O J Schmidt put forward his cosmogonic theory in which the problem of the origin of the Earth and planets is treated in an entirely new way

Lately a tremendous number of dark nebulae have been found in the Galaxy They are gigantic accumulations of opaque dust matter

According to O Schmidt stars which move at different speeds in the depths of the Galaxy may meet such nebulae on their path In his opinion the sun at one time passed through such an accumulation of dark matter and by the force of its attraction captured a part of the dark nebulae consisting of small and large solid particles

Thus a swarm of particles moving around the Sun was formed As a result of the sticking together' of separate particles planets eventually evolved from this swarm

The particles located nearer to the Sun would fall upon the latter so that in its inner parts the swarm became poorer in meteorite material Naturally the planets lying closer to the sun consequently contain less substance than the planets moving farther away from it these bodies were evidently formed from the parts of the swarm that contained more meteorite material

The process of planet development evidently continued for many millions of years According to Schmidt's calculations it must have taken some seven billion years for the Earth to grow to its present dimensions This figure agrees well on the whole with the data obtained by modern geophysics It has been established on the basis of the latest methods of radioactive investigations that the Earth s crust is about 2 3 milliard years old However the Earth is older than its crust.

Schmidt s theory convincingly explains certain specific features of the solar system On the basis of mathematical calculations the scientist asserted that under the action of the meteorites falling on the planets the latter inevitably must have begun to revolve precisely in the direction in which they now moved around the Sun

Some planets have so-called ' reverse ' satellites that is bodies which move around their planets not from west to east as usual but from east to west Schmidt attributes this to the fact that the dust cloud out of which the planets were formed may have contained particles with forward and reverse movement

What do we know about the early period of the Earth s life ? About 2 000 000 000 years ago the solid crust of our planet was formed The oldest rocks on our planet known to science are more than 1 500 000 000 years old The process of formation of the Earth s crust evidently took scores of millions of years It was accompanied by orogenesis and later by the origination of oceans and seas

The Structure Of The Earth

The problem of the internal structure of the Earth remained unsolved for a long time It is of tremendous significance for elucidating the laws of the distribution of minerals for the solution of the problem of the movement of the Earth s crust for an understanding of volcanism earthquakes etc

Why is the earth so solid ? Is it only covered by a very hard thick crust or perhaps its body is solid to the core? So far the state of the Earth s substance can be judged only by what we observe on the surface

People have drilled holes to depths of 5-6 kilometres It was found that at such a depth the temperature of the rocks was above 100° C. The rise in temperature observed in penetrating into the bowels of the Earth makes it impossible to sink mines deeper than 2.5-3 km.

In the upper layers of the crust the temperature usually rises by 1° C with every 30-50 metres though there are exceptions to it. It is not known as yet how rapidly the temperature rises at a depth of more than 6 kilometres However the eruptions of volcanoes show that at a depth of 2 3 score kilometres the temperature is very high The temperature of volcanic lava is about 1000° C.

Though all this may show that the interior of the Earth consists of a melted mass, accord

ing to the latest scientific data the Earth is considered a solid body

By solid we mean a body the particles of which resist displacement in respect to each other, which is not followed by the changes in the volume of the body Such for instance are metals In altering the shape of a metal cube we come against the great resistance of its particles.

It is now believed that the temperature inside the Earth does not exceed 2000 2500° C However rocks heated to such a temperature on the Earth s surface melt But inside the Earth they are subjected to tremendous pressure which prevents the expansion of volume —the result of the melting of almost all bodies That is why despite the high temperature rocks in the depths of the Earth remain solid Only in cases when the Earth s crust breaks forming deep cracks at the bottom of which pressure markedly drops the hot solid rocks melt The lava thus formed rises along the cracks and spreads on the surface

The problem of the internal structure of the Earth can be solved by studying the resilient vibrations caused by earth quakes and recorded at the seismic stations This is called the seismic method

It shows that the thickness of the Earth s crust in the districts of the mountain system is greater than under plains For instance under the plains of the European and Asian parts of the USSR the thickness of the Earth s crust was found to be 30 35 kilometres under the Caucasus Mountain Range—50 60 kilometres and under some districts of Central Asia—70 kilometres

The seismic method led scientists to suppose that the Earth had a nucleus at a depth of 2900 kilometres Its substance possesses other resilient properties and other rates of propagation of seismic waves than those of the Earth's shell Seismic investigations have fully confirmed this supposition Within recent years the data obtained with the help of the seismic method made it possible to study the structure of the terrestrial nucleus itself It was found that this nucleus contained another internal nucleus. The radius of the first nucleus is approximately 3500 kilometres while that of the internal nucleus is of the order of 1300 kilometres

These data lead to the conclusion that the globe consists of four parts the crust the shell the nucleus and the internal nucleus

The Composition of the Earth

During recent years information has been obtained about the chemical composition of many stars and nebulae *It has been found* that stars nebulae and interstellar substance possess a similar chemical composition that is the relative number of atoms of different chemical elements in *them* is about the same This is one of the manifestations of the material unity of the Universe

The most widespread chemical element in the Universe is hydrogen (90 per cent of the total number of atoms) the second place is occupied by helium an inert element which does not enter into chemical compounds the third fourth and fifth places are occupied by oxygen nitrogen and carbon (together they constitute 0 3 per cent) Silicium and metals are incomparably less widespread Wherever physical conditions permit the combining of atoms into molecules hydrogen molecules and compounds of hydrogen with other atoms present in large quantities (oxygen nitrogen and carbon) are formed As a result molecules of water ammonia and methane as well as carbon dioxide appear Thus a large number of volatile substances originate which pass into the solid state only under very low temperatures Because of the small number of silicium atoms and metals very few molecules of rocky substances are formed

Rocky substances consist chiefly of silicium iron magnesium and aluminium oxides

In nature there are many ores which are much heavier than granite basalt and other rocks of which the Earth s crust consists Such are for instance iron ores If the entrails of the Earth are rich in Iron then its great weight can be easily explained. A study of the composition of the rocks in the Earth s crust led scientist to the conclusion that the deeper the rocks occur the more iron they contain.

The upper parts of land consist of stratified rocks Under them lies the granite shell —the foundation of the continents It is 10-15 kilometres thick. Beyond lie the basalt shell consisting of dark basalt rocks which are much richer in iron than granite or the stratified rocks What is known as ultra basic rocks which are even richer in iron, outcrop at certain places rising from great depths Scientists therefore suppose that under the basalt shell up to about 1300 kilometres the Earth consists of ultrabasic olivine rock (olivine is a dark green mineral

containing a large amount of iron and magnesium)

The parts of the Earth which lie deeper than 1200 kilometres must consist of still heavier rocks only under this condition can the average specific gravity of the Earth be equal to 5 52 Although rocks heavier than the olivines have not been found among the terrestrial rocks nevertheless they do exist in nature

* * *

The Sun

Because the Sun is far away from the Earth it seems a small body to us Actually it is a huge cosmic body by 1 300 000 times larger in volume than our planet The diametre of the Sun is 1 400 000 kilometres i e by 109 times larger than the diameter of the Earth

According to modern scientific data the Sun is a hot gaseous body The temperature on its surface is about 6000°C while in its depths the temperature reaches 20 000 000°C Despite its gaseous state the substance of the Sun's central part is subjected to extremely great pressure and is therefore very dense It is by many times denser than any known body on Earth

Density of Sun s Centre

This great density of the substance in the depths of the Sun is explained by the fact that under the conditions of high temperature existing on the sun atoms lose their electron shells

Already on the surface where the temperature is 6000°C some atoms lose their outer electrons As to the central parts of the Sun where the pressure is extremely great and the temperature reaches 20 000 000°C atoms almost completely lose their electrons become mere fragments of atoms Under these conditions electrons and atomic nuclei exist independent of each other Since there are no electron shells around the nuclei the distances between the latter may become comparatively small Therefore all the substances in the depths of the Sun can be greatly compressed This is the cause of the density in the central part of the Sun

Under such a high temperature complex substances cannot exis on the Sun They disintegrate For instance it is known that under high temperature water vapour disintegrates into hydrogen and oxygen And so the substance of the Sun is on the whole a mechanic mixture of different elements.

For milliards of years the Sun has been continuously emitting a tremendous amount of heat and light into world space In losing radiant energy the Sun inevitably loses mass It has been calculated that it loses more than four million tons a second

Origin of Solar Energy

Today it is believed that solar energy originates in the central part of the Sun passes through its entire thickness and is emitted from the surface into world space How is this energy formed ?

Under temperatures of several thousand degrees compounds disintegrate into the elements of which they consist while under temperatures of several score million degrees the transformation of elements or nuclear reactions have been studied experimentally today On the basis of these data physicists have elaborated a theory of cyclic nuclear reactions and elucidated the condition for the transformation of the lightest element hydrogen into the heavier element helium This reaction is accompanied by the emission of a tremendous amount of energy It has been calculated for instance that during the transformation of one gram of hydrogen into helium the amount of energy emitted is equal to that produced by the burning of 15 tons of gasoline.

A Huge Laboratory

In the central part of the Sun the temperature reaches 20 million degrees C Calculations show that under such temperatures hydrogen is transformed into helium and a tremendous amount of energy is emitted The sun is therefore a sort of huge laboratory in which the continuous transformation of elements takes place

Carbon serves as the 'catalyst i e the substance that accelerates the nuclear reaction The sun at present is so to say passing through the carbon cycle of nuclear reactions the final result of which is the formation of helium from hydrogen the carbon in this reaction is not spent it merely conditions the cycle

It remains only to throw light on the question as to how long the fuel material will last on the Sun if its temperature is kept up at its present level For this it is necessary that 500 million tons of hydrogen be transformed every second into helium in the Sun Can the Sun stand such a strain ? Will it stop shining after its stock of fuel is exhausted?

These fears are groundless The Sun is so large, its stocks of hydrogen so great (50

per cent of the Sun's entire mass) and the losses of this mass due to radiation are so insignificant that we may rest assured that the Sun will continue to supply light and heat to our Earth for many milliards of years to come just as intensely as it does today

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The Tides

The tides are periodic (1) fluctuations in the level of the sea (2) deformations of the solid part of the Earth and (3) fluctuations in atmospheric pressure, caused by the attraction of the Moon and the Sun

The Tide forming Forces

Already in ancient times it was noticed that there existed a connection between the periodic fluctuations of the sea level and the phases of the Moon It was also noticed that the tides were highest during the syzygies (new moons and full moons when the Moon the Earth and the Sun lie approximately along one straight line), and are lowest during the days of the quadratures (the first and the last quarters of the Moon when the lines from the Earth to the Moon and the Sun form a right angle) Tides depend upon a definite position of the Earth the Moon and the Sun and are connected by mutual attraction The difference between the force of attraction of the Sun or the Moon and the terrestrial body causes the tides

Tides in the Hydrosphere of the Earth

Tides in the hydrosphere are the periodic changes in the level of the sea in relation to its average position They occur as a result of the influence of the force of attraction of the Moon and the Sun The magnitude and nature of the tides depends not only upon the mutual position of the Moon Earth and the Sun but also upon latitude and local conditions the irregularities of the coastline the depth of the line of the tidal wave etc Far away from the coast in the ocean the maximum height of the tide is no more than one metre while near the coast depending upon its outlines and the depth of the sea tides may reach a great height High tides are observed near the coasts of ocean gulfs in the seas that fall into the ocean and th bays into which the ocean tidal wave freely flows For instance in Fandy Bay (the Atlantic coast of Canada) the tide at its highest is 18 metres.

Tides in the Solid Body of the Earth

Tides arise not only in the water cover of the Earth but also in the whole of its mass from centre to surface Under the action of tidal forces the Earth is deformed as a resilient body The movement of the masses of the Earth and the changes in their density due to the small compressions and expansions caused by deformation create additional attaction to the direct action of the moon and the Sun and exert an influence on the magnitude and direction of the force of gravity No tides would arise in the solid part of the Earth if our planet were absolutely solid (non-deforming) and they would be at their highest if the Earth were liquid That is why a study of the magnitude of these tides supplies valuable information concerning the internal structure of our planet and first of all, concerning its resilience

Atmospheric tides manifest themselves in the periodic fluctuations of atmospheric pressure as well as in the periodic changes of certain properties of the upper layers of the atmosphere

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INLAND WATER TRANSPORT IN INDIA

India is fortunate in having a vast system of rivers large and small perennial and seasonal

Of the very large number of rivers in India, only 3 000 miles, at present represent navigable rivers

Besides these navigable reaches of the rivers about 2 670 miles represent navigable canals and backwaters

Water transport is the cheapest mode of transport Both capital cost and maintenance cost of the waterways are much less than the corresponding costs of railways or roads Water transport is more suited to the long haul movement of bulk commodities food grains and other farm produce in large volumes

The other important item which could be moved with advantage by water is coal, the cost price of which also has a bearing on national economy

With the rapid industrialisation of the country and consequent heavy pressure on the existing rail and road transport systems which are already congested it has become increasingly necessary to explore the possibilities of improving and extending inland waterways as an alternative means of transport

The Ministry of Transport have appointed an Inland Water Transport Committee to examine the possibilities of improving and extending inland navigation in the country based primarily on the proposals prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission

RECORDS—A D. 1957

By NORRIS MCWHIRTER

THE year 1957 has surpassed all others in the history of record breaking Yet there is every reason to feel certain that even its dangerously exciting tally will be eclipsed in 1958

Though this century has another 43 years to run it has already seen three new epochs. At 10 30 a m on December 17 1903 near Kill Devil Sand Hill North Carolina the age of flight began the morning of July 16 1945 near Alamagordo New Mexico was the dawn of the atomic era on October 4 1957 from a still undisclosed site within Russia man s agent first invaded outer space

Human records were well represented during the last 12 months Robert Earle Hughes reinforced his claim to be the world s greatest man in his own private sense the latest reported girth of this 31 year old ' farm boy from Illinois is 115 inches around the waist with a weight of 74 stone 5 lb

Russia s repeated claims for long lived citizens reached record absurdity when on December 1 Radio Moscow lamented the death of a 190-year-old woman born in 1767—during the reign of Catherine the Great No other gerontologists give credence to reports of humans living much beyond the age attained by the last American Civil War survivor Col Walter W Williams of Texas who celebrated his 115th birthday on November 14

The Oldest Cat

At Drewsteignton in Devonshire on November 30 the world s oldest known cat the tabby Ma wa put to sleep aged 35

Turning from fauna to flora it became conclusively established in March that the 'world s tallest tree was no longer the tallest This famous Californian redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) near Dyerville named the Founder s Tree in 1930 measured at 364 feet (only a foot less than St Paul s Cathedral) in 1947 was found to be only 346 feet tall having lost its crown probably due to a lightning strike some years ago. Happily a new and better champion was discovered four miles off High way 101 in Upper Bull Creek standing a magnificent 368 feet

The year 1956 had seen man travelling faster (2,200 m. p h) and higher (23 86 miles) than ever before On August 22 this year Russia s first *mezhkontintentalaya ballistcheskaya raketa* slightly improved upon the unmanned missile records for range velocity and perhaps altitude

These had been set on September 20 1956 by the U S Army s triple stage Jupiter C Rocket at 3 300 miles 15 000 m p h and 635 miles On October 4 the 184.3 lb Suptnik I was put into orbit at over 17 500 m p h On October 16 over Holoman Air Force Base New Mexico the Americans first achieved a projection beyond our terrestial gravitational escape velocity of 25 100 m p h

Aluminium pellets were fired by 'shaped charges from an Aerobee Rocket from a hieght of 55 miles attaining an estimated initial velocity of around 40 000 m p h On October 22 a U S Farside four stage rocket launched from a balloon at 19 miles reached an estimated altitude of at least 2 750 miles and possibly 4 000 miles

Highest Animal

All dispute as to which animal is the highest form of life was settled on November 3 when an Alaskan husky (Laika) reached 1 056 miles in the 1 120 6 lb Suptnik II Man s highest reported ascent during the year was a more tentative 19 32 miles by the American Major D G Simons This was in a 32 hour balloon ascent over Minnesota and North Bakota on August 19 20 when he reached 102 000 feet

Going to the other extreme man plumbed a new depth in the Champion Reef of the Kolar goldfield in Mysore State India where despite rock temperatures of 150 degrees F, a working depth of 10 030 feet (1 90 miles) was attained

On August 31 the Russian surveying ship *Vityaz* claimed a new ocean d pth record of 35 958 ft (6 81 miles) in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific which was 53 fathoms deeper than H M S *Challenger* s nearby record sounding of June 14 1951 A fresh water record sounding which was necessarily an exclusively Russian preserve was one of 6 364 feet in the Olkhon Crevice of the 400-mile long Central Siberia lake Baikal which had long held the title of the world s deepest lake at 5 650 feet.

Lowest Temperature

Siberia lost one record during the year when on May 11 the U.S.I.G.Y. station on the 9,200 foot high plateau at the South Pole recorded a temperature of minus 100.4 degrees F—over 10 degrees lower than Verkhoyansk's famous record of February 1892. Another 1957 meteorological record of great interest was the sighting by Major Simons of clouds at nearly 68,000 feet, which was 12,000 feet higher than the height previously regarded as the cloud ceiling.

The longest standing record of all to be beaten during the year had been set over 179 years ago. In October a sun-spot count surpassed the previous activity peak of May 1778.

During 1957 a census of Tokyo totalled 8,471,637, which indicated that Greater London (8,346,137) must at last surrender her long standing claim to be the world's most populous metropolis.

The Russians have had an *anno mirabile* apart from their satellites. The 16,000-ton atomic powered *Lenin* has ousted U.S.S. *Glacier* as the world's most powerful ice breaker and the 2,320 mile Trans-Siberian pipeline has out-done Canada's *1,775-mile long* Inter Provincial installation. Britain's mammoth radio telescope at Jodrell Bank has been outranged by a new Soviet installation while in April Russia's 36,000 ton synchrophasotron at Dubna near Moscow humbled all previous atom-smashers.

Air Speed

Great Britain's grip on the triple crown of the official speed records for land, air and water was tightened when on Coniston Water on November 7 Donald Campbell raised his own world water speed record from 225.63 m.p.h. to 239.07 m.p.h. On December 12, however, Peter Twiss's 21 month-old air speed record of 1,132 m.p.h. was bettered by Maj. Adrian E. Drew in an F101 Voodoo with 1,207.6 m.p.h. over the Mojave Desert, California. Four days later the Russians claimed a speed in excess of 1,242 m.p.h. for one of their fighters, but gave no details.

The U.S. set some characteristic records with a world TV prize record of $164,000 on February 11 by the 11 year-old schoolboy Leonard Ross of Tujunga, California, and an all time auction record of $385,000 for the Rovensky diamond necklace. One American record remaining inviolate despite Miss Christie's Mousetrap is that of "The Drunkard" which has been running in Los Angeles since July 6, 1933 and is now nearing its 8,700th performance. The Cecil B. De Milne extravaganza *The Ten Commandments* cost $1,350,000 per commandment and will also very soon outgross 'Gone With the Wind' ($33,500,000).

In the sporting world there have been some startling advances in the more highly contested spheres. Yorkshire's G. D. Ibbotson ran seven tenths of a second faster than the 37 month-old world mile record with a time of 3 min. 57.2 sec. in a year in which the tally of miles under four minutes rose to 30.

High Jumpers

The ranks of high jumpers clearing seven feet became less rarified with the increasing use of the built up shoe. Three Russians bettered the height with Y. N. Steypanov clearing a world's best height of 7 ft. 1 1/8th ins. in Leningrad on July 16 and V. A. Sitkin clearing 13 3/4 ins. above his own height in Odessa. Other records varied from the unpaced cycling of 29.15 miles in an hour by the Frenchman Roger Riviere, in Milan on September 18, to the water-skiing records of the Americans Joe Cash (126-foot jump) and John Masser (715 miles). Russia's greatest delayed drop parachutist Nicolai Nikitine fell for over nine miles (over 4 1/2 min. at 120 m.p.h.) over Saratov on August 20 when he baled out at 50,469 feet and his 'chute opened at 2,502 feet.

In football a transfer fee reached six figures on May 27 when the South Americans inside right Enrique Siveri's services were bought by Italy's Juventus Club for £100,000 sterling. A football pool win by a Lancashire widow, Mrs. Nellie McGrail, of £206,700 was announced on November 5.

In acclaiming 1957 as Russia's record breaking year it may be pointed out that her Sputnik launching was from one point of view the most expensive single deed yet performed by mankind. If estimates are correct the U.S.S.R. spent the life earnings of at least 20 million of her poorest subjects in the race to be first.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROGRESS IN NIGERIA

With the appointment of the new Prime Minister—Alhaji Abuboker Tafawa Balewa leader of the Nothern People s Congress in the Federal House of Representatives—Nigeria for the first time has a local leader to head a government responsible to and for the whole country

THE early history of what is now Nigeria is largely a matter of speculation The first Europeans to visit the coast of Nigeria were the Portuguese in the fifteenth century The first English ships under the command of Captain Windham reached the Bight of Benin in 1553 For a long period only the coast was known but following Mungo Park s voyage to the Niger in 1796 the exploration of the inter of with a view to commercial development was undertaken

In 1879 the United Africa Company was formed and three years later was incorporated as the National African Company Limited In 1885 it was granted a Royal Charter as the Royal Niger Company and performed a valu able service both in trade and in local ad ministration far into the interior up the Niger and Benue Rivers until in 1899 its charater was revoked and its territories in the North consolidated and extended became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria

Meanwhile further to the West Lagos was occupied and made a British Colony in 1861 and later Yorubaland was attached to the Colony of Lagos as a British Protectorate

In the Niger Delta and further to the East, the Oil Rivers Protectorate later extend ed inland and renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate was established under Foreign Office control in 1885 This territory passed to Colonial Office control in 1899 and in 1906 it was amalgamated with that administered from Lagos to form the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria

Thus the British connection with what is now Nigeria was established by separate operations in different parts of the territory In 1914 the separate parts were amalgamated as the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria Since 1922 a portion of the former German Cameroons has been administered as an integral part of Nigeria

Origins of Representative Government

The origins of representative government in Nigeria are to be found in the old Colony of Lagos where closely following its occupation by the British in 1861 a small nominated Legislative Council was established to advise and ass st the Governor and it remained in existence until 1922

The year 1922 brought far reaching changes for a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern part of the Protectorate was set up which though it had an official and non African majority included the first elected Africans in the legislatures of British tropical Africa This new Legislative Council which remained almost unchanged until 1946 had a maximum membership of 46 of whom 27, including the Governor were officials and 19 were non-officials

The Executive Council in the period 1922 1946 consisted mainly of officials but in 1943 5 non official members 2 European and 3 African were appointed to it

The Constitution Of 1946

The year 1946 saw the introduction of a completely new constitution in Nigeria as in the Gold Coast This constitution provided for the setting up of three advisory Regional Houses of Assembly each with an unofficial African majority and for the creation of a central legislature covering for the first time, the whole territory and having an unofficial majority drawn mainly from among the mem bers of the Regional Houses

The two considerations fuller African participation in government and greater Regional devolution have influenced each subsequent revision of the constitution and at each stage it is Nigerian opinion expressed through its own leaders which has decided the pace and timing of advance

A Big Step

In 1951 a constitution, based on recom mendations made by a predominantly Nigerian conference provided for an enlarged central House of Representatives with a majority of elected members and for the transformation of the advisory Regional bodies into elected Regional legislatures with defined legislative and financial power The Central Executive Council was transformed into a Council of Ministers with a majority of Ministers drawn from the Regions Regional Executive Councils

were established as instruments of policy with a majority of Nigerians selected from the legislatures

The present Federal constitution was introduced in 1954 following discussions in London and Lagos between representatives of the United Kingdom Government and delegations from each of the Regions and the Southern Cameroons The main effect of the 1954 constitution was to give the Regions greater autonomy by providing that certain defined subjects should be allocated to the Federal Government, either exclusively or concurrently with the Regional Governments and that all other matters should be in the hands of the Regions. Both Federal and Regional legislatures have a large majority of elected African members (in the Eastern Region the House of Assembly is wholly elected by adult franchise) and all the executive bodies have a majority of elected African Ministers

Present Constitution

The London conference (May 23 to June 26 1957) on the constitutional future of Nigeria brought the country much closer to full self government

The principal amendments to the constitution of the Federal Governments of Nigeria resulting from the decisions of the conference came into effect on Augu t 30 when the Governor General dissolved the then existing Council of Ministers and invited a Nigerian political leader a man able to command a majority in the House of Representatives, to form a government

With the appointment of the new Prime Minister—Alhaji Abubaker Tafawa Balewa leader of the Northern People s Congress in the Federal House of Representatives—Nigeria ultimately to become a full member of the Commonwealth for the first time had a local leader to head a government responsible to and for the whole country On September 2 members of the new Council were sworn in at the new session of the House of Representatives formally opened by the Governor General

It was also agreed at the conference that the Eastern and Western Regions are to have immediate Regional Self Government Pending the introduction of self-government in the Northern Region in 1959 it was agreed that increase should be made in the number of members in the House of Assembly 131 to 170

To safeguard the minorities the conference decided that a commission of inquiry should be appointed ' to ascertain the facts about the fears of the minorities in any parts of Nigeria, and to propose means of allaying these fears, whether well—or ill found But the conference emphasized the undesirability of creating new states for minorities except as a last resort

The present Federal House of Representatives is to run its full course—to the end of 1959— and thereafter it will consist of 320 representative members elected on the basis of one member for approximately each 100 000 of the population Along with these changes a second Legislative House also will be established, with the title of Senate

In January 1960 the newly elected legislature will debate a resolution asking Her Majest s Government to agree to full self government within the Commonwealth by a date in 1960 and Britain has given the assurance that she would do her utmost to meet the resolution in a reasonable and practical manner

The Federation of Nigeria, with an area of 373 350 square miles and a population of over 33 million is by far the largest of the United Kingdom dependencies It is a country of great diversity in climate resources languages culture and social institutions

More than half of the population live in the Northern Region which is largely Moslem and traditionally feudal and conservative in outlook Cut off until comparatively recently from contact with the south and with the outside world it still preserves much of its ancient way of life and has been slow to accept western standards of education and social services or to adopt western economic techniques Since the Second World War however progress has been rap d

Road and air communications are opening up the remoter areas and providing access to markets for the Region s groundnuts cotton livestock products tin rice and other commodities Improvements in agricultural methods have increased output and raised the quality of crops Industr es, such as textiles food-canning dairy produce oil milling have been established Education and teacher training are being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible (in 1956 there were 177 000 children attending primary schools compared with about 11 000 in 1937) and modern drugs and methods of treatment are bringing disease unde

Free Primary Education

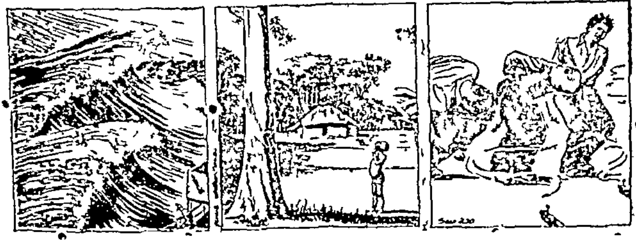
The Western and Eastern Regions which with Lagos and the Southern Cameroons, form the southern part of the Federation have a long history of contact with Europe through traders missionaries and administrators Educational and social institutions pioneered by the missions, are firmly established and are expanding steadily The first stages of a system of free universal primary education was introduced in the Western Region in 1955 and in the Eastern Region in 1957 Port and other communications are being developed to handle the constantly increasing trade of the whole Federation (external trade was valued at £287 million in 1956 compared with £18 million in 1938) The area s natural resources —primarily cocoa, palm products timber and coal—find a ready market both in and outside Nigeria and industries have been established producing for example plywood and veneers pottery, sheet rubber, cigarettes and cement

Help From Britain

In all the Regions economic and social development has received help from the United Kingdom in the form of financial aid (Nigeria has been allocated a total sum of over £36 million from Colonial Development and Welfare funds for such projects as road construction, agriculture, education and health service) in technical assistance with engineering and other works in the prosecution of research and in education and training, both in the United Kindom and Nigeria, and in the supply of public servants teachers and men and women qualified in professional and technical skills of many kinds

Although the policy of 'Nigerianisation' is being energetically pursued responsible opinion in the territory recognises that it will be many years before Nigeria can staff the public services and the professions from its own people

DID YOU KNOW ?



Sixty feet is usually cited by experts as the greatest possible height a wave at sea can attain However in the Pacific Ocean on February 7, 1933 during a 68-knot gale, the U.S.S Ramapo recorded a wave 112 feet from trough to crest

The fastest growing tree in the world is the Eucalyptus Saligna which in Uganda Central Africa has been known to grow 45 feet in 2 years Bamboo which is not botanically classified as a tree has been observed to grow as much as 16 inches in a day to a maximum height of 120 feet

The Communists are pressing a new campaign of terror in Hungary with a Roman Catholic priest the latest to be executed for an alleged part in the freedom uprising His name was Laszlo Mindszenti (not related to the Primate of Hungary Iosef Cardinal Mindszenty) He was executed along with two freedom fighters, Zsigmond Sipos and Josef Erdesz.

The Challenge of Disappearing Cultures

By Prof ROBERT HEINE-GELDERN

FROM the birth of their science about a century ago, anthropologists must have been aware that in many respects they had come too late that important data, almost within their grasp had vanished no more than a generation before One well known example is the case of the Tasmanians (the last representatives of Paleolithic culture) H Ling Roth who collected what meagre scraps of knowledge we possess about them observed that the sad and untimely destruction of this interesting race is one of the greatest losses anthropology has suffered.

That was in 1899 and the situation has deteriorated considerably since then All over the world ancient cultures are disintegrating at an unprecedented speed Even such remote regions as the interior of New Guinea and the tropical forests of South America are rapidly being opened up and penetrated by modern culture Within a very short time many of these tribes will be absorbed by the larger neighbouring peoples and will cease to exist as separate entities The last remnants of primitive races which have never been investigated by anthropologists will disappear through hybridization Cultures and languages which have never been properly recorded will vanish Twenty years hence anthropologists will be reduced to extracting from the memories of old people scanty and unreliable fragments of information about traditions and customs which are alive to-day

In anthropology as in historical research, it is almost impossible to foresee how important an investigation is likely to be The discovery of new but apparently insignificant facts may prove to be without any real importance, or they may on the other hand lead research on to a new and unsuspected track Here is an example

In the 1930s the anthropologists Hugo and Emmy Bernatzik succeeded in getting in touch with a group of nine persons of the half legendary Yumbri or Phi Tong Luang tribe in the jungles of Northern Siam and it came as a surprise to learn that this extremely primitive people of food-gatherers ... [illegible] belonged to an early offshoot of the Mongoloid race Before this we had always thought that the Mongoloids had entered South Eastern Asia from the north as Neolithic agriculturists.

Of course it was difficult and risky to draw far reaching conclusions from this single case But ten years later came Furer Haimendorf's discovery that the Sulung a Mongoloid tribe from the Eastern Himalayas in Northern Assam had also been hunters and food gatherers until fairly recently and, althou[gh] they now grow some crops they still lead semi nomadic life leaving their settlemen[ts] for months at a time to range the forests [in] search of game and wild jungle products

Finally only a few months ago I had th[e] opportunity of reading a doctor's unpublished thesis by an Indian anthropology studen[t] Mr Tiwari who was writing about th[e] Rajis a Mongoloid tribe of Kumaon in th[e] Western Himalayas Like the Sulung th[e] Rajis practise some agriculture but they liv[e] largely by hunting and gathering wi[ld] edible plants To-day they are in th[e] process of assimilating the culture of thei[r] Hindu neighbours But it seems that only [a] century ago they were still nomadic hunter[s] with a culture as primitive as that of th[e] Yumbri of Siam

There are only about three or four hundred Rajis and the Yumbris may be even fewer The number of the Sulungs is not known but it is certainly small Yet the discovery of these three widely separated and apparently insignificant tribes is bound to change our views regarding the racial history of Southern Asia and the physical and cultural development of the great Mongoloid race

What has been said about the urgency of research on tribes and cultures applies also to languages Again and again we are told about languages that are only spoken by a few old people while the younger generation has completely adopted the idiom of some larger neighbouring group The Ingy language for instance which was once spoken by a large group of people in Upper Burma, was known in 1911 to only two old women. It had practically disappeared within two generations by

Of course, an ...

a few dozen people, may turn out to be a mere dialect of little interest Occasionally however it may be quite as important as one spoken by hundreds of thousands and provide key to problems of wide scope

The case of India is significant There are about twenty mill on people there who be long to the aboriginal race usually referred to as "Veddoid or Proto-Australian' They have long since given up their original languages and today the various branches of this race speak either Aryan Dravidian or Mundarian idioms—all with possibly one single exception—the small tribe of the Nahal in Central India whose language is said to be neither Aryan nor Dravidian nor Mundarian It has never been investigated properly and is now on the point of extinction Perpaps it is the last vestige of the group of unknown languages spoken by the aborigines of India before the Aryans and the Dravidians entered the country from the North West and Mundarians from the East If so its importance could hardly be over estimated Not only would it give us an idea of the ancestral languages of the twenty million Veddoids but because of the influence such idioms must have exercised through the centuries it might help us to under stand certain aspects of the languages spoken to-day by hundreds of millions in the vast sub continent of India

So Little Done So Much To Do

The number of original cultures which are insufficiently known or have never been explored is still immense Only a few years ago Wendell Bennett wrote that, considering the size of the South American continent and the cultural complexity represented signi ficant research there is still in its infancy

Practically the same may be said about India As Stephen Fuchs has observed Of the forty seven aboriginal tribes listed in Russell's book *The Castes and Tribes of the Central Provinces of India* only ten have been touched by anthropological research

The situation is particularly bad in South East Asia In Assam for instance many of the tribal cultures are still pract cally unkown Our knowledge of such an unusually interesting culture as that of the Wa on the bord rs of Bur ma and China derives practically from a single source—a superficial 26-page report by a government official who spent a few weeks in th ir country in the 1890s Yet because of its many archaic traits (head hunting slit drum the etc ... the key to many ethnological problems common to the whole of South East Asia

Like the bibliographies on South America and on India that on Indonesia is enormous But the amonut of work done by professional anthropologists is incredibly small Whole islands are still complete blanks from the point of view of anthropology

This neglect of research is due more than anything else to lack of co-ordination and appropriate information This obstacle and ways of overcoming it were the subjects of a symposium held in Vienna in 1952 during the Fourth International Congress of Anthro pological and Ethnolocgial Sciences It was suggested then that a committee be formed to stimulate and co ordinate research on particularly urgent projects Action was taken by the Congress at its fifth se sion (Philadel phia 1956) and by the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences at its general Assembly held at the same time and place A Committee for Anthropological and Ethnological Research on Populations Threatened with Change Disintegration or Extirction was formed and I was elected as its Secretary General Unesco at its G neral Conference at New Delhi in the Autumn of 1956 accepted sponorship of the Committ e and voted a moderate amount of money which it is hoped will suffice to cover the initial costs of organization and publication

The main tasks of the committee will be to establish as complete a list as possible of races tribes cultures and languages threatened with change disintegration or extinction to co operate with universities museums learned societies foundations etc and to put its services at their disposal to publish a bulletin giving infomation about its findings pointing out particularly urgent cases and giving in formation on available personnel to accept proposals for research and in general to act as a clearing house and to stimulate in every possible way research on vanishing cultures and languages

To succeed in its endeavours the Commit tee will need the co-operation of scholars and of local residents in the various regions con cerned as well as of research institutions and foundations If this co-operatian can be secured it is hoped that the Committee will make a real contribut on to anthropology by helping to save data wh ch otherwise would be lost for ever *(UNESCO)*

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INDIA AND F. A. O.

By J V A NEHEMIAH,
Of The Union Ministry Of Food And Agriculture

FAO or, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations was founded as a Specialised Agency at the end of World War II to help particularly the underprivileged nations to achieve freedom from want The late President Roosevelt, moved by the threat of universal hunger called a conference at Hot Springs in 1943, where the idea was born to set up an international organisation to bring countries, both rich and poor, together with the common objective of redressing the tragic imbalance in economic conditions and living standards in different parts of the world through increased agricultural production

India became a founder member when 42 countries signed the constitution of the F.A.O and took the pledge to fight collectively against hunger and misery Today 77 countries are members of this Organisation

There are some who doubt whether an international agency without any legislative or executive powers can be a real action agency It is true that important proposals such as building up of a food reserve against famines as well as others that require modifications of existing structures were unable to get past the barrier of prejudice and fear Nevertheless there have been a number of promising developments which will strengthen the habit of inter governmental co-operation

Agricultural Surpluses

Although the post war period opened with heavy agricultural shortages in the last few years surpluses have begun to appear in several countries But this increase in production has taken place mainly in the well-developed countries of the West, and not in the backward zones where want continues to flourish on a scale more or less identical to that of pre-war times when there was practically no policy of international co-operation in the agricultural field. Thus the gulf that separates the countries of hunger from the countries of abundance far from narrowing has actually widened.

At this critical point the F A.O stepped to prevent repetition of what happended in economic depression of the thirties when of bags of coffee were burnt and porting countries to keep the price level artificially bolstered up while millions in other parts of the world over were virtually starving It proceeded to move its member countries to solve the distribution problem so that the surplus food might not only be made available to areas where it was most needed, but also used as valuable capital for the economic development of underdeveloped countries

First Pilot Study

The first pilot study sponsored by F A O on the uses of agricultural surpluses to finance economic development was conducted in India in 1955 A group of experts studied and reported on the idea that surplus agricultural products acquired as free grants loans or on special concessional terms could be used to raise the nutritional levels of certain groups of the population sufficiently to improve their working efficiency and thus speed up the economic development of a country

F.A O also laid down certain guiding principles in regard to the disposal of surpluses so that such transactions might not adversely affect potential grain exporters

A standing committee on surplus disposals was also set up This Committee meets frequently to help countries in the disposal and utilisation of surpluses on F.A.O principles

A good example of the way in which the Committee works and resolves difficulties is provided by the Indo-U S agreement of August 1956 for the sale of surplus agricultural commodities largely wheat Today the disposal of such surpluses in accordance with F A O principles has opened up new vistas of economic development in underdeveloped countries and has shown how international co-operation can serve humanity as a whole

Stimulus To Field Programmes

It was when the United Nations Expanded Technical Assistance Programme (ETAP) through Specialised Agencies was started in 1951, that the FAO s field programmes received real stimulus. It is under these programmes that academic discussions give place to solid action for the promotion of true economic development

obtained through F A O the services of a Dutch specialist for improving the quality of hides and skins produced by small village industries The slaughter of cattle is prohibited in U P and of the 2 2 million hides produced there annually valued at 60 million rupees more than 95% come from 'fallen animals —that is animals which have died a natural death often miles away in the open country Under these conditions the village flayer has to carry out his work under the most difficult circumstances without suitable equipment

The expert arranged training classes on improved methods of handling hides and skins He also introduced improved equipment for "carcass conversion Another innovation was to collect in gosadans animals found in a moribund or senile condition so that soon after death they may be handled by skilled flayers from the training centres By using new curing and flaying methods *chamars* are now earning 15% more than previously Also by the use of better methods the terrible stench associated with these operations is reduced to the minimum.

By 1956, no less than 24 centres had been established under this project for flaying curing and carcass utilisation six of them being run in conjunction with gosadans Besides, 32 rural tanning centres have been set up Encouraged by the success of the project the Government of India is starting a similar scheme for the whole country

Language No Barrier

Another outstanding example is the useful work done by an F A O specialist assigned to India for setting up a regional training centre for master fishermen Although neither he nor the fishermen could understand each other s language, by practical demonstration he was able to teach them as if they were men from a training school in his own native town The secret of his success was that he never asked them to do anything he did not do himself As a result of his successful methods he was requested to set up further training centres at Cochin and Tuticorin and this project—namely the development of fishermen s training center—has now resulted in a well established system being set up

Another notable example is the interest which F A O has stimulated in the control of rinderpest for many years the greatest killer disease of livestock throughout a large part of Asia India is currently engaged in a mass campaign of vaccination against rinderpest. But eradication of the disease in India without similar action in neighbouring countries such as Nepal and Pakistan would be ineffective because of the constant danger of infection seeping through from these countries F A.O is therefore, helping in the coordination of this campaign so that the problem can be simultaneously tackled in all the countries concerned

No account would be complete without a reference to the part F A O is playing in the control of locusts This dreaded plague which can create famines overnight is a recurring menace But the marked reduction in the locust visitations to this country in recent years is largely due to the effective locust control measures undertaken with the assistance of F A O in the West Asian countries where the locusts breed

Assistance From India

It should not be assumed that India is always at the receiving end with regard to F A O assistance We are in fact one of the six largest contributors to the regular budget of F A O

The introduction of new types of rice principally into the countries of the Far Eastern region is a significant contribution which the Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack has made under the sponsorship of F A O One important aspect of the work was the development of new varieties by crossings between Japonica and Indica types for the benefit of the region as a whole

In the field of agricultural statistics also Indian technicians at F A O headquarters and in other member countries are doing valuable work. In other spheres also Indians are playing an important role This will be seen from the fact that apart from fifteen Indians in the regular staff of F A O eighteen Indian technicians in different scientific fields are serving as F A O specialists in different parts of the world such as Nepal Thailand Burma Afghanistan, Iran Iraq Libya Sudan Egypt Costa Rice and Columbia

India occupies a prominent position in the F.A O and Indian delegates to F A.O conferences are held in high esteem. India is generally credited with championing any proposal however unpleasant to some members that is in the best interests of the Organisation as a whole

It was through the initiative taken by India at the Conference in 1955 that the F A.O constitution was amended to permit non self

(Continued on Page 221)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished look up for the answers and compare Try and see.

QUESTIONS

1 What makes Indian Constitution truly democratic one ?

2 State India s stand on the Kashmir issue

3 Give in brief the aspects of Sarvodaya Movement

4 What step was taken recently by the Government of India to meet the immediate foreign exchange crisis ?

5 Discuss the progress of Red Cross work in India

6 Give the importance of the following
- (i) Porbundar
- (ii) Ayodhya
- (iii) Dundee
- (iv) Nalanda
- (v) Sindri
- (vi) Ur

7 Give the names of the authors and state the subject of the following —
- (i) Much Ado About Nothing
- (ii) *The Beggar s Opera*
- (iii) Blessed Damozel.
- (iv) Absalom and Achitophel
- (v) The Decameron
- (vi) The Innocents Abroad
- (vii) The Zind Avasta
- (viii) *Darkness at Noon*
- (ix) Jacob s Room
- (x) A Week with Gandhi

8 Who are the following and why have they been in the news recently ?
- (a) Harold Macmillan
- (b) Sukarno
- (c) Siroky
- (d) Hillary
- (e) Dr Singh
- (f) Ngo Dinh Diem.

9, *Write notes on*
- (a) Osmosis
- (b) Heliograph.
- (c) *Microtome*
- (d) Rayon
- (e) Adenoids
- (f) Coma

ANSWERS

1 Indian constitution is a unique mixture of the various constitutions of the world. It incorporated "all that is good in the constitutions of Great Britain U.S.A Australia and Japan Indian Constitution has recognised the fundamental and basic rights of a citizen, such as right to property, culture and education and free association and it has provided for the citizens of the country justice in social, economic and political spheres liberty of thought and expression of belief faith, worship and equality of status and opportunity Rights without remedies are of no use Our Constitution has made a provision for this also Article 32 guarantees to every individual the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of his fundamental rights The Supreme Court acts as the guardian of our Constitution as it has the power to pronounce judgment on the validity of laws passed by Central and State legislatures and the protector of the fundamental rights of the citizens

Part fourth of Indian Constitution embodies the provisions relating to directive principles which require the State in the national sphere to frame its *policy in such a way as to promote* the welfare of the people of India and secure for them a social order in which there is justice—social, economic and political. The Constitution provides for all the requirements of a truly democratic Welfare State and the Government is doing its best to make India a welfare state based on the socialist pattern of society

2 Kashmir was is and will be an integral part of the Indian Union and only the Parliament of India can decide the future of a component part of the Indian Union.

There is no provision in the Indian Constitution for any part of the Union to secede from it Such a provision was not something peculiar or new in the Constitution India never considered the question of Kashmir as a problem although in some quarters

there had been attempts to suggest that it was a no man's land over which somebody else had a better claim according as the U N may decide

Kashmir is not an international question at all, it is purely a domestic problem which has been drawn into the international plane because India chose to ask the U N to use its good offices to see that aggression on Indian territory was vacated

Pakistani forces have no right to be in Kashmir which was Indian territory ' legally constitutionally and logically Pakistani aggression in Kashmir must be vacated

3 Sarvodaya as a complete philosophy of life connotes welfare of all or universal development It underlines a social order ideally integrating and making the best use of the natural and the human resources, Sarvodaya discards any compartmental approach to the man—such as the Economic Man the Social Man so on and so forth—and stresses his total development Not only his material needs upto a reasonable level must be satisfied, but also the efflourescene of his indwelling spirit must be ensured Needless to say, such a philosophy, having regard and working for the 'whole man and the 'whole society can adopt only Non violence as the Means to its End As a matter of fact Sarvodaya Movement in India characterizes the third and final stage of human society i e the Rule of Love the final and second stages being the Rule of the Jungle and the Rule of Law

4 The President promulgated an ordinance on October 31 amending the Reserve Bank Act to reduce the statutory minimum currency reserve to Rs 200 crores of which not less than Rs 115 crores shall be held in gold coin and bullion and the balance in foreign securities

The ordinance was issued to meet the immediate foreign exchange crisis facing the country and enable it to honour its commitments

5 The Red Cross is a humanitarian movement conceived 98 years ago in Northern Italy It has since grown into a mighty mission

The Red Cross Society of India was established by an Act of the Indian Legislature 37 years ago All its activities are guided by and directed towards the attainment of the 'Triple-Objective — Improvement of Health Prevention of Disease and Mitigation of

The Society has multifold programme of humanitarian services which include service to Armed Forces Maternity and Child Welfare Health education, and relief on national and international level during natural calamities floods, typhoons, earthquakes and other disasters

It also provides First Aid Home Nursing and Ambulance services through the St John Ambulance Association and Brigade which act as the ambulance wing of the Society

Its well-equipped Red Cross Home at Bangalore for disabled ex servicemen is one of the pioneer institutions of its kind in Asia The Society provides military hospitals with such amenities as newspapers periodicals musical instruments and other comfort goods —all for the *Jawans* of the armed forces of our country On this part of this work alone the Society spends many lakhs of rupees every year

Distribution of milk medicines vitamin tablets things like cod liver oil, and a hundred and one other items too numerous to be listed are made available to famine stricken people and to those who have been hit by floods The supply of these goods sometimes runs into many lakhs of pounds worth many lakhs of rupees year after year

The work of the 'Juniors , one of the most active sections of the Society is a most remarkable feature With a membership exceeding 17 lakhs the Junior Red Cross gives opportunities to lakhs of boys and girls all over India to be associated with activities like the village up-lift first aid anti epidemic work and the building up of an international fraternity of youth, through *Junior Red Cross* in different parts of the world thus promoting international friendliness understanding and co-operation on that level

6 (i) *Porbunder* Port in Saurashtra, well known as the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi

(ii) *Ayodhya* Ancient city of Oudh 77 miles east of Lucknow sacred to the Hindus as the birth place of Shri Ram Chandra It is now in ruins but has an annual fair attended by about 600 000 pilgrims

(iii) *Dundee* City and seaport of Great Britain Centre of jute and linen manufactures

(iv) *Nalanda* In Bihar A famous Buddhist University flourished here from the 5th to the 12th century It has been described

(v) Sindri. Town situated about 18 miles west of Dhanbad in which the great Sindri Fertilizer Factory—the biggest of its kind in Asia—has been set up

(vi) Uri A small village in Kashmir, on the road from Kohala to Baramula where the Pakistani forces face the Indian Union forces at the cease fire line

7 (i) Much Ado About Nothing a popular comedy by Shakespearse

(ii) The Beggar s Opera a musical play by John Gay satirizing London polite society and Italian opera

(iii) Blessed Damozel a mystical symbolic love poem by D G Rossetti revised versions in 1856 and 1870

(iv) Absalom and Achitophel by Dryden and Nahum Tate - a satirical poem in heroic couplets directed agains the Whigs

(v) The Decameon by Givoanni Boccacio (Italian) is a famous collection of 100 prose tales supposed to be related by 7 ladies and 3 gentlemen in the plague stricken Florence in 1348

(vi) The Innocents Abroad, one of Mark Twain s (American) most successful and world famous books It is a rollicking tale of a tour of Europe and the East made by a group of liberty loving Americans on board the steamer 'Quaker City

(vii) Zind Avesta The sacred writing of the Parsees usually attributed to Zoroaster composed probably about the 13th century

(viii) Darkness at Noon a sensationally popular novel by Arthur Koestler (Hungarian now living in England) shedding great light on the Moscow treason trials

(ix) Jacob s Room a novel by Virginia Woolf in the stream of consciousness manner

(x) A Week with Gandhi, by Louis Fischer giving an account of his interview with Mahatma Gandhi and a glimpse of political condition of India during the Second Great World War

8 (a) The firs British Prime Minister to visit India (Jan 1958)

Mr M cmillan became Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in January 1957 after the resignation of Sir Anthony Eden During the previous 12 months Mr Macmillan had been Chancellor of the Exchequer and had experience of three other senior offices in the Party to power in the autumn of 1951 H. had been successively, Minister of Housing and Local Government, Minister of Defence and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

(b) Dr Sukarno is the Father of the Indonesian Revolution and in fact is its symbol His magnetic personality his organising capacity his oratory and his enormous popularity have made him the most outstanding figure in Indonesia and thus the natural choice for the Republic s first Presidency In 1927, at the age of 26 Sukarno organised the 'Partai National Indonesia (P N I) the forerunner of the present Nationalist Party and became its founder chairman He built up the P N.I on the ideals of un-compromising nationlism and full freedom His political convictions were the cause of his almost continuous exile for twelve years from 1930 to 1942, when he was freed by the victorious Japanese

(c) Mr Viliam Siroky Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, who paid a visit to India in Jan 1958 was born on may 31 1902 in Bratislava He is the son of a railway worker At the age of 15 he also became a railway worker He joined the Social Democratic Party contributed to various socialist journals and became a supporter of the revolutionary Left wing One of th founders of the Communist Party organization in Bratislava he was elected to Parliament in 1935

(d) Sir Edmund Hillary joint conqueror of Mount Everest with Tens ng reached the South Pole on January 3 1958 the first man to get there by the overland route since Capt Robert Scott s ill fated expedition in 1912

Hillary Lading the New Zealand trans Antarctic expedition radioed the news of his success to the Ross Sea Comm ttee organizers of the expedition at 10-01 a m (G.M T)

(e) Dr S ngh Chairman of the United Democratic Party became Premier of Nepal on July 26 1957 He formed a coalition Cabinet with independents Although no official reason was given for Dr Singh s sudden resignation it was generally believed to be connected with a purge of corruption in the Civil Service during which he had appointed his own nominees to senior posts and had proposed to remove a number of officials appointed by the King Dr Singh was also reported to have offended the Indian Government by his 'isolationist foreign policy his opposition to any foreign aid, including aid from India and his decision to substitute a two-year economic plan for

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1 What would be the most useful thing to do first of all if you saw a man in a deserted street smash a jeweller s window steal some rings jump into a car and drive quickly away ?

(b) run after the car
(b) fetch a policeman
(c) tell the people in the shop
(d) take the number of the car
(e) cry stop thief

2 If the word THAW would appear as the same word if seen in a mirror write it down If it would form a different word write the first second and third letters of WORSE if it would not look a word at all write the first two letters of BETTER

3 Rearrange the words in the following sentence to make them as sensible as possible Do this in your head and state whether the statements are always true occasionally true usually true or are false

(i) If ponds freeze very cold it will is
(ii) in the sun shine midnight does not at England
(iii) milk milkmen deliver the to forget
(iv) young girls like play with to dolls
(v) they to stations go petrol buy motorists when petrol
(vi) the cry at the cinema pictures people shown make
(vii) an egg cannot make an omelette without breaking it

4 Point out any absurdities in the following

(a) It took me a long time to cycle to your house but the wind has changed completely round so that I shall travel much faster on the way home

(b) (A notice displayed on an optician s window) If you cannot read this notice come inside and have your eyes tested

(c) I often write with my left hand, for I can write as well with one hand as with the other—in fact better

(d) It is quite lawful for a man to marry his widow s sister

(e) Here are some sights which the visitor to Shoreville must not see the War Memorial, the old Church the fine forest the view from the headland and last but not least, the smell of the briny ocean

(f) Some young men were in the police court answering a charge of loitering 'If everyone were to stand on the pavement said the magistrate how could any one get by ?

5 Which two words of the five in brackets in each line are connected with each other in the same way as the first two words in that line ? (e g boy girl man young woman baby old)=man and woman

(i) King queen (prince, duke princess earl president)
(ii) Oar boat (beak wing bird egg bacon)
(iii) Pig pork (bread cheese, sheep lamb mutton)
(iv) One two (thirty forty fifty sixty)
(v) Arm hand (leg knee foot wrist elbow)
(vi) Ship sea (camel lion, tiger desert abandon)
(vii) Footballer goal (run walk cricketer bat handle)

6 A train leaves Delhi every hour 24 hours a day A train leaves Kanpur every hour 24 hours a day It takes six hours for the trip from Delhi to Kanpur It takes six hours for the trip from Kanpur to Delhi You are on a train which leaves Delhi for Kanpur at eleven in the morning As your train pulls out of the Delhi station a train from Kanpur is just gasp-

ing out its last clug as it slowly comes to a halt

Including this incoming train how many trains will you see coming from Kanpur to Delhi throughout your trip

7 A tradesman marked his goods in a code He made $b=1d$ $c=2d$ and so on. He made $C=1s$ $D=2s$ and so on What prices were the goods which he marked in the following way ?

(i) Fh (ii) Hd (iii) Me (iv) Pf (v) Ji (iv) Sg

8 Read through the following passage as carefully as possible You should not spend longer than a minute and a half on it

I established with myself, on these occasions the reputation of a first rate man of business—prompt, decisive energetic clear, cool headed When I had got all my responsibilities down upon a list, I compared each with the bill and ticked it off My self approval when I ticked an entry was quite a luxurious sensation When I had no more ticks to make I folded all my bills up uniformly docketed each on the back and the whole into a symmetrical bundle Then I did the same for Herbert (who modestly said he had not my administrative genius) and felt that I had brought his affairs into focus for him

My business habits had one other bright feature which I called 'leaving a margin For example supposing Herbert s debts to be one hundred and sity four pounds four and two pence I would say Leave a margin, and put them down at two hundred Or supposing my own to be four times as much I would leave a margin and put them down at seven hundred I had the highest opinion of wisdom of this same Margin but I am bound to acknowledge that on looking back I deem it to have been an expensive device. For we always ran into new debt immediately to the full extent of the margin and sometimes in the sense of freedom and solvency it imparted got pretty far into another margin

The following three statements are based on the passage above. They may be either false or true Without looking back but relying entirely on your memory say which you think they are

1 Leaving a margin was an expensive device

2 But it did prevent us from going into new debt immediately

3 The sense of freedom and solvency that I gained from my system was a great spur to Herbert s business activities

(ANSWERS)

1 d

2. BE.

3 (i) Always true, (ii) Always true (iii) Occasionally true (iv) Usually true (v) Usually true (vi) Occasionally true (vii) Always true

4 (a) If the wind had changed completely then it would be against the cyclist on his return journey also

(b) If a person could not read the notice then he could not be expected to take the advice that the notice gave

(c) If I write as well with one hand as with the other I cannot write better with one hand than with the other

(d) A wife is a widow only when her husband dies

(e) A smell cannot be seen (the smell of the briny ocean)

(f) If every one stood on the pavement there would be no one left to get by

5 (i) Prince Princess (ii) wing bird (iii) sheep mutton (iv) thirty sixty (v) leg foot (vi) camel, desert (vii) cricketer, run

6 Since it takes six hours to make the trip from Kanpur to Delhi the train which pulls into Delhi had left Kanpur at 5 a.m You will arrive at Kanpur 6 hours later, or at 5 p m You will therefore pass trains that leave Kanpur at the following hours 5 a m 6 a.m , 7 a m 8 a m 9 a m 10 a m 11 a m. 12 p.m 1 p.m 2 p m., 3 p m , 4 p.m. Of course at the exact moment you pull into the Kanpur Station a train will be leaving for Delhi If you are alert, you will also see this one The answer then is thirteen trains

7 (i) 4s. 7d (ii) 6s 3d (iii) 11s 4d (iv) 14s 5d. (v) 8s 8d (vi) 17s 6d

8 1 True 2. False 3 False

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns Letters should be brief to the point neatly typed double space They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer s name and address The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

THE CASTE SYSTEM

Sir

The problem of cas e system is a burning issue in our country Inspite of the best efforts of great men the evil has been caus ng much harm to our social solidarity Recent happenings in Madras have made re-thinking over the issue obligatory Not only in Mad ras the system is in vogue almost all over the country, albeit it is observed without giv ing rise to violent activities It is deeply rooted in our social system and those who are denied of equal rights do not generally raise any voice because of some psychological weak nesses engendered in them since their very birth

The problem can best be viewed through historical perspective India is familiar with the caste system from time immemorial It was deliberately developed with the object of making social living possible and feasible In a primitive society division of labour was as necessary as it is to-day But specialisation in ancient days could be achieved by a person who would follow the profession of his father The division was not however rigid and interchange of works between different groups was socially recognised But through time class rigidity has become prominent What was evolved as a system of social progress has be come with the advancement of civilization an impediment that should be done away with immediately

The reason why the system has got to be abolished is clear enough In a primitive society social living could be made possible by sacrificing to a great extent individual talents and desires human rights and opportu nities In an industrial and scientific civiliza

Here there is enough scope for the develop ment of individuals in an organised society In an industrial society a worker acquires skill and knowledge not from his father but from an educational in titution He has greater opportun ity for his own development according to his desires and aptitudes Moreover the funda mental rights of man have stood the test of logic

There are some definite causes which lend support to the persistence of caste system in our country First our educational backward ness is to be taken into account Through education a liberal and rational mind can be trained. Secondly the predominence of the agricultural sector in our economy which bears testimony to our ancient order of society is a favourable factor in the perpetuation of the system. As the sector is not technically modernized traditional skill and social environ ment have not been unsuitable for production and distribution In other words industrial backwardness has helped though indirectly to perpetuate the system

Considering the gravity of the problem it may safely be asserted that some legislative measures are not sufficient in this regard It cannot be the business of a man to report to a court whenever he is insulted on ground of caste distinction The measure is not only embarassing to follow it is practically im possible of implementation since in most cases the objectors are not in a position to bring the issue before a court Socially as well as economically he is too depressed to do so Expansion and improvement of education and widespread industrialization are very effec tive antidotes but these are comparatively long term measures An organised campaign

tutions in rural India may go a long way in eradicating the evil from our social system

Bankura — Yours etc
31 1 1958 — Debi Prasad Mukhopadhyay

* * *

DISARMAMENT AND PEACE

Sir,

Notwithstanding the much discussed issue of disarmament nothing concrete has been achieved so far towards th s On the contrary the statesmen of two opposite camps believe that if you want peace be prepared for war resulting in a cut throat competition of stock piling of armaments on both the sides

Man always wants peace but it is a para dox that his pious desire is always overpow ered by his bestial and diabolical instincts But how long will this tendency of man be allowed to run? The imperative need of the hour is not only to avert the third world war looming large before us but to create such an atmosphere where permanent peace is restored not only for to-day but for the posterity as well So mere lip-service to the question of disarmament will not solve our problem

The main reason why all the attempts of disarmament have so far ended in fia_co boils down to the political tension between the two diametrically opposite camps i e Democracy and Communism The villain of the piece is the deep-rooted distrust and suspicion between these two rival camps The problem is how to break this vicious circle

The real solut on to the problem is to evolve some sort of International outlook in the minds of men so that everybody should start thinking not in terms of his own country and creed but in terms of the whole world

And this will not happen until ethical values are accepted as a paramount factor in politics There is the need to evolve out some sort of ethical and moral institutions not only for ourselves but for the posterity as well otherwise we will be held responsible for making this world the wonderful creation of God, a barren land devoid of any living being

Khagaul — Yours etc
12 1 1958 — A.B Prasad M.A.

SPLENDOUR AND CHARM OF INDIA

Sir

We have gone through one of the articles in your monthly magazine, 'Careers and Courses" of December 1957, captioned as the 'Splendour and Charm of India Almost all the worth-enjoying things of almost all the provinces of India have been mentioned but surprisingly enough the charms and beauties of Assam appear to have been over looked. At any rate, it is not denying the fact that at present Assam is drawing attention of a large number of tourists from other countries for the charms and beauties of Kaziranga and the rhinoceros and the charms and grandeur of the capital city like Shillong, with its pine-woods and transparent lakes in which various kinds of fishes are found. The temple of goddess Kamakhya bearing the interesting history of the Asura King Naraka on the Nilathal Hills just making a cliff by the river Brahmaputra side, we think is no less a charming sight than some of the important temples in other parts of the country The Sibsagar district where the ancient capital Rangpur is situated, is no less a historically important place with its sculpture and inscription as engraved on Rang-ghar Talatalghar Jaydoul, Sivadoul etc than other historical places in India

May we then venture to ask the writer about the position of Assam in India in regard to her splendour and charm? With pictures que and rare varieties of animals some of them being characteristic of the land does not Assam qualify herself to secure any consi derable position in India with the other sister provinces?

Shillong — Yours etc
5 1 1958 — C C. Kalita
Prafulla Mohanta

(We would gladly print an article on the scenic and natural beauties of Assam provided some one writes about it and sends the article to us. —Ed C & C.)

* * *

HOUSE OF LORDS

Sir

In your Careers and Courses of January, 1957, the answer to a question on page 55 the comparison between the House of Commons and the House of Lords the description of the powers of the House of Lords in relation to the House of Commons is not accurate The House of Lords can delay the passage of a non-money bill at the most for

the Parliament Act of 1911 has been reduced by an amendment passed in 1949

Tallewal Yours etc
5 1 1958 Gurnam Singh

* * *

PETROLOGY

Sir,

I was surprised to read the definition of Petrology given by you in your issue of February 1958 on Page 128

So far as I know 'petrology is the science which deals with the modes of occurence and origin of rocks and their relation to geogical processes and history

Petrology includes **petrography** (the study of rocks as specimens purely from the chemical mineralogical and textural points of view) and **Petrogenesis** (the study of origin of rocks)

Poona Yours etc.
30 1 58 H V Mathur M. Sc

* * *

Sir,

In your issue of February 1958 you have written that Petrology means science of petroleum This answer is wrong and is misleading 'Petrology which forms a branch of Geology means study of rocks Literally also Petrology means study of rocks and nothing else

Lucknow Yours etc
1 2 1958 D N Ghosh B Sc

(The word *petra* means rock. Other words connected with *petra* are *petraglyph* rock carving *petragraph* rock inscription *petragraphy* scientific description of formation and composition of rocks The world *petroleum* is also derived from *petro* (rock) and *oleum* (oil) —Ed C & C.)

—o—

(*Continued from page 224*)

pared by himself for the five year plan drawn up by Indian experts

(f) Mr Ngo Dinh Diem President of South Viet Nam paid a visit to India in November 1957 his first visit after assumption of Presidentship

President Diem was born on January 3 1901 in Hue capital of the former Vietnam Kingdom He belongs to an illustrious family of statesmen His father was Minister and counsellor to Emperor Thanh Thai

9 (a) **Osmosis** The process by which liquids diffuse through a permeable membrane from a solution in which they are more concentrated to one in which concentration is less This process is thus responsible for the absorption of soil water by roots and of materials in a liquid state by organs and membranes of animal bodies

(b) **Heliograph** An instrument for sending messages over long distances by flashing the sun s rays from a mirror

(c) **Microtome** Instrument used in cutting very thin sections of objects for examination by the microscope

(d) **Rayon** An artificial fibre, similar to silk made from cotton or woodpulp

(e) **Adenoids** Areas of spongy tissue laying at the back of the throat which when they become infected and inflamed cause obstruction to breathing usually found in children The symptoms are cough cold fever and mouth breathing

(f) **Coma** Complete loss of consciousness may be due to many diseases, alcohol diabetes cerebral haemorrhage brain tumour etc

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THINGS THEY SAY

Opportunities are swarming around us all the time thicker than gnats at sundown We walk through a cloud of them.
—*Van Dyke*

* * * * *

I am very fond of the company of ladies I like their beauty I like their delicacy I like their vivacity and I like their silence
—*Samuel Johnson*

* * * * *

It is the greatest of all mistakes to do nothing because you can only do little—Do what you can
—*Sydney Smith*

* * * * *

Do not criticize your part in the play of life but study it and then play it sick or well,

Question Box

In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box**

POLITICS AND PSYCHOLOGY

Q. Examine the limits and merits of Psychological approach in modern Politics.

(*Ramji Prasad, Muzaffarpur*)

Ans. A politician has to deal with the masses on the one hand and the Government on the other. To gain popularity among the masses, to win their confidence, to bring home to them his policies and to induce them to follow him requires a psychological approach. It is not only desirable but is also necessary and no limits can be put to it. The success of his dealings with the Government primarily depends upon the strength of his following. But even psychological approach is helpful. In this field of his activity the scope of psychological approach is limited because of the peculiar set up of the Governmental machinery.

MINISTER OF STATE AND DEPUTY MINISTER

Q. Please give a comprehensive note on Minister of State and Deputy Minister in Central Government.

(*A. A. Ansari, Patna*)

Ans. A Minister of State is a full fledged minister head of a ministry as the Cabinet Minister is except that he does not attend Cabinet meetings. The Deputy Minister is subordinate to a Cabinet Minister or the Minister of State.

VISHWA BHARATI UNIVERSITY

Q. In what respects does Vishwa Bharati University differ from other Indian Universities?

(*A. D. Majumdar, Khurja*)

Ans. Most of other Universities like Calcutta, Madras and Bombay Universities were established by the Government under an act and they were primarily meant to be examining and affiliating bodies while the Vishwa Bharati was founded with certain ideals and was recognised only after India attained independence. Vishwa Bharati is a residential university with a cultural bias.

INDO PAK RELATIONS

a new ministry headed by a Republican Prime Minister has been formed in Pakistan.

(*M. Nooruzaman, Ranchi*)

Ans. The personality of the Pak Prime Minister and the character of the party he comes from may influence Indo-Pak relations but in the present case no change is expected. The basis of hostility is the rivalry of the Power Blocs and the Two-Nation Theory propounded by late Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Parallels can be found in Korea and Indo-China. So we cannot accept any betterment of Indo-Pak relations unless pakistan gives up her theocratic character and there is amity between the two Power Blocs.

THE FIRST LADIES

Q. Pease tell (i) who was the first Indian lady to be appointed Governor of a province (ii) the first Indian lady to become minister in a province.

(*Kidar Singh, Delhi Cantt.*)

Ans. (i) Sm. Sarojini Naidu, the Governor of U.P.

(ii) Sm. Vijay Laxmi Pandit, Minister of Local self Government in U.P.

WEALTH-TAX

Q. Please briefly describe the Wealth Tax.

(*M. Khalid Kalam, Gorakhpur*)

Ans. The Wealth Tax was described by the Finance Minister as egalitarian in effect but without a disincentive effect. It will be levied at rates ranging from 5 per cent to 1.5 per cent on wealth valued over Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of individuals and over Rs. 3 lakhs in the case of undivided Hindu families. There will be a flat rate of 5 per cent in the case of companies for which the exemption limit will be Rs. 5 lakhs. Seven categories of properties will be exempted from this tax. The yield is estimated at Rs. 15 crores.

U.N.O. MEMBERSHIP

Q. What is the total number of U.N.O.'s membership and which important countries

Ans Total number of U N O member ships is 82 China is one of the most important countries which is not allowed to be its member

SIGNIFICANCE OF 'BABY MOON

Q May I request you to enlighten me about the effects of the launching of Baby Moon, on the present day world affairs ?

(*Pankaj Kumar Gupta, Calcutta*)

Ans The launching by Russia of a Baby Moon in October and of another in November 1957 was a great step forward in the progress of science It has opened up the possibilites of space travel and people can look forward to a visit to the Moon In the political field it brought a great deal of prestinge to the U.S.S R. Since then, the U S A has also sent up a Baby Moon thus showing that it is not far behind Rivalry in science created by the Baby Moons may ease poli tical tension

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Q Please name the Agricultural Colleges in India

(*Chabiram Brahma, Gauhati*)

Ans Govt Agricultural College Barpeta (near Jorhat Assam)
Secondary Agricultural School Chainsura (Bengal)
Agricultural Institute Barrackpore
College of Engineering and Technology Jadavapur (Bengal)
Bihar Agricultural College Sabour P O Distt Bhagalpur
College of Agriculture, Poona
College of Agriculture, Anand (Bombay)
College of Agriculture, Nagpur
G S College of Science and Agriculture, Khamgoan
Central Agriculture College Anand Parbat Delhi
Khalsa College Amritsar
Agriculture Institute of Plant Industry, Indore
Agriculture College Bapatla (Andhra)
Agriculture College Coimbatore
Mysore Agricultural School Hebbal Farm, P O Bangalore
Agricultural College and Research Institute Bebbal P O Bangalore
Osmania University Agriculture College Hyderabad
Agricultural School Bulandshar Gorakhpur and Ghazipur
Allahabad Agriculture Institute Allahabad
Agricultural College Kanpur
Balwant Rajput College, Agra and K E M Udaibhan Jat College Lakhoati
Intermediate College in Agriculture Baraut (Distt Meerut)
Agriculture College Banaras University Banaras

TELECOMUNICATION—TRAINING

Q Please suggest me a course concerning Line of Communication

(*Iqbal Raj Bhasin New Delhi*)

Ans This particular branch of techno logy training is povided in some of the Engineering Colleges The important ones are —

Faculty of Engineering Bombay University Bombay
College of Engineering Poona
Government Engineering College Jabalpur
College of Engineering Guindy Madras
Maharaja s Technological Institute Trichur
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

CINAMA TERMS

Q Please explain the following —

1 Twentieth Century Fox
2 Colour by deluxe
3 Cinemascope
4 Cinematograph
5 Feature Film
6 Hit Movie

(*Duli Chand Pachmarhi*)

Ans 1 Twentieth Cetury Fox famous American Film Producing company

2 Colour by deluxe It indicates by whom the colouring of the film has been done

3 Cinemascope A particular type of film which provides a broader view of the scene presented

4 Cinematograph The science of mak ing films

5 **Feature films** They are the main films exhibitied in cinema halls as against the short films

6 Hit Movie It is a film which has been a success with the cinema fans

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

THE BEST TIME FOR READING

When is the best time to read a book ? Only the most passionate reader would answer "Any time ! For most of us have our prefer ences of time as of place

Old age or youth ? Winter or summer ? Morning or night ? Each has its devotees and many a recorded favourite reading time shows how varied—and how interesting—this aspect of a love of books may be

Speaking of the seasons Charles Lamb found he could never read much in the sum mer, and more than one poet has extolled the delights of winter reading

For summer reading however Edward Dowden recommends Chaucer when you are not in an intense or an heroic mood ' and it has been said that Theocritus harmonises ex actly with the onset of fine weather

Edward Fitzgerald held that Southey s *Life of Cowper* was hardly the best reading at the fall of the leaf and that to read *Seneca* in February was some-what odd In contrast Leigh Hunt s opinion was that *The Arabian Nights* was the book for all seasons

As for the time of day late reading has always been more popular than the com panionship of books in the early morning But early rising readers do occur, and they are in good company

John Milton rose hab tually before other men awoke, to read good authors and Samuel Pepys thought nothing of getting up at four o clock in the morning to digest the Second Oration of Cicero

When in India Lord Macaulay read ancient literature every morning from five to nine Robert Louis Stevenson was another who loved to read in the early hours but not the classics for him Virgil and the rest were "not good fun on an empty stomach

But not so Dr Johnson Since he left Oxford he said he could never remember a time when he rose early save when writing under pressure of financial need *The Rambler* oddly enough it was Burton s *The Anatomy of Melancholy* that became in Boswell s words the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise "

Like so many of us Johnson preferred to sit up late reading In one of his celebrated letters, Lord Chesterfield admitted that he often read all through the night, going to bed at six in the morning

This practice of nocturnal reading has been carried to greater excess than reading at any other time Many have been the recipes for keeping awake at such times Copious draughts of strong black coffee wet towels and vinegar compresses the use of hard uncomfort able chairs to ward off sleep even in the case of the Chinese scholar Sun Ching of tying his pigtail to a beam above his head to prevent himself from dozing as he read!

Surely however the best aid to keeping awake is simply a good book How well we know the reverse to be true!

Books have long been the surest antidote to boredom caused by waiting, or having nothing to do Cases of bookworms reading surreptitiously in churches during service are almost as common as those of sleeping openly in like circumstances

And what immense relief in *ennui* have books given in countless ante rooms waiting rooms cells and queues!

This is most true when books are read to counteract the monotony and boredom of travel Since man first read books he has read them on journeys from Pliny in his chariot and Napoleon in his bookshelf fitted coach to Lawrence on his camel riding across the Arabian Desert with the Bedouins reading Aristophanes and the avid modern reader to be seen in every long distance air liner

The sense of movement somehow spurs one on Save at sea in a storm, as one writer points out there is no form of travel that may not be spent in reading

But as railway station bookstalls prove it is the train journey that encourages us to read most

Trains and readers have gone together since the first were invented As Viscount Grey categorically states A long railway journey affords a first rate opportunity for reading "

It was left to Aldous Huxley however to define the ideal book for this kind of reading

"A travelling book he wrote is one that you can open anywhere and be sure of finding something interesting which does not require continuous attention or prolonged mental effort

At what other times are books read with most pleasure ? By tradition that is certainly ancient we are expected to read at the hair dressers nowadays mostly when awaiting our turn but also, if a lady, whilst undergoing the rigours of drier or waving machine

In earlier times men read whilst the barber was at work or were read to whilst being shaved Pliny records having books read to him whilst being rubbed and wiped in the bath and Pepys often read whilst his maid dressed or combed his locks

George Wyndham with the book at his elbow would commit Shakespeare s *Sonnets* to memory while shaving and a great volume of profitable reading has doubtless taken place during the more intimate forms of toilet

In battle and in prison on a sick bed or threading one s way through the crowded streets of a big city, a book may inimitably overcome both time and place Indeed as John Aikin put it no apparatus no appointment of time and place is necessary to read Reading is surely the only art which given the single essential of sufficient light to see the book by can be practised at any hour of the day or night whenever the inclination is there

Holbrook Jackson s dicta are worth remembering

The time to read is now not hereafter We must make or miss our joy Never put off till tomorrow the book you can read today

Any time is the proper time to read but by far the best time is now

* * *

NAVY S ENGINEERING TRAINING CENTRE

In the historic outskirts of Lonavla a lovely hill station between Bombay and Poona is situated I N S *Shivaji* the Navy s Engineering training establishment The Navy could not have perhaps chosen a better site to train the country s youth than this region which is rightly proud of its association with the famous Shivaji and where nature has showered her blessings

The establishment of a new Naval Engineering College here last year has given additional importance to INS *Shivaji* Responsible for the training of mechanical engineer officers and artificers for the service, this establishment has now started some new course of the junior officers for which hitherto they had to be sent abroad

It is primarily a training establishment for Artificer Apprentices Matriculates between the ages of 15 and 17½ are selected as Artificer Apprentices A limited number of Apprentices are recruited every six months They receive intensive training which includes technical and educational training Workshops and Demonstration Rooms elaborately equipped are available for practical training When it sees the raw recruit diffident and shy at first leave the portals of the Establishment after his training as a fully trained technician smart and self confident *Shivaji* feels the rightful satisfaction of having done something really worthwhile

The Navy affords a splendid opportunity to these selected apprentices to receive advanced technical training which is absolutely free They also receive pay during training After training they have to serve 15 years on active service and ten years in the Fleet Reserve Normally after their initial term of service is over they are permitted to serve a further period to qualify for pension

Engineer Officers on completion of their initial Divisional Course in I N S *Venduruthy* Cochin come to *Shivaji* for their professional training The training of Senior rates who are selected as Mechanics as well as the training of Stokers is carried out here

' A happy Ship is an efficient Ship is an oft repeated maxim but a very true one. Hard work there is and there should be in a Training Establishment and work is conducive to happiness But it is not at all work and no play in *Shivaji* Facilities exist for all kinds of outdoor and indoor games The trainees evince keen interest in these games. Every one has to play compulsorily some outdoor game or other in the evening *after working hours Keen and healthy* competition exists between Divisions into which the trainees are divided to win the laurels on the sports field *Shivaji* has a good record in the services games and sports events and hopes to maintain it and even bettering it There is a good swimming pool in the establishment and aquatic sports are very popular

The trainees make full use of the well equipped library in the establishment Books and periodicals published in English and

most of the Indian Languages are available The Camera Club the Hobbies Club the Dramatic Club and the Deep Sea Scouts troupe organised by the trainees under the able guidance of their Instructors are flourishing well Lately the shramdan movement has 'won' over many an officer and rating at *Shivaji* As a result a number of improvements have taken place here

New buildings are springing up here in place of old wartime stuctures in which the establishment has been housed

"Hard work, good play, healthy hobbies and active habits"——that in short, describes life in I N S *Shivaji* which aims at making the trainees efficient members of the Service and responsible citizens of the country

* * *

CRAMMING TO BE DISCOURAGED IN U P

The general tendency of students to cram up bazar notes for passing school final and junior college examinations is sought to be checked by the U P Board of High school and Intermediate Education through examination reform

The first step in this direction was taken by tha Board recently when it issued a directive to all schools and second grade colleges to change their method of teaching and adopt a new pattern of questions to be set for the examinations To begin with the Board has asked the education institutions to try the new experiment with the teaching of English language only

Reforms in the teaching and examination of other subjects will follow the pattern depending on the experience gained from the first trial Another reason for taking up the reform of teaching English is the desire to combat the general complaint about the deterioration in the standard of teaching in schools and colleges during the last few years.

The teaching methods for English will hereafter be directed towards enabling the students to understand the structure and idiom of the language Instead of testing their camming capacity as hithero stress will be more on intelligence and less on memory The question papers will accordingly be modelled in every aspect of the English language

All the schools and intermediate colleges are belived to have been directed to give sufficient number of test exercises in the class room before sending students in March to face the new type of question papers in the examination hall

*

BRUSH ABOE GROUP SCHOLARSHIP

The Brush Aboe Group of Companies in the United Kingdom have offered one scholarship for the practical training of an Indian National in their factories in the United Kingdom.

The value of the scholarship which is tenable for two years is £ 10 6s 4d per week In addition the Group will also provide free return passage from the place of the trainee's residence to the place of training in the United Kingdom.

Candidates should have a first class degree or an equivalent qualification in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering and should have graduated in 1957 Graduates of 1955 and 1956 may also be considered if they have exceptionally good practical experience in their chosen profession

Application forms can be had from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Scholarships Division (S-18 Section) New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry through the Head of the University or Institution last attended by the applicant is March 15 1958

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GUIDE TO CAREERS—TEACHERS

A Primary School Teacher's work is to look after and teach children during the first four and five years of their life at school from the age of about six to ten or eleven Their mother tongue reading writing arithmetic social studies and elementary science are taught and they are generally directed and encouraged in their social activity and play A record of their attendance and activities is maintained and the development of essential habits of hygiene health good manners clear expression and a co-operative spirit is encouraged

Working conditions in a primary school are usually congenial hours of work being fixed usually extend from 10 a m or 11 a.m. to 4 p m Vacations and holidays are allowed with pay Normally a teacher has to handle a class of 35 to 50 pupils though occasionally the classes may be larger

To Qualify, primary school teachers are generally required to be matriculates although there are many who have passed only the middle school examination To take up teaching as a career training in a teacher's training school is necessary and a certificate has to be obtained The training extends over a period of one to two years Almost all the State Governments have set up their own training

Subjects of study are usually —

(i) The principles of education including the principles of curricular construction
(ii) child study and educational psychology
(iii) practical assignments
(iv) school organisation and administration
(v) methods of teaching and
(vi) rural reconstruction and social education

The cost of training for untrained teachers, recommended by their employing schools is usually nothing but they have to pay for boarding lodging and other maintenance expenses which vary from place to place Fresh matriculates joining a training course might have to pay a nominal monthly tuition fee of about Rs 5/ p m

Further training in higher studies can usually be pursued as private candidates Some universities offer facilities to teachers to appear at their examinations as private students After graduation a teacher can complete a year s training course in a training college in order to obtain a teaching degree and qualify for employment in high schools

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are a pleasant temperament patience vitality and above all love of children He (or she) must have the educator s keenness to spread knowledge and a desire to be a model to the pupils Persons with physical defects such as an impediment of speech poor hearing and nervous disorders are likely to be handicapped in the teaching profession.

Entry into the Profession is bound by no hard and fast rules but there has been a growing realisation of the need to provide adequately trained teachers for primary schools Appointment may be made by the governing authorities or the managing committees (in the case of privately managed schools) by the inspecting officers of the Education Department (in the case of Government schools), or by the chairman or the Selection Board (in the case of Local Bodies) In U P no uncertified teacher can be appointed permanently in a recognised school In Travancore Cochin every new teacher has to apply for a licence within three months of appointment The holding of a licence carries with it certain guarantees In Madhya Bharat and Kutch the appointment of a teacher rests with the Inspector or Inspectress of Government schools In Saurashtra appointments are made on the basis of merit through a competitive examination

Openings for primary school teachers are available in Government as well as private schools Primary schools are also run by Local Bodies (Municipal Committees District and Cantonment Boards Janpad Sabhas, etc.) Defence Services and the Railways Nearly 92 per cent of the total number of teachers are employed in schools under the control of local and private bodies

Salaries in recent years have improved as a result of demands of primary teachers to raise their salary level Such demands have met with widespread sympathy and most of the State Governments have raised salary scales of primary teachers and improved their terms of employment. The salary scales of teachers differ from State to State and often within the same State

Most of the States do not differentiate between the pay scales of men and women teachers However in Madhya Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal women teachers get a slightly higher salary

Prospects for Advancement exist in the teaching profession for the right type of person A teacher can rise to the post of headmaster or mistress, when a higher scale of salary and additional allowances can be expected An ambitious primary teacher can find ample scope and time to improve his qualifications by pursuing higher studies in order to be eligible for better paid jobs in high schools and the education departments

For Further Information on training facilities you may contact

(i) The Directar of Education/Public Instruction of your State
(ii) The Employment Exchange nearest your home

Employment Outlook

With universal free and compulsory primary education as the goal accepted by the Government of India the country will need an army of primary teachers Out of 1 12 million teachers necessary to implement the programme of universal education only about 467 000 teachers are as yet in employment out of whom more than 5 per cent are untrained teachers and less than 5 per cent have passed the Matriculation examination There is such a shortage of trained teachers in the country that almost anybody who satisfies the minimum requirements of the profession can be sure of securing a job somewhere

Basic schools are gradually replacing the traditional primary schools as basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of

most of the Indian Languages are available The Camera Club the Hobbies Club the Dramatic Club and the Deep Sea Scouts troupe organised by the trainees under the able guidance of their Instructors are flourishing well Lately the 'shramdan movement has won over many an officer and rating at *Shivaji* As a result a number of improvements have taken place here

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The first step in this direction was taken by tha Board recently when it issued a directive to all schools and second grade colleges to change their method of teaching and adopt a new pattern of questions to be set for the examinations To begin with the Board has asked the education institutions to try the new experiment with the teaching of English language only

Reforms in the teaching and examination of other subjects will follow the pattern depending on the experience gained from the first trial Another reason for taking up the reform of teaching English is the desire to combat the general complaint about the deterioration in the standard of teaching in schools and colleges during the last few years

The teaching methods for English will hereafter be directed towards enabling the students to understand the structure and idiom of the language Instead of testing their cramming capacity as hithero stress will be more on intelligence and less on memory The question papers will accordingly be modelled in every aspect of the English language

All the schools and intermediate colleges are believed to have been directed to give sufficient number of test exercises in the class room before sending students in March to face the new type of question papers in the examination hall

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BRUSH ABOE GROUP SCHOLARSHIP

The Brush Aboe Group of Companies in the United Kingdom have offered one scholarship for the practical training of an Indian National in their factories in the United Kingdom

The value of the scholarship, which is tenable for two years is £ 10 6s 4d per week In addition the Group will also provide free return passage from the place of the trainee's residence to the place of training in the United Kingdom

Candidates should have a first class degree or an equivalent qualification in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering and should have graduated in *1957* Graduates of 1955 and 1956 may also be considered if they have exceptionally good practical experience in their chosen profession

Application forms can be had from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, Scholarships Division (S 18 Section) New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry through the Head of the University or Institution last attended by the applicant is March 15 1958

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GUIDE TO CAREERS—TEACHERS

A Primary School Teacher's work is to look after and teach children during the first four and five years of their life at school from the age of about six to ten or eleven. Their mother tongue reading writing arithmetic social studies and elementary science are taught and they are generally directed and encouraged in their social activity and play A record of their attendance and activities is maintained and the development of essential habits of hygiene, health good manners clear expression and a co-operative spirit is encouraged

Working conditions in a primary school are usually congenial hours of work being fixed, usually extend from 10 a m or 11 a m. to 4 p m Vacations and holidays are allowed with pay Normally a teacher has to handle a class of 35 to 50 pupils though occasionally the classes may be larger

To Qualify primary school teachers are generally required to be matriculates although there are many who have passed only the middle school examination To take up teaching as a career training in a teacher's training school is necessary and a certificate has to be obtained The training extends over a period of one to two years Almost all the State Governments have set up their own training

Subjects of study are usually —

(i) The principles of education including the principles of curricular construction
(ii) child study and educational psychology
(iii) practical assignments
(iv) school organisation and administration
(v) methods of teaching and
(vi) rural reconstruction and social education

The cost of training for untrained teachers recommended by their employing schools is usually nothing but they have to pay for boarding lodging and other maintenance expenses which vary from place to place Fresh matriculates joining a training course might have to pay a nominal monthly tuition fee of about Rs 5/ p m

Further training in higher studies can usually be pursued as private candidates Some universities offer facilities to teachers to appear at their examinations as private students After graduation a teacher can complete a year s training course in a training college in order to obtain a teaching degree and qualify for employment in high schools

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are a pleasant temperament patience vitality and above all love of children He (or she) must have the educator s keenness to spread knowledge and a desire to be a model to the pupils Persons with physical defects such as an impediment of speech poor hearing and nervous disorders are likely to be handicapped in the teaching profession

Entry into the Profession is bound by no hard and fast rules but there has been a growing realisation of the need to provide adequately trained teachers for primary schools Appointment may be made by the governing authorities or the managing committees (in the case of privately managed schools) by the inspecting officers of the Education Department (in the case of Government schools), or by the chairman or the Selection Board (in the case of Local Bodies) In U P no uncertified teacher can be appointed permanently in a recognised school In Travancore-Cochin every new teacher has to apply for a licence within three months of appointment The holding of a licence carries with it certain guarantees In Madhya Bharat and Kutch the appointment of a teacher rests with the Inspector or Inspectress of Government schools In Saurashtra, appointments are made on the basis of merit through a competitive examination

Openings for primary school teachers are available in Government as well as private schools Primary schools are also run by Local Bodies (Municipal Committees District and Cantonment Boards Janpad Sabhas, etc.) Defence Services and the Railways Nearly 92 per cent of the total number of teachers are employed in schools under the control of local and private bodies

Salaries in recent years have improved as a result of demands of primary teachers to raise their salary level Such demands have met with widespread sympathy and most of the State Governments have raised salary scales of primary teachers and improved their terms of employment The salary scales of teachers differ from State to State and often within the same State

Most of the States do not differentiate between the pay scales of men and women teachers However in Madhya Pradesh Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal women teachers get a slightly higher salary

Prospects for Advancement exist in the teaching profession for the right type of person A teacher can rise to the post of headmaster or mistress when a higher scale of salary and additional allowances can be expected An ambitious primary teacher can find ample scope and time to improve his qualifications by pursuing higher studies in order to be eligible for better paid jobs in high schools and the education departments

For Further Information on training facilities you may contact

(i) The Director of Education/Public Instruction of your State
(ii) The Employment Exchange nearest your home

Employment Outlook

With universal free and compulsory primary education as the goal accepted by the Government of India the country will need an army of primary teachers Out of 1 12 million teachers necessary to implement the programme of universal education only about 467 000 teachers are as yet in employment out of whom more than 5 per cent are untrained teachers and less than 5 per cent have passed the Matriculation examination There is such a shortage of trained teachers in the country that almost anybody who satisfies the minimum requirements of the profession can be sure of securing a job somewhere

Basic schools are gradually replacing the traditional primary schools as basic education has been accepted as the national pattern of

education at the primary stage A decision to convert all the schools into basic schools has recently been taken by the Central and State Governments At present however the number of basic schools is extremely small as compared to the total number of primary schools In Basic schools teaching is partially done through the medium of handicrafts This development promises much more interesting work for the teacher and will provide scope for the use of initiative and originality on the part of both the teacher and the taught

(Ministry of Labour Govt of India)

* * *

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS

(i) Indian Navy Examination June 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad Bombay, Calcutta Delhi Hyderabad Ludhiana Madras Shillong and Srinagar some time in June 1958 for selection of Special Entry Cadets for the Indian Navy

AGE LIMITS —Candidates must have been born not earlier than the 2nd July 1939 and not later than the 1st July 1941 THESE AGE LIMITS CAN IN NO CASE BE RELAXED

Qualifications —Intermediate or equivalent Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at Intermediate or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally **Application forms and full particulars** obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons 'INDIAN NAVY EXAMINATION JUNE 1958 and also **give their name and full postal address in block letters** Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Naval Office ONLY UNMARRIED MALE CANDIDATES CAN APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO THIS EXAMINATION Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by 15th March 1958 (29th March 1958 for candidates abroad.

(ii) Assistants Grade (AFHQ) Examination May 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold at Delhi and London, some time in May 1958 a limited competitive examination for recruitment to permanent vacancies of Assistants in Armed Forces Headquarters The examination is open only to certain categories of (i) departmental candidates working in the Armed Forces Headquarters and (ii) employees of the AFHQ, who are on deputation to other offices Full particulars and application forms obtainable either from the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi or from the Chief Administration Officer Armed Forces Headquarters, New Delhi Completed applications must reach the Secretary Union Public Service Commission by the 15th March 1958 (29th March 1958, in the case of candidates residing abroad)

(iii) Special Class Railway Apprentices' Examination, May 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination sometime in May 1958 for selection of Special Class Apprentices for the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of Indian Railways AGE LIMITS 16 19 years on 3rd August 1957 Upper age limit relaxable in case of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes, bona fide displaced persons from Pakistan and unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir residents of former French settlements which have now become part of India whose medium of instruction has been French and candidates belonging to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands QUALIFICATIONS —Candidates must have passed in first or second division the Intermediate Examination with Mathematics and at least one of the subjects Physics and Chemistry or possess one of the alternative qualifications prescribed in the Rules Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend appearing at the qualifying examination acceptable provisionally Application forms and full particulars obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by Money Order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on Money Order coupons **Special Class Railway Apprentices Examination May 1958** and also give their name and full postal address in block letters Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of Money Orders Completed applications must reach the Union Public Service Commission by 1st March 1958 (15th March, 1958 for candidates abroad)



Interviews WITH SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

INTERVIEW WITH SHRI VISHNU SWAROOP P.C.S.

Shri Vishnu Swaroop was born in a middle class family. The circumstances of the family compelled him to face struggle in life from the very start. He took his LL.B. degree from Lucknow University and in the whole of his academic career he always got 2nd Division Marks in his examination except for the High school and LL.B. (Previous) where he secured First Division. Shri V. Swaroop, who secured 2nd position in the U.P. Commission's combined competitive examination for the Provincial Civil (Executive) Service held in 1956 when interviewed by our correspondent said:

"My career so far has been of trial and error. No disappointments could shake my faith in the fruition of my labours. In my moments of disappointment the teachings of Gita and the lives of great men inspired me and encouraged me.

Correspondent: What do you think about the competitive examination?

Shri V. S.: Although I have treated them as a lottery, I feel every one must do his part well. By lottery I mean no body in however bad circumstances needs to feel frustrated. Taking my own example, I was in none too happy circumstances or sure to succeed, yet I have secured second position.

Correspondent: What should in your opinion be the method of preparing for a competitive examination?

Shri V.S.: I do not believe in any rigid method. Broadly every candidate must have his ultimate aim before him constantly giving it priority over all other things.

As regards the various papers in which he has to appear in the examination, the candidate should be vigilant to see that he arranges his studies in such a way that he is able to prepare for all papers in the best possible way. He should not leave any gaps that may trap him unexpectedly.

I myself have always been planning my studies according to the time at my disposal because it is almost impossible to read everything on a topic. When one is preparing for more than one examination simultaneously, he should try to opt for papers common in both or all the examinations and put emphasis on subjects which are to pay him the most in those examinations. If one's immediate aim is to succeed in a competitive examination, he should not waste his energy in going in great details about the subject, but should try to master that portion of the subject which



Shri Vishnu Swaroop

is of immediate importance from the point of view of the examination. For General Knowledge and Essay papers of course one should read widely. One should pay special attention towards developing his power of expression which is the most important thing in a competitive examination. No amount of labour undertaken for this would go waste. Incidentally, I

may also express my appreciation of the journal that you represent I am of the opinion that a *candidate* can very safely make your journal a sort of basic companion for his general studies It helped me especially to avoid any ramblings

Correspondent I don't think you found any leisure for games etc during past few years when you were busy both in office and in preparing for competitive examinations

Sri V S No Sir your presumption is wrong *I did* have my moments of boredom and fatigue and I always spared some time for relaxation and amusement Not only have *I been playing one or the* other game or visiting cinema houses to relax but I could also successfully learn swimming and Volley Ball *which were new to me Besides* I could pursue of course to a limited extent, other of my hobbies like photography picnicking etc too These diversions helped me a lot to stand the hard labour that I had to put in during these years The only thing that I missed was hearty sleep but I have experienced that a well regulated though limited sleep is equally sufficient to refresh the mind and invigorate the body

Correspondent Would you like to suggest anything more for the prospective candidates ?

Shri V S Nothing Sir, I have told you that *I am too insignificant and unimportant* for such a task I can only wish them success and thank your journal for this flattering kindness One thing that I have constantly felt however is that competitive examinations are not the end of one s life No doubt they are quite decisive from the point of view of one's station in life but beyond that *their importance is* just nothing One must be sporting about them In the present set up of our country, one s aim should be to do his best for the betterment of our toiling and hard pressed masses For this aim success in a competitive examination is absolutely unessential. My young friends should always keep this *thing in their minds Employment* and the best possible employment one must get but the thing of great importance is that one must discharge his duties conscientiously irrespective of his station in life I have always considered those persons who are pessimistic and unnecessarily frustrated and who also have the temerity to spread their cult of frustration among the young men to be the greatest enemies of the nation To be successful in life one must learn to be hopeful daring and contented. Instead of being worried one must believe in action and productive utilisation of one s time

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EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTING IN INDIA

After the establishment (in 1930) of *All India Radio as a State venture* the Calcutta Station put out its first school broadcast in November 1932

By October 1938 four important Stations of A I R (Delhi, Bombay Madras and Calcutta) started putting out regular broadcasts to schools

At present educational programmes for schools are being broadcast from 20 Stations of A.I.R Of these 13 Stations originate while seven relay programmes put out by the Zonal Stations

A Programme Exchange Unit at headquarters facilitates the exchange of worthwhile programmes put out by different stations

The number of schools with *radio receivers* has continued to rise steadily and at the end of August 1957 there were 9 124 schools equipped with listening facilities.

The general *policy of* All India Radio is based on the principle that educational broadcasts should not attempt to replace the teacher but should help to supplement his work

All educational broadcasts are planned in close consultation with Advisory Committees consisting of State educational authorities and prominent educationists including headmasters of listening schools

To enlist the interest of teachers in school broadcasts short in service courses for secondary school teachers in the installation, manipulation and maintenance of radio receiving sets and the utilisation of school broadcasts are organised by A I R Five such courses have been held so far

University Forum

MEETING OF CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

Proposals for setting up adult schools establishing multi purpose training institutions to train teachers for different stages of education product on of instruments for the teaching of science in Secondary schools are some of the important subjects discussed at the 25th session of the Central Advisory Board of Education held in New Delhi on February 6 and 7 1958 The Union Minis ter of Education and Scientific Research Maulana Abul Kalam Azad presided

The conference also reviewed the progress of educational develpoment plans in the Central and State sectors Progress of Techni cal Education and the work of the All India Council for Secondary Education also came up for discussion at the meeting

The Central Advisory Board of Education which meets every year to review the progress of education in the various States consists of 44 members with the Union Minister of Education & Scientific Re erch as its Chair man All the State Education Ministers Members of Parliament Representatives of Inter University Board and other specialised bodies and prominent educationists are re presented on the Board

The Board has five Standing Committees to deal with various educational problems These are Basic Education Committee Social Education Committee Secondary Education Committee, Higher Education Committee and General Purpose Committee

The Board was first constituted in 1920 under the chairmanship of the then Educa tional Commissioner with the Government of India. It was abolished in 1923 and re vived in August 1935 The Board serves as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information in regard to the educational developments in the country

The main functions of the Board are (a) to advise on any educational question which may be referred to it by the Government of India or by any State Government (b) to call for information and advice regarding educational developments of special interest or value to India to exmine this information and circulate it with recommendations to the Government of India and to State Governments

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SCHEMES FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Government of India should set up an independent Committee to co-ordinate all schemes and examine all programmes which touch upon physical education, recreation, sports and youth welfare and to evolve an integrated policy was one of the recommen dations of the Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Racreation which concluded its one-day meeting in New Delhi, on January 31

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation was set up as an advisory body by the Government of India to advise them regarding the development and promotion of physical education and recreation Shri P N Kirpal Joint Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Edu cation and Scientific Research who is Chair man of the Board presided

It was also decided to constitute an *Ad hoc* Committee to report on the facilities available in the Physical Education Institutions in different regions For the time being the Committee will visit Institutions in the Bombay region Besides considering the question of recognition of Diplomas and Certificates given by the Institutions con cerned this Committee will also make recommendations regarding the expenditure required for the development and improvement of these Institutions Any grants that may be paid by the Government will be made on the basis of this Committee s recommendations.

The Board proposed that two seminars, one for experts in the indigenous institutions like vyamshalas and another for persons work ing in recreational activities should be held in addition to the seminar of principals of Physical Education Institutions to be held in Madras in February 1958 and the Seminar of State Inspectors of Physical Education to

be held in Mahabaleswar in April 1958 As regards the question of the Fundamental Research in Physical Education and connected fields it is decided that the matter should be further examined by the forthcoming Seminar of Principals of Physical Education Institutions The Subjects in which the Research should be conducted will b discussed in this Seminar

The Board approved all the physical efficiency tests prepared by the Principal, Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the purpose of inaugurating a National Physical Efficiency Drive and decided that these should be put into operation as early as possible so that beginning could be made with Physical Efficiency Drive on a national basis

A provision of Rs 40 lakhs has been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of physical education and recreational activities by the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research

* * *

CULTURAL BASIS OF EDUCATION

Delivering the Foundation Day address at the Central Institute of Education in Delhi Prof M Mujeeb Vice Chancellor Jamia Millia Islamia referred to what he characterized as the tendency to mechanize education and deprecated it in oblique terms

He said it would not be a romantic assignment but a sober performance of its function if the Institute devoted its experience, its desire for precision its objectivity to a study of the processes of self knowlege, of revelation and self realization of the wider functions of the imagination of the creative powers of the spirit.

He felt diffident in talking about education because he did not understand its current language', He said the educational expert might soon become something like the medical expert, diagnozing prescribing observing and repeating this process till the educational objective was attained and the disastrous feature of this would be that the educational expert would not treat the diseased but only those in reasonably sound health

Prof Mujeeb meant to say that the real purpose of education was not to dole out what he called 'formal education but to develop the personality of the individual. The task of the school was to guide the community and it was not for the community to guide it.

It was not only to persons and societies in today and to current education philosophy that the Institute should look for guidance in the ordering of values. Its field was all history all philosophy, all art and all religion His references to the various so-called modern education methods were not all complimentary He was of the view that culture should be the basis of all education

* * *

GUIDE BOOKS FOR TEACHERS IN BASIC SCHOOLS

The Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research initialed a scheme some time ago to encourage the production of suitable guide books for Basic Education Teachers These books will contain lesson notes in different subjects properly correlated in accordance with the concept and principles of Basic Education

Intending authors are requested to submit their manuscripts to the Assistant Educational Adviser (B 5) Basic and Social Education Division, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research New Delhi by August 31 1958 Additional information about the scheme could also be obtained from him

Under the Scheme the following prizes are proposed to be awarded to the best manuscript —

Grades	*First Prize*	*Second Prize*	*Other Approved books*
I & II	Rs 1 000	Rs 750/	Rs 200/ for each
III IV & V	Rs 1 250/	Rs 850/	Rs 200/ ,
VI VII & VIII	Rs 1 500/-	Rs 1 000/	Rs. 200/ ,

Each book/Mss should be accompanied by a Treasury Chalan of rupees 3/ (for an author) and Rs 5/- (for a publisher) deposited in a Treasury under the Head XXVI —Education — Miscellaneous — Literature for Basic Education. Where no Treasury exists crossed Indian postal order may be sent in the name of Assistant Educational Adviser (B 5) Basic and Social Education Division Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi

Four copies of the printed books or four copies of the Mss neatly typed on one side of the paper should be submitted giving the following information —

(i) Grade for which the book is written
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SCIENCE & INVENTION

Electro-Jet Current Located

United States scientists taking part in the work of the International Geophysical Year have found for the first time the exact location of the electro-jet current. This is a stream of concentrated electricity that circles the globe at an altitude high in the earth's atmosphere.

The current is believed to be part of a world wide system of electric currents which are responsible for changes in the earth's magnetic field in the equatorial regions. Scientists consider observations of the current made near the equator to be of great importance, since they may provide definite information concerning the current's nature and cause.

The American scientists made their observations from an IGY station established on Korror Island which is east of the Philippines in the Palau group. This island was chosen because it is near the earth's magnetic equator.

* * *

Wonder Metal Produced in Pure Form

The so-called "wonder metal" niobium is now being produced in its purest form for the first time by scientists of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Scientists and engineers believe that niobium may be of major importance in the development of future aircraft engines and nuclear reactors.

Discovery of a method to purify niobium, formerly called columbium, is considered an important step towards its practical application in industry. It is expected that new alloys based on niobium will be able to maintain their strength at temperatures above 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. This is well above the highest operating temperatures of the best existing engine and reactor structural materials.

The Westinghouse scientists purified the metal by repeated meltings in a nearly perfect vacuum. The high temperature and low pressure distils impurities out of the metal.

* * *

Medicine Eases Shock in Heart Attacks

A drug which prevents shock during surgery is also valuable in easing shock following heart attacks. Dr Arthur Bernstein of Newark, New Jersey reveals that the drug named Wyamine causes blood pressure to rise and reverse shock in 64 percent of a group of patients troubled with heart ailments. Its effect is to prevent low blood pressure. Produced by Wyeth Laboratories of the United States, the drug has been in use for five years to lighten shock during operation.

* * *

Radioactive Drug Used to Measure Burns

Radioactive phosphorus, a peaceful product of atomic energy, can be used to determine quickly the depth of serious skin burns. This was reported recently to the American Association of Plastic Surgeons by Dr Reed O. Dingman of the University of Michigan Medical School.

To know how to treat burns, the doctor explained, it is vitally important to know their depth. When the full skin thickness is destroyed by a third degree burn, for example, early removal of the skin and the grafting of new skin are required.

When radioactive phosphorus is injected, it is quickly absorbed by the body and can be measured around the burned area with radiation detection instruments. The amount of radiation around a third degree burn differs sharply from that found in a first or second degree burn, Dr Dingman reported.

* * *

Use of Rare Metal Indium Is Increasing

Indium, a rare metal extracted from waste products of zinc production plants, is becoming of increasing value to industry, according to the Anaconda Company in the United States.

One of the important uses of indium is in aircraft engine bearings. It increases their strength, provides high resistance to corrosion and gives them a high capacity to retain their protective oil film. Indium is also used in dental alloys, in making transistors, the tiny

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In February 1951, the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party was founded continuing the work of the Indo Chinese Communist Party Ho Chi Minh was elected Chairman of the Party Under the leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party in March 1951, the two mass organisations Viet Minh and Lien Viet were amalgamated into a Viet Nam National United Front named Lien Viet Ho Chi Minh was elected Honorary Chairman of the Lien Viet Front.

Under the leadership of the Viet Nam Lao Dong Party the Viet Namese peoples, united within the Lien Viet Fronts have scored great successes in the long term res stance

The Agreements on the Cessations of hos tilities in Indo-China signed at the Geneva Conference (held from March to July 1954) constituted an important success of the peace forces At the same time these agreements recognised the national rights of the Viet Namese people who had fought a valliant struggle for freedom and national independence After the restoration of peace under the leadership of the Lao-Dong Party the Viet Namese people have begun successfully to rehabilitate their economy and develop cul ture the land reform has fundamentally succeeded.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam headed by President Ho Chi Minh has constantly put into prac tice the policy of consolidation of peace carri ed out the decisions of the Geneva Conference and struggled for national reunification by peaceful means and on the basis of democratic principles

In summer 1955 President Ho Chi Minh led a Government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in an official visit to the People s Rupublic of China the Soviet Union and the Republic of Mongolia The Government of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Government of Soviet Union have signed a number of economic agreements on material and technical assistance to Viet Nam

In September 1955 President Ho Chi Minh was elected Honorary Chairman of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front The Father land Front is a very borad National United Front

The enlarged 10th session of the Central Executive Committee of the Viet Nam Lao-Dong Party (September 1956) elected Ho Chi and Secretary General of the Party Central Executive Committee

* * *

Sri T T Krishnamachari

Born on November 26 1899 at Madras, Shri Tiruvallur Thattai Krishnamachari after receiving his education at Madras entered business in 1921 He was elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly from the Indian Commerce constituency of Madras State in 1937 and was its member till 1942 In October the same year, he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly of which he was a member till 1945 He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946. He was a member of the provisional Parliament from 1950 to 1952.

Shri Krishnamachari was elected to Lok Sabha from Madras in the first general elec tions He was appointed Minister for Com merce and Industry in the Union Cabinet in May 1952, and also Minister for Iron and Steel in June 1955 Shri Krishnamachari took over the Finance portfolio in September 1956 from the Prime Minister who had held it since Shri C D Deshmukh s resignation

He was re-elected to Lok Sabha in the 1957 general elections from the Madras South General Constituency

Mr T T Krishnamachari resigned as Finance Minister of the Union Government on February 13 after the publication of the Chagla report inquiring into the purchase by Life Insurance Corporation of Rs 1 25 crore worth shares in six Mundhra concerns

* * *

Bertrand Russell

Bertrand Russell—Bertrand Arthure William the third Earl Russell—was born 18 May 1872 at Trelleck Monmouthshire England and was educated at Trinity College Cambridge

In his long career he has written more than 40 books many of them dealing with philosophy or mathematics, and he won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1950 Most of his works have been widely translated In addition, he has contributed to books edited by others and has written numerous articles and essays

He has been a lecturer at many univer sities He began as special lecturer at the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1896 and in later years lectured at Trinity College Cambridge (1910 1916 and 1944 1950) Oxford (1914 and 1938) and at

Harvard, the University of Chicago the University of California at Los Angeles and the Chinese Government University of Peking (1920-1921) He served as occasional lecturer at the Sorbonne and at the universities of Uppsala, Copenhagen and Barcelona among others. He lectured in Australia by appointment from the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 1950

Among the many awards from learned societies he received were the Sylvester Medal of the Royal Society (1932) and the Morgan Medal of the London Mathematical Society He received the Nicholas Murray Butler Medal of Columbia University in 1915 He was president of the Aristotelian Society in 1911 and 1935

In 1949 he was awarded the Order of Merit

Always interested in international affairs, he took part in a number of international congresses particularly those in the fields of philosophy and mathematics and he was active in the World Conference of Scientists held in August, 1955 in London

As a mathematician and philosopher he became interested early in interpreting science for general readers One of his earliest books was his 'Essay on the Foundations of Geometry In 1903 he published Principles of Mathematics in 1919 Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy in 1923 The ABC of Atoms

Other titles of his works include The ABC of Relativity The Analysis of Matter 'The Prospects of Industrial Civilization and a History of Western Civilization

His radio and TV broadcasts on philosoph...le and scientific questions have added ...atly to the wide audience reached by his ...tings

* * *

...g Of Afghanistan

King Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan ...rrived in New Delhi on Tuesday February 11 on a 15 day state visit to this country ...e invitation of the President of India

...ng Mohammed Zahir Shah of Afghanistan ...as born in Kabul on October 15 1914 ...cended the throne in 1933

He had his early education at the Habibia and Istiqlal schools in Kabul and in 1924 proceeded to France for further studies He returned to Afghanistan in 1930 and later joined the Infantry Officers School in Kubul On graduation in 1932 King Mohammed Zahir Shah became acting Minister of War and a year later acting Minister of Education He has recently visited the U S S R, Turkey and Pakistan

His father the late Mohammed Nadir Shah Shaheed the founder of modern Afghanistan, was a well known political figure and leader of the Afghan national liberation struggle

* * *

Marshal Chen Yi

Under a big Government reshuffle, Marshal Chen Yi has been appointed to succeed Mr Chou En lai as Foreign Minister of the Chinese Peoples Republic it was announced from Radio Pekin on February 11

Marshal Chen Yi son of a wealthy land owner was educated in France where he formed a branch of the Chinese Communist Party with Mr Chou En lai He later joined the political branch of the Chinese Nationalist Army, but when the split came between the Communist and the Kuomintang during their campaign against the war lords he led a guerilla group against Chiang Kai-shek's forces

After World War II he played a big part in the communist victory over the Kuomintage

He was appointed a Deputy Premier in 1954 a post which he still retains A short round faced fat man in his mid 50s Marshal Chen Yi is an old revolutionary with a record of Communist service extending back to 1930

He made his debut on the international scene in the summer of 1955 when he accompanied Mr Chou to the Asian African Conference in Bandung as a member of China's delegation

In September 1956 Marshal Chen Yi made a foreign policy speech before the 18th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party saying that the Chinese Communists firmly believe that revolution is not for export

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Indian Parliament Opened by the President

The Budget Session of the Parliament opened on Monday February 10 with an Address delivered in Hindi by the President Dr Rajendra Prasad The President spoke of the economic strains of the Second Plan and described how some of the essential projects had been saved by a concerted effort to secure foreign loans and deferred payment facilities He maintained that the Government had been able not only to arrest the upward trend but also to bring down prices to increase both agricultural and industrial productions and to improve Balance of Payments position He cautioned that despite these happy trends the situation called for both understanding of problems and sacrifices from our people for vigilance economies and the support of public opinion

The President stressed the urgency of attaining self sufficiency in food and stated that the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks had made significant progress There are now 2 152 Blocks which comprise 2 76 000 villages and cover 15 crores of population The National Development Council having decided that the Block should be the unit for planning develop ment and the common agency of all development departments steps have been taken to integrate Departmental Development Budgets in the Block Budget The Block Development Officer is being placed in operational control of this Budget

The President also expressed statisfaction over the situation in the Naga Hills area which he stated had improved considerably

The President reiterated India s plea for a summit meeting and suspension of nuclear explosions He observed that while India could produce atomic weapons with the re sources and skill that we have and can develop we have no intention whatsoever of acquiring manufacturing or using such weapons or con doning their use by any State

The Lok Sabha began its debate on the President s Address on February 13 The debate in Rajya Sabha which began on Febru ary 12 ended on February 13

The motion of Thanks in the Lok Sabha was moved by Mr Jagannath Rao who said India s policy of non allignment had won the appreciation of the whole world He also commended the increase in food and industrial production and steps to push up exports Seconding the motion Mr M L. Dwivedi said that Government had done a good deal for the country s progress

* * *

Chagla Commission s Report The report of the Changla Commission was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on Febru ary 13 The Commission was set up to en quire into certain investments by the Life Insurance Corporation with particular refer ence to three questions one whether the pur chase of shares was in accordance with normal business principles or practice two the pro perty of the purchases and three the person or persons responsible for the purchase

Mr Justice Chagla concluded that the purchase of some of the shares had not been made in accordance with business principles and was also opposed to propriety on several grounds Among other things he stated that prima facie the transaction was with an indi vidual of doubtful reputation and was carried out with such haste as to suggest some com pelling reason some motivating force driving all the actors into precipitate action There was no crisis in the stock exchange as had been stated.

As for responsibility Mr Justice Chagla said that it was Mr Patel who was primarily concerned with the transaction and what he gave to the L.I.C. was not advice but an order or directive from Government It was a grave error of judgment on the part of Mr Kamath and Mr Vaidyanathan to have been over borne by Mr Patel but an extenuation of their conduct it had to be pointed out that they trusted the higher authority and better knowledge of Mr Patel Mr Justice Chagla held that constitutionally the Minister was responsible for the action taken by his Secretary with regard to this transaction

* * *

Arbitration on the Canal Water Question The Minister for Irrigation and Power Shri Patil said in the Lok Sabha on February 12 that India had not received any direct communication from Pakistan saying that she would agree to arbitration on the canal water question Shri Patil said the World Bank's proposal of 1954 had clearly indicated that the problem was one for negotiation and agreement But India had said that if Pakistan accepted the basis of the Bank's proposals she would be ready to set up an appropriate machinery for arbitrating disputes about the allocation of cost.

Mr Patil also said the arrangement for co-operative work between India Pakistan and the Bank had now expired but water was still being supplied to Pakistan He made it clear that India would divert the waters by 1962 when she would be in a position to do so

* * *

Bill to consolidate merchant shipping legislation A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to merchant shipping was introduced in Lok Sabha on February 14 by the Minister for Transport and Communications Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri This 447-clause Bill revises and consolidates all law in force in India relating to merchant shipping whether passed by the British Parliament or the Indian Legislature and makes provision for among other things registration of ships certificates of officers wreck and salvage and control of Indian ships and ships engaged in coasting trade

It repeals 28 Acts passed between 1838 and 1947 either by the Indian Legislature or the British Parliament in so far as they operate as part of the law of India

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STATEMENT

About ownership and other particulars about newspaper

(CAREERS AND COURSES)

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6	*Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspapers and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital*	Mrs Vidyawati

I Vidyawati hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

Date 28 2 1958

VIDYAWATI
(*Signature of Publisher*)

Foreign Events

Meeting Of Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council

A meeting of the Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council began in Ankara on January 27 The session lasted four days and ended on January 30

Representatives of the member countries—Britain, Turkey Iraq Iran and Pakistan—were present Also present was a delegation from the United States headed by the Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles

On the opening day, the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Feroz Khan Noon and the leader of the Iraqi delegation, General Nuri es Said, raised the Kashmir issue

Mr Noon also attacked "neutralist" countries and said. "Of all the threats to which the Baghdad Pact area is subjected the most invidious is from the so-called neutralists The part which they (the neutralists) are playing in supporting subversion and in providing a pseudo-moral basis for it constitutes a serious threat It is time we recognized this danger and took active steps to meet it The people of the Baghdad Pact countries are quite bewildered when they find that some of these so called neutralists are recipients of large scale aid not only from communist countries but also from Western countries whose policies they are constantly attacking

He added 'Unless differentiation can be made between friends and neutralists the distinction between friends and foes is in grave danger of being blurred There can be no objection to a nation following under certain circumstances a policy of neutrality so long as it is genuine neutrality In certain quarters however neutrality is regarded as meaning hostility to one side and friendship with the other irrespective of precepts or practice"

He expressed the hope that the efforts Dr Frank Graham the UN Representative present in the Indian sub-continent would prove faithful and a solution of the Kashmir problem would be found

Describing Kashmir as one of the issues in which Pakistan a member of the Baghdad Pact, was concerned he said "We have continued our efforts to find peaceful solution to the questions of Kashmir and the canal waters We have accepted the resolution in the Security Council in pursuance of which Dr Graham is now in the sub continent continuing his efforts to secure the demilitarization of the State of Jammu and Kashmir so that a free and impartial plebiscite can be held under UN auspices

General Nuri es Said described the Kashmir issue as an unresolved problem which is disturbing the peace and stability in the area We believe the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council on the Kashmir question will lead to a speedy solution of the problem

Iraq believed he said that there should be no deviation from the principles of the UN Charter in settling the question of Kashmir Such a settlement should be compatible with the rights of the people of Kashmir for self determination and freedom

The US Secretary of State Mr J F Dulles assured the Baghdad Pact member States of his country's whole hearted support and said 'Reliable independence rests on two pillars—the pillar of defensive security and the pillar of faith He added USA is prepared to co-operate where desired in these two ways with any nation or group of nations, in this general area of West Asia to maintain national independence

After the inagural session the Council held closed-door meetings

While discussing the report of the Pact's Military Committee the Council approved on January 28 long term plans for the build up of a strategic system of roads ports airfields and radio tele-communication within the area of the Pact

Also on January 28 a Turkish military officer Lieut. Gen Ekrem Akalin was appointed chairman of a new Military Planning Staff under the Baghdad Pact for one year The Secretary General of the Pact, Mr Awni Khalidi agreed with a questioner at a news conference that the creation of this Staff

was 'a step' towards a unified Pact command and said that it met the Pact members security requirements for the present

Delegation sources revealed on January 28 that the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr Feroz Khan Noon had urged in the closed session earlier in the day that member countries of the Pact should be armed with missiles

These sources reported that Mr Noon had stressed the urgent necessity of equipping and training the armies of the Baghdad Pact nations with the latest weapons so that they would be in a position to meet like equipped nations if fighting broke out

He was also stated to have attacked Britain for her reported agreement to give India some aircraft and also the American decision to give a loan of $225 000 000

Besides Turkey which as a member of NATO had already been promised missiles Pakistan was the only member of the Baghdad Pact to ask for missiles Iraq and Iran were stated to be in favour of a substantial' supply of conventional weapons

The US Secretary of State Mr J F Dulles was reported to have told the closed session of the Baghdad Pact Council on January 29 that he was against the setting up of missile bases in West Asia for the present except in Turkey which is aligned to NATO

The Secretary General of the Baghdad Pact Mr Awni Khalidi told a news conference in Ankara on January 28 that the main objective of the Pact was collective security 'Collective security means that if there is an aggression against one it is an aggression against all That is my understanding

On January 29 the Council adopted the report submitted by the Economic Committee The US Secretary of State Mr J F Dulles announced a token contribution of $10 000 000 for financing the Baghdad Pact's approved communications projects

He also assured the member countries that the implementation of all approved projects would be cared for and that more aid funds would be allotted as and when considered necessary and after the planning and survey stages had been completed

The British Government was also understood to have promised more aid to the Pact region

The Baghdad Pact Ministerial Council was also understood to have approved the establishment of machinery for closer liaison with NATO and S-EATO

In a speech at the closing session on January 30 Mr Feroz Khan Noon (Pakistan) again denounced neutralism as a grave threat to the West Asian region

He characterized neutralism as the handmaid of communism engaged in carrying out its designs He was glad that the Liaison and Counter Subversion Committees had done good work in assessing the danger of communist subversion and prescribing measures against it

Sharp differences over the final form of the joint *communique* delayed the closing session of the Baghdad Pact Council on January 30 by three hours Faced with British and American opposition to any reference to the Kashmir question in the *communique* Pakistan stoutly opposed any mention of the Palestine and Cyprus problem which Iraq and Turkey wanted

The Council which devoted considerable time to a discussion of the situation in the Mediterranean region, West Asia and South Asia did not make any reference to the special problem of Kashmir Palestine and Cyprus in its final *communique*

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru told a public meeting in New Delhi on January 30 that India would stoutly oppose the stationing of nuclear weapons in Pakistan or any other country of Asia Such a move on the part of either bloc he added would be resisted by all countries of Asia except those who were clamouring for them

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NOT TOO WELL—BUT WISELY

Moderation is the only virtue The other so-called virtues are virtuous only in so far as they are joined with moderation To be over courageous is to be foolhardy To be over thrifty is to be parsimonious To be over loving is to be doting To be too unselfish is to weary the world with the spectacle of your martyrdom To give a child a mate or a friend too much attention or too little is equally disastrous Self abnegation and self glorification are both vices To be too thoughtful is to be incapable of action and to be overactive is self defeating Moderation is what counts —*Charlton Ogburn*

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Truth always originates in a minority of one and every custom begins as a broken precedent —*Will Durant*

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HOME AFFAIRS

63rd Indian National Congress Session

The 63rd annual session of the Indian National Congress was held in Pragjyotishpur ten miles from Gauhati in Assam, on Januaay 18 and 19 The Steering Committee and the Subjects Committee had met earlier to transact business which was later presented to the plenary session of the Congress and approved

The Congress President Mr U N Dhebar was given a big reception on his arrival at Gauhati on January 14

Delivering his presidential address on January 18 Mr U N Dhebar told world Powers that India saw no difficulty in their separating the manufacture and use of nuclear weapons from general disarmament Nor did India, he said see any difficulty in their coming to some concrete conclusions on the *cessation of nuclear tests*

The atmosphere was being fouled by nuclear tests which would affect not only the living but also unborn generations Yet the world was told of bombers by the hundred loaded with deadly weapons circling the skies in Europe and that though oppotunities for world peace were not limited they had appeared time and again

He reviewed national events of significance of the past year re stated Congress views on Kashmir and Goa and called for an all out popular effort to fulfil the Second Five-Year Plan He perticularly urged that concerted efforts be made to increase food production Self sufficiency in food was necessary not only to curtail the drain on foreign exchange but also to arrest the development among the pedple of a psychology of dependence on others

He said The guiding star for a free nation is freedom of choice to lay down policies If we have to avert any risk of compromise with that choice the emphasis all the time should be on the mobilization and maximum utilization of our internal resources He asked ' What about our inexhaustible resources——the idle lands valued at about Rs 15 000 crores?

... Mr T Krishnamachari had said earlier that agriculture was not only the core of the Five-Year Plan but also its foundation Congressmen had to decide firmly and immediately about land reforms in India It was through land reforms that Russia and more recently, China had solved their food problems

The following are other important points he made

Kashmir We have repeated it over and over again that Kashmir is a part of India. It cannot be separated at the demand, command or dictation of any foreign Power or agency The talk of demilitarization and plebiscite is irrelevlant in the contex of continuing aggression.

Goa ' We do not think in terms of a military solution The other alternative is of course the pressure of world opinion. Whoever has faith in the ultimate victory of truth cannot forsake the faith that Goa will sooner than we realize be a part of India World opinion is getting convinced about the justice of our case

Official Language We are all agreed that there should be no imposition of any language I am confident that the replacement of English by the language or languages of the region and simultaneous development of the languages of India will initiate a process in which the people themselves will find it easier to learn Hindi than English because of the common base Such a situation has to be brought about with the cooperation of all

Mr Dhebar departed from the text of his address to thank USA for its offer of a $225/ million loan to India

Mr T T Krishnamachari had told him that India would have to import not eight but ten to eleven million tons of food grains during the next five years or so

Resolutions — The resolutions passed by the Congress related to International Affairs Goa Economic Situation Land Reforms and Official Language

On the resolution on International Affairs the Congress re affirmed the country's ...ination not to align itself with Power

blocs and made a plea for the immediate stoppage of tests of nuclear weapons and called for a halt in the armaments race

The resolution on the Economic situation took note of foreign exchange difficulties and said that the only satisfactory way to solve them was to increase production and savings so that financial and economic stability could be maintained without sacrificing legitimate goals of development Increasing production of food and cash crops was described as of key importance Cultivators should be assured that foodgrain prices would be maintained at levels that would provide resonable and adequate incentives for increased production

On the language issue it said that the official language for all India purposes would have to be Hindi but the transition to Hindi would necessarily have to be gradual In the implementation of both constitutional provisions and previous Congress resolutions in regard to language the approach has to be flexible and practical and should be by general consensus of opinion

In the resolution on Goa it deplored the continuation of foreign rule in Goa which it stated perpetuated colonialism on the soil of India

In the resolution on Education great importance was attached to the spread of education of the basic type and it was emphasized that priority should be given to the task of conversion of the existing elementary schools into basic schools

* * *

Rupee Company For Oil Exploitation In Assam

An Agreement for the formation of a Rupee Company with an authorized capital of Rs 50 crores to explore and exploit the oil resources in the Nahorkatiya Hugrijan and Moran areas of Upper Assam was signed in New Delhi on January 14 1958 by the Government of India and the Burmah and Assam Oil Companies after negotiations lasting three years

The Burmah Oil Company (of which the Assam Oil Company is a subsidiary) will hold two thirds of the shares of the new company to be called the Oil India (Private) Limited and The Government of India one-third of the shares The authorized capital of Rs 50 crores will be divided into 500 000 shares of Rs 1 000 each

The new company will take over the assets of the Assam Oil Company in the newly discovered oil areas of the Brahmaputra Valley where the boring of 36 deep wells most of them good producers of oil has already been completed

The broad feature of the Agreement are that the new Company will undertake the production of crude oil in the above mentioned areas in Assam and sell it to two refineries to be set up in the public sector by the Government of India

It will also arrange for the construction in two stages of pipe lines from the oil fields up to Barauni, in north Bihar The Burmah Oil Company will advance a sterling loan to the extent of £10 million to the new Company to meet the foreign exchange content of the cost of the first stage of construction of the pipe line to an intermediate point between the oil fields and Barauni The new company will employ Indian nationals in preference to non Indians wherever possible

The Agreement was signed by Mr K K Sahani Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel on behalf of the Government of India and Mr R P Smith Managing, Director of the Burmah Oil Company *on behalf of the Burmah and Assam* Oil Companies

The delivery price of crude oil that will be paid by the two refineries will be either the lowest price delivered at Calcutta at which such crude oil can be secured by the refinery from any alternative source or the cost incurred by the Company together with a reasonable commercial return whichever is less But the price will be fixed by the Company with the approval of the Government of India after examination of the costs and will be subject to review every half year

The new Company will also arrange for the construction in two stages for the operation of a pipe line or other related facilities for the transport of the crude oil up to Barauni During the first stage the pipeline or other related facilities will be laid up to an intermediate point between the oil fields and Barauni The intermediate locality will have to be approved by the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company

During the second stage the pipe line or such other related facilities will be extended from the intermediate locality to Barauni The timing of the commencement of each of the two stages will be determined by the Government of India

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APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC THIS MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Prof P Parija Vice Chancellor of Utkal University was elected General President of the Indian Science Congress Association for 1959 60 at the meeting of its General Committee at Madras on January 10

Dr A L Mudaliar Vice Chancellor of Madras University was elected President of the Indian Science Congress Association for 1958 59

Mr Shankar Prasad I C S chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation appointed Director General Posts and Telegraphs in place of Mr M M Philip I C S who was appointed secretary to the Ministry of Communications

Dr Santokh Singh Anand Medical Superintendent of Victoria Jubilee Hospital at Amritsar elected president of the Association of Surgeons of India for 1958

Mr J N Khosla, India s Ambassador to Czechoslovakia concurrently appointed as Ambassador of India to Rumania consequent on the decision to raise the Legation of India in Bucharest to embassy level

Mr N N Wanchoo I C S took over as Secretary, Ministry of Finance Dept of Expenditure Government of India, on January 18

Dr Arno Halusa appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria to India in place of *Mr Albin Lennakn*

Dr Malquiades J Gamboa appointed Ambassador of the Philippines to India after decision to raise Legations at Manila nd New Delhi to the status of Embassies

Mr Rajeshwar Dayal Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia appointed concurrently as ambassador of India to Greece External Affairs Ministry announced on January 20

H E Mr Mochfegh Kazemi Iranian Ambassador in India presented his credentials to President Dr Rajendra Prasad in New Delhi on January 24

Brig Gobinder Singh appointed Com[illegible] of the Military College Dehra Dun

Mr L R Singh at present India [illegible] to Brazil has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry

OBITUARY

Principal Teja Singh well known author and scholar died at Amritsar on January 10

Mr Hesse L Lesky (77) movie producer died at Beverly Hills on January 14

Baba Raghava Dass (64) a leading social worker and Bhoodan leader died at Seoni in M P on January 15

Mrs Cathlene St Nihal Singh (85). one of the pioneer women journalists of America died at Dehra Dun on January 16

Pandit Nagesh Upadhaya (48) chairman, Mandir Maryada Raksha Samiti died at Banaras on January 18

Prof Narayn Keshav Behre (67) a well known Marathi writer died at Nagpur on January 19

Marshal Candido Da Silva Roudon (92) veteran Brazilianjungle explorer died at Rio De Janeiro on January 20

Pandit Chandrabali Pandey (53) a noted Hindi author died at Banaras on January 24

Mr Keshav Gore Chairman of the Maharashtra Unit of the Socialist Party of India died in Bombay on February 2

Mr Imre Horvath (57) the Foreing Minister of Hungary died at Budapest on February 2

Mr H M Tomlinson (84) renowned journalist novelist and critic died in London on Feb 5

Mr Charles Morgan (64) novelist and playwright died in London Feb 6

Sir Lancelot Graham (78) Governer of Sind from 1936 to 1941 died in London on Feb 10

VISITORS ARRIVALS ETC

General Maxwell D Taylor Chief of Staff (Army) U S, and **Mrs Taylor** arrived in Delhi on January 14 on a three-day visit at the invitation of the Government of India

Mr Henry T Heald President of the Ford Foundation arrived in Calcutta on January 10 on a 3 week tour of development and educational projects in India

Mr Giuseppe [illegible] Switzerland s Minister for [illegible] Railways arrived in [illegible] for a 12 day official [illegible]

the World Bank arrived in New Delhi on January 22 on a 3 week tour as a guest of the Union Government

Dr D Q U Mulock Houwer, Secretary General of the International Union for Child Welfare, arrived in Delhi on January 19, for a 4-day stay as guest of the Indian Council for Child welfare

Mr David Owen Executive Chairman of the U N Technical Assistance Board arrived in New Delhi on January 23 on one week visit.

A twelve man military delegation from China headed by Marshal Yeh Chien Ying arrived in Delhi on January 23 on a five week goodwill tour of India

A company of English actors led by Marius Goring famous star of stage and screen arrived in Bombay on January 25 to present stage plays in India for two months

The Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund Mr Per Jacobsson arrived in New Delhi on February 6 on a two-week visit to India

Dr Julius Germanus Professor of Arabic Studies at the University of Budapest arrived in New Delhi on February 5 on an 8 week visit to India at the invitation of the Union Government

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Permanent U S Representative to the United Nations arrived in Delhi on Feberuary 12 for a six day visit as a guest of the Government of India

Mr William M Rountree U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern South Asian and African Affairs arrived in New Delhi on February 8 on a brief visit to the capital.

The King of Afghanistan arrived in New Delhi on February 11 on a 15-day state visit to India.

Gen Sir Francis Festing C in C British Far East Land Forces visited India from February 16 to 25 as a state guest.

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

The following is the full list of Republic Day awards

BHARAT RATNA

Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve

PADMA BHUSHAN

Ustad Allaudin Khan, musician, Mr Jehangir Ghandy Director in charge Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited Jamshedpur: Rao Raja Hanut Singh sportsman Narayan Subrao Hardikar M P social worker Mr Atiyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar musician Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah of Tehri Garhwal Mr K P S Menon Ambassador of India in Moscow Mr Arathil Candeth Narayanan Nambiar Ambassador of India Bonn Dr Kuppali Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa Vice Chancellor Mysore University Prof Poola Tirupati Raju Jaswant College Jodhpur Debi Prosad Roy Choudhury artist Mr Salim Ali Ornithologist Dr Rustom Jal Vakil physician Bombay Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram sportsman Mr Surya Narayan Vyas of Ujjain astronomer and philologist Dr Darashaw Nosherwan Wadia Geological Adviser to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy

PADMA SHRI

Debaki Kumar Bose Film Producer Devika Rani Film Artist Kanwar Digvijai Singh sportsman Mr Punamalai Ekambaranathan inventor of the Ambar Charkha, Shrimati Fatima Ismail social worker Kumari Nargis (Fatima A Rasheed) film artist Dr Balraj Nijhawan Director National Metallurgical Laboratory Jamshedpur Dr Benjamin Peary Pal Director Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi Dr Navalpakkam Parthasarathy lately Director Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack Sardar Balwant Singh Puri Secretary General Indian Red Cross Society Mr Lakshmin rayanapuram Ananthakrishnan Ramdas agricultural meteorologist Brigadier Ram Singh Commander 20 Infantry Brigade Dr Aragula Nagaraja Rao Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Satyajit Roy Film Director Mr Moturi Satyanarayana M. P General Secretary Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras Shambhoo Maharaj Kathak dance artist Shrimati R S Subbalakshmi (Sister Subbalaksmi) social worker Mr Ram Chandra Varma author and Hindi lexicographer Mr Maganlal Tribhuvandas Vyas Educationist

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NEWS DIARY

JANUARY

10 The Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai Bulganin sent 19 letters announcing that Russia proposes to call an East West summit meeting in 'the next two to three months' and invite several neutral nations including India and Yugoslavia, to attend it

NATO delegates meeting in Paris decided that the Western Powers would be prepared to hold talks with Soviet Union provided there were thorough preparations before hand

A big ballistic missile, Air Force Thor was successfully launched at Cape Canaveral (Florida) almost four hours after the successful firing of Air Force s fourth Atlas inter conti nental weapon

11 Malik Feroze Khan Noon Pakistan Prime Minister said in Karachi that he had instructed the East Pakistan Government ' to round up the vast number of Indians there and put them in concentration camps

Mr Chou En lai the Chinese Premier said in Peking that the U S was trying to use Britain and Japan to implement its plan of forming two Chinas

The Indonesian Government completed the take-over of Dutch enterprises in the Surakarta residency area

Mr Harry Truman, former U.S President said in New York that attempts should be made to negotiate with the Russians

Mr Bertrand Russell British Philosopher and Nobel Prize winner for literature called for immediate secret negotiations between the United States and Soviet Russia to explore chances of an East West compromise and the establishment of a European belt of neutrality

12 Dr Frank Graham United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan arrived in New Delhi for fresh talks on Kashmir with the two Governments in pursuance of the Security Council s resolution of December 2, 1957

Sheikh Abdullah former Premier of Kash mir arrived in Srinagar from Kud where he

The British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan, arrived in Karachi on a five day official visit to Pakistan

Mr Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party opposition in the House of Commons urged Britain to accept the invitation of Marshal Bulganin to Summit talks

13 President Eisenhower informed Marshal Bulganin that he was ' ready to meet the Soviet leaders provided proper ground work for such a meeting the laid through diplomatic channels or at a conference of Foreign Minis ters to ensure success

The whilom Premier of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, asked for the termination of Kash mir s constitutional relationship with India and demanded a plebiscite to decide the future of the State

President Marcos Perez Jimeuez of Venezuela announced at Caracas that he had taken over the post of Defence Minister ousting Gen Romulo Fernandez, who was appointed on Jan 10 in a Cabinet shake-up

Dr Linus Pauling Nobel Prize Winner submitted to the United Nations a petition calling for an international agreement to stop nuclear bomb tests now It was signed by 9 235 scientists from 44 countries

Ghana and the Soviet Union agreed to establish diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors in due course

President Eisenhower presented to Cong ress at Washington a record peace time budget just short of 74 billion dollars almost two-third of this was for defence against the grow ing danger from Russia in ' the dawning age of space conquest

The Dutch Government agreed ' in princi ple to instal bases for guided missiles on Dutch soil if it proved necessary

14 An agreement between the Government and Oil India Private Ltd for the formation of the rupee company was signed in Delhi to prospect for oil and to exploit known oil sources in the Naharkatiya Hugrijan and Moran areas of Upper Assam

The U.S army launched a Redstone mis-

16 The U S Government agreed to discuss with Government of India loan programme totalling 225 million dollars to help India tide over the difficult economic situation

The Democratic National Conference of Kashmir asked Sheikh Abdullah not to whip the dead horse of the State's accession

Mr B K Nehru, Secretary for Economic Affairs of the Union Finance Ministry said at a Press Conference in New Delhi that India's total foreign indebtedness at present is round about Rs 600 crores

A joint communique issued at Cairo after talks between President Nasser and President Sukarno said that President Nasser reaffirmed the full support of the Egyptian Government and the people to the Government and people of Indonesia in their struggle for West Irian'

17 The Congress Subjects Committee meeting at Pragjyotishpur unanimously approved an amended resolution on the official language expressly stating that provision might be made for the use of English after 1965

The Indonesian President Dr Sukarno arrived at Belgrade for talks with President Josip Broz Tito

Dr Frank Graham arrived in Karachi and held talks with President Mirza and Malik Feroze Khan Noon

The eight year Treaty of Friendship and Trade between Nepal and China ratified by both parties

Dr Harold Urey a Nobel Prize winner and one of the scientists whose discoveries led to the development of the hydrogen bomb declared at Vancouver that the bomb should be banned.

18 The British P M Mr Harold Macmillan arrived at Singapore in course of his Commonwealth tour

One thousand Red Indians with shot guns and rifles went on the war path near Maxton (North Carolina) and broke up a Negro-hating Ku Klux Klan rally

19 The 63rd session of the Indian National Congress ended at Pragjoytishpur (Assam)

French authorities at Oran (Algeria) reported the seizure of 150 tons of arms and explosive aboard the Yugoslav ship *Slovenija* apparently destined for Algerian nationalists

President Sukarno of Indonesia arrived at Damascus (Syria) for a 20 hour state visit

20 India lodged a vigorous protest with the Security Council against Pakistan's signing of agreements with British and American firms for the construction of Mangla Dam project in occupied Kashmir

The one man Commission consisting of Mr M C Chagla, Chief Justice of Bombay opened its inquiry into the investment of Rs 1 26 44 000 by Life Insurance Corporation in Mundhra Concerns on June 25, 1957

Dr Vivian Fuchs and his party reached the South Pole

Yugoslavia lodged a strong protest with the French Government in connection with unlawful seizure of cargo from the Yugoslav ship *Slovenija*

President Sukarno of Indonesia arrived in Karachi on a four-day official visit to Pakistan

Japan and Indonesia signed at Jakarta a peace treaty and reparations agreement formally to end World War II

The Soviet Union officially announced that Sputnik I had plunged into the earth's atmosphere and disintegrated on Jan 4

21 India's economic delegation headed by Mr K B Lall opened negotiations in Tokyo for a 50 million dollar loan from Japan

The Danish Premier Mr H C Hansen said at a Copenhagen that Denmark rejected U S atomic warheads and missile launching sites mainly for geographical reasons

Rioting and shooting broke out in Venezuela three weeks after an abortive military revolt against the Government of President Marcos Perez Jimenez

22 India and Japan agreed to grant each other most favoured treatment on customs trade and entry of persons and ships

It was learnt in New Delhi that the total plan expenditure for the next financial year—the third year of the Second Plan—would be about Rs 950 crores—Rs 500 crores for the central schemes and the balance for the States projects

23 An agreement for promoting closer economic and technical cooperation between India and France was signed in New Delhi

The Government of Japan agreed to extend to India the entire 18 billion yen credit in the form of Government loans

The notorious woman bandit Putli and nine other members of the gang including the leader, Kalla Gujar were shot dead by the Madhya Pradesh police in an encounter near Chati village in Morena district

A 'Civil Military Committee announced at Caracas (Venezuela) that it had overthrown the Government of President M P Jimanez who fled for an unknown destination

Dr Frank Graham arrived in New Delhi after his one week visit to Pakistan

24 Britain officially announced that her scientists have made headway towards harnessing the power of the hydrogen bomb

25 A phased programme for the implementation of Indo-Pak Movable Property Agreement was drawn up at Karachi at a Conference between Mr Mehr Chand Khanna and Haji Maula Baksh Soomro Ministers for Rehabilitation of India and Pakistan resp ctively

26 In a joint statement issued at Rangoon by Dr Sukarno and Burmese premier U Nu Burma supported Indonesia s claim to sovereignty over West Irian

Dr Sukarno arrived at Bangkok on a three day goodwill visit to Thailand

27 The Hungarian National Assembly elected Dr Ferenc Muennich as Prim Minister in succession to Mr Janos Kadar, who had resigned

The United States and Russia signed an agreement in Washington to speed up exchange of persons movies and radio television broadcasts

Two unidentified groups of armed Venezuelans attacked the embassy of the Dominican Republic at Caracas where the ousted Argentine dictator Senor Juan Peron is in refuge

28 The French National Assembly adopted a Bill for home rule in Algeria on a second reading by 310 votes to 234

29 The Soviet Union and Egypt signed an economic and technical cooperation agreement at Moscow

30 Prime Minister Nehru declared that India would stoutly oppose th stationing of nuclear weapons in Pakistan or any other country of Asia

The Baghdad Pact Powers in a *communique* issued at Ankara accused Communist imperialism of increasing its efforts to dominate the prized oil producing West Asia

Britain recognized the new Government of Venezuela

31 The French National Assembly adopted on a third reading a Bill for introducing limited hom rule in Algeria The Bill became law to day

Power supply from Punjab to West Pakistan was cut off from midnight to-day

FEBRUARY

1 For the first time in the history of mankind two sovereign states Syria and Egypt voluntarily decided to merge to-gether and form a United Arab Republic

U Nu Prime Minister of Burma was unanimously re-elected chairman of the ruling Anti Fascist Peoples Freedom League at the session of League Congress at Rangoon

2 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Premier of Kashmir declared in in Delhi that Kashmir will remain an integral part of India as long as the sun and the moon shine in the sky

3 The response to the Government's Ambar Charkha programme having been below expectation the scheme has been scaled down by nearly one half it was learnt in New Delhi

Mr Viliam Siroky Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia left Delhi for Prague

The Government of Nepal announced the opening of the Nepalese Embassy in Washington

4 India and Japan signed a treaty of commerce at Tokyo and announced that India will be given an 18 billion yen (Rs 24 crores) loan over a period of three years to buy Japanese goods

The President of North Vietnam, Dr Ho Chi Minh, arrived in Calcutta

The Ceylonese people celebrated the tenth anniversary of their country s independence

5 Prince Aly Khan appointed Pakistan s Permanent Representative at U N Headquarters in New York

The United States agreed to provide 95 million dollars in new economic aid to Poland

The Syrian Parliament unanimously approved the constitutional basis of the newly proclaimed United Arab Republic and the nomination of President Nasser as its Chief of State

6 President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia warned that the United States must be more free with its dollars or see Africa and Asia swing to Communism

7 Dr Chi Minh declared in New Delhi that *Goa should be returned to India West* Irian to Indonesia and Formosa to China

Mr Basant Kumar Das (75) leader of the Congress Party in Pakistan s National Assembly was sworn in as member of Mr Noon s Cabinet by President Mirza

The U.S Air Force fired a fifth Atlas I C B M at Cape Canaveral

It was officially stated in New Delhi that the Ford Foundation had given to the Government of India a grant of 2 163 million dollars (approx Rs 1crore) for the Development of small scale and village industries ***

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS IN INDIA

(Continued From Last Month)

Name	Designation	Country
Mrs Alva Myrdal	Ambassador	Sweden
Count De Artaza		Spain
Prof Vicente Fatone		Argentina
Mr R H Abdul Kadir		Indonesia
Mr Puntsagyn Shagdarsuren		Mongolia
Mr Knut Lykke		Norway
Mr Ellsworth Bunker	"	U.S.A
Sardar Ala General Mohammad Omar		Afghanistan
Mr Bun Charoenchai		Thailand
Mr Var Kamel		Cambodia
Dr Clemente Alberto Rezzonico		Switzerland
Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan		Saudi Arabia
Mr Miguel Serrano Fernandez		Chile
Dr Wilhelm Melchers		Germany
Sir Richard Aluwihare K.C.M.G., C.B.E	High Commissioner	Ceylon
Mr Viggo Theis-Nielsen	Ambassador	Denmark
Mr Chester A Ronning	High Commissioner	Canada
Mr John Bogolo Erzuah		Ghana
Dr Juliusz Katz Suchy	Ambassador	Poland
Mr Kadri Rizan		Turkey
Mr Omar Abou Richeh	"	Syria
Mr S Chelvasingham Mac Intyre	High Commissioner	Malaya
Mr Nicholas Hadji Vassiliou		Greece
Mr Nicolas Ciorolu	Ambassador	Rumania
Mr Khamphan Panya	"	Laos
Dr Melquiades J Gamboa		Philippines
Mr Albin Lennkh	Envoy	Austria
Mr Ivan Petrov Daskalov		Bulgaria
Mr Aladar Tamas		Hungary
Mr Aaro Pakaslahti		Finland
Mr Jorge Govantes Y Aguirre		Cuba
Rev James R Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Vatican (Rome)
Mr Ulvi Lulo	Envoy	Albania
Mr Luis Fernandel Mac Gregor	Charge d Affaires	Mexico
Mr Halim Abou Ezzeddine	Minister	Lebanon

HEADS OF IMPORTANT COUNTREIS

Afghanistan (United Nations) H M King Mohammad Zahir Shah-Sovereign Sardar Mohammad Daud Prime Minister and Minister of Interior

Australia (United Nations) Field Marshal Sir William Salim Governor General C-in C R. G Menzes Prime Minister

Belgium (United Nations) H M King Baudoin Sovereign M Achilli Van Acker (Soc.)—Prime Minister Paul Henri Spaak (Soc)-Minister of Foreign Affairs

Burma Union of (United Nations) Anti Fascist People s Freedom League Coalition) Dr U Ba President, U Nu Prime Minister

Combodia (United Nations) H M. Norodom Suramarit Sovereign

Canada (United Nations) Vincement Massey Governor General C-in C. Dafenbaker Prime Minister Mr Sidney Smith External Affairs.

Ceylon (United Nations) Sir Oliver Goonetilleke-Governor General C-in C S W R.D Bandaranaike Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs

China People s Republic of—Mao Tse-Tung-Chairman President of the People s Republic of China and of the National Defence Council Chou En Lai Prime Minister

Czechoslovakia (United Nations) Antonin Novotny President Viliam Siroky Prime Minister

Denmark (United Nations) H M King Frederick IX Sovereign H. C. Hansen Prime Minister and Foreign Minister

Egypt (United Nations) Lt. Col Gamal Abdul Nasser President and Prime Minister Dr Mohamoud Fawzi-Foreign Affairs.

Ethiopia (United Nations) H I M Haille Selassie—Sovereign, Bitwoodded Makonnen Endalkatchew Prime Minister Ato Aklilow Hapte World Foreign Affairs

Finland (United Nations) John Passikin President U K Kekhonen Prime Minister

France (United Nations) Rene Coty President Felix Gaillard Prime Minister

German Federal Republic (Coalition Government West Germany) Dr Theodor Hess—President Dr Konard Adenaur Chancellor Dr Heinrice Van Brentano-Foreign Minister

German Democratic Republic (East Germany) Wilhem Pieck President O Grotewhol Prime Minister

Greece (United Nations) H M King Paul of the Hellenese—Sovereign C Karamanlis Prime Minister Spiros Theotokis Ministes of Foreign Affairs.

Ghana Lord Listowel—Governor-General Dr Kwame Nkrumah Prime Minister

Hungary (United Nations) Istvan M Dobi Chairman President of the Presidium Dr Ferenc Muennich Prime Minister

India (United Nations) Dr Rajendra Prasad President, Jawahar Lal Nehru Prime Minister Minister for External Affairs.

Indonesia Republic of (United Nations) Dr Ahmad Soekarno-President Dr D Juanda Prime Minister

Iraq (United Nations) H. M King Faisal 11 Sovereign Abdul Wahale Mirjan Prime Minister and Defence Minister

Israel (United Nations) Issac Ben Zvi President David Ben Gurion Prime Minister

Italy (United Nations) Giovanni Gronchi President Adone Zoli-Prime Minister Gaetano Nastino-Foreign Affairs.

Jordan (United Nations) H M King Hussein-Sovereign Hussein Khalidi Prime Minister

Lebanon (United Nations) Dr Camille Chamoun President Abdullah Al Rafi Prime Minister and Interior, Charles Malik Foreign Affairs.

Malaya Federation of (United Nations) Sir Abdul Rehman—Head Tengku Abdul Rehman Prime Minister

Nepal (United Nations) Maharjadhiraja King Mahendra-Shah-Sovereign

New Zealand (United Nations) Lt Gen Sir Willoughby Norrie Governor General C-in C Walter Nash Prime Minister

Norway (United Nations) H M King Olav—Sovereign Eluar Gertandson Prime Minister Halvard M Lange-Foreign Affairs.

Pakistan (United Nations) Iskandar Mirza President Firoz Khan Noon Prime Minister and External Affairs

Persia (Iran) (United Nations) H M Muhammad Reza Pahlvi Sovereign Hossein Ala Prime Minister Ardalan Foreign Affairs

Philippines Republic of the (United Nations) Carlos Garcia—President

Portugal (United Nations) General Francisco Craveir Iopes President Dr Antonio de Oliviera Salazar-Prime Minister Dr Paulo Cunha Foreign Affairs.

Rumania (United Nations) I G Maurer Chairman of Presidium of Grand National Assembly, Chivu Stoica—Chairman of Council of Ministers Grigore Preateasa Foreign Affairs

Saudi Arabia (United Nations) H M Saud Ibn Abdul Aziz Sovereign

Spain (United Nations) Genl Francisco Franco-Chief of the State Commander in-Chief Prime Minister, Alberto Martin Artajo-Foreign Affairs

Sudan (United Nations) Abdulla Beg Kalil - Prime Minister, Mubarak Zarrouk Foreign Affairs

South Africa Union of (United Nations) Dr E.G Jansen Governor General and C-in C J G Strijdom-Prime Minister

Sweden (United Nations) H M King Gustov VI Adolf Sovereign Dr Tage F Erlander (Social Democrat) Prime Minister Dr Osten Undeu Foreign Affairs

Switzerland Markus Feldmann President of Confederation Hans Strenli Vice President Dr Max Petitpierre Foreign Affairs

Syria (United Nations) Sayed Shukri al Kowatly President Sabri Assali Prime Minister Mr Salah Bitar—Foreign Affairs

Thailand (United Nations) H M King Bhumibol Adolyadeh Sovereign General Thanom Kitticachorn Prim Minister Defence and Interior Prince Wan Walithayakon Foreign Affairs.

Turkey (United Nations) Celal Bayer President Adnan Menderes Prime Minister Faut Korpulu Foreign Affairs

U.S.S.R (United Nations) K E. Voroshilov President of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R. Marshal Nikolai Bulganin Prime Minister

United Kingdom (United Nations) H M Queen Elizabeth II Sovereign Mr Harold Macmillan Prime Minister Selwyn Lloyd Foreign Secretary

United States of America (United Nations) General Dwight D Eisenhower President John Foster Dulles Secretary of State

Viet Nam (South) Ngo dinh Diem President and Prime Minister Vu Van Mau Foreign Affairs

Viet Nam (North) Ho Chi Minh President Pham Van Dong Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs

Yugoslavia (United Nations) Marshal Josip Broz Tito-President of the Republic Chairman of the Federal Executive Council and C-in C of Armed Forces Edvard Kardelj Chairman of Committee of Foreign Affairs

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OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN INDIA IN 1957

JANUARY

1 Chinese Premier Mr Chou En lai left for Peking after his second time visit to India

5 62nd session of the Indian National Congress opened in Lakshmibai Nagar (Indore) President s call for austerity to fulfil 2nd 5-year Plan

11 Foundation stone of Kurukshetra Sanskrit University laid.

13 Prime Minister Mr Nehru inaugurated Hirakud Dam.

14 44th annual session of the Indian Science Congress inaugurated at Calcutta by Prime Minister Mr Nehru.

17 Mr Shukri Al Kuwatly Syrian President arrived in New Delhi on a ten-day visit to India.

20 Prime Minister Mr Nehru formally inaugurated the Atomic Energy Establishment and India s first Atomic Reactor at Trombay (Bombay)

21 A three-year trade agreement between India and Pakistan signed

24 Marshal G K. Zhukov Soviet Defence Minister, arrived in New Delhi on a three-week goodwill visit to India.

Mr Chou En lai Chinese Premier arrived in New Delhi

25 Kashmir Constituent Assembly dissolved 158-clause Constitution adopted

26 Indian Republic Day celebrated all over India

27 Mr Shukri Al Kuwatly President of Syrian Republic left for Damascus

FEBRUARY

12 Posts and Telegraphs employees in the Assam Circle covering Assam Manipur Tripura and N.E F A went on strike.

17 Posts and Telegraphs strike ended

21 His Highness Sheikh Ali Bin Abdulla Bin Quasim al Thani Ruler of Qatar, arrived in Bombay on a three-week State visit

24 Second General Election began

MARCH

1 Mr H V R. Iengar took over as Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

7 Prime Minister of Denmark Mr H C Hansen arrived in New Delhi on a three day good will visit to India.

8 Death of Mr B G Kher first popular Chief Minister of Bombay

Lt Gen K.S Thimayya took charge as officiating Chief of the Army Staff officially announced

11 Severe hailstorm hit Hyderabad City reported

12 An Indian Airlines trainer Dakota crashed near Radio Colony in Old Delhi Five reported killed

20 Communists voted to power in Kerala State in General Elections

21 United National Calendar came into force from zero hour

22 Mr Gunnar Jarring deputed by U N Security Council to hold Consultations with India and Pakistan on Kashmir question arrived in New Delhi

24 Polish Premier Mr Josef Cyrankiewicz, arrived in New Delhi

Mr Aneurin Bevan British Labour leader arrived in Bombay

APRIL

1 Decimal coinage (Naye Paise) came into circulation

5 Communists assumed office in Kerala President's rule withdrawn

10 About 200 pilgrims feared drowned in Godavari near Bhadrachallam reported

17 New Central Council of Ministers sworn in.

21 Acute food shortage bordering on famine conditions prevail in 10 of 17 districts in Bihar reported.

MAY

5 Five-storeyed Himachal Pradesh Secretariat building gutted as a result of conflagration.

10 Dr Rajendra Prasad formally declared elected President of Indian Union for a second term.

17 Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Ceylon for a three-day visit

20 Death of Mr T Prakasam, veteran Congress leader

24 Japanese Prime Minister Mr Nabusuke Kishi arrived in Delhi on a State visit

JUNE

2 Influential pneumonia in epidemic form reported in Bombay also in other cities in India.

Bombay's worst train disaster 18 reported killed and sixty six injured

9 Rs 135 lakh terminal building and remodelled yard of the Western Railway at Churchgate Bombay declared open by the Union Minister for Railways.

13 Prime Minister Mr Nehru left on a four week foreign tour

JULY

4 Boat capsized in flooded Koel in Bihar Fifty feared dead

5 Death of Mr A.N Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar

26 Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed sworn in as Kashmir Premier with a 7 member Cabinet

29 Shillong paralyzed by hartal leftists protest on refinery issue

31 Explosion blows up part of transhipment shed of Asansol railway station 13 reported killed and 49 hurt.

AUGUST

3 Death of Mr Devadas Gandhi

15 Independence Day celebrated

16 Centenary of 1857 struggle celebrated.

24 Boat disaster in Muzaffarpur 22 reported killed

25 Floods havoc in Indore 250 houses reported collapsed and one dead

27 Kashmir Valley from Anantnag to Sopore a 75-mile stretch completely under water reported

28 Portuguese troops in Daman opened fire on Indian territory according to reports.

SEPTEMBER

1 Clashes sequel to protest by people against proposed Mangla Dam in occupied Kashmir 13 reported killed and 51 hurt.

A four-engined Hermes aircraft wrecked in collision in Dum Dum three reported killed and one hurt

Boat carrying about 150 passengers capsized in a swollen channel of Ganga near Akbarnagar 20 reported missing

2 Kerala State Education Bill passed

8 Clash over 'Hindi' issue in Delhi Many reported hurt curfew clamped.

16 Communal clash between Thevars and Harijans reported in Madura and Ramnad district

27 Maithon Dam D V C's third project opened by Prime Minister Nehru.

Two-engined Aero-45 private plane crashed near Bombay 3 reported killed

OCTOBER

1 Death of Mr A J John Governor of Madras

2 Mahatma Gandhi s 88th birthday anniversary celebrated throughout India.

Jabalpur University inaugurated

3 Prime Minister Mr Nehru left for Japan

NOVEMBER

4 Yuvraj Karan Singh declared elected unopposed for another term of office as Sadar i Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir

18 The Congress Working Committee concluded its two-day session after adopting a food programme

20 The Food Grains inquiry Committee report published

24 Several coaches of the Calcutta Mail via Nagpur which left Bombay V T derailed near Igatpuri

29 The Prime Minister Mr Nehru appealed to the U S and U S S R to stop all nuclear test explosions

30 Mr Nehru unveiled the statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji atop the historic Pratapgarh Fort

DECEMBER

1 The Assam Governor Mr Fazl Ali took over the administration of the new Centrally administered Naga hills Tuesang area on behalf of the President

5 All the Opposition members in the Lok Sabha barring a few Independents walked out of the House as a protest against the introduction of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill

6 The agreement has been reached between the Union Government and the Burmah Oil Company on the formation of a rupee company for the exploitation of oil reserves

10 The Lok Sabha approved the Bill to extend the life of the Preventive Detention Act by a further period of three years

Prime Minister Nehru told the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in New Delhi that whatever justification there was for NATO, the 'pactomania that followed had added to world tension.

The Pakistan border force opened fire on Indian nationals across the Indo Pakistan border at Jaintia Hills and Sylhet district within 24 hours of the latest agreement to observe a cease fire in the area

12 The Lok Sabha passed the Delhi Development Bill.

The Rajya Sabha unanimously approved the Government s foreign policy after Mr Nehru had explained India s basic approach to international affairs

13 The Rajya Sabha unanimously approved the Government of India s foreign policy

14 Two persons killed and 20 injured in an incident at Howrah station after Prime Minister Mr Nehru, inaugurated the electric train service

Mr E V Ramaswami Naickher Dravida Kazhagam leader sentenced to six months simple imprisonment on charges of having asked the public to "stab kick and kill Brahmins and set fire to their houses" at Tiruchirapalli

17 The Rajya Sabha voted the Delhi Municipal Corporation Bill

The Government of India ratified the universal copy right convention

20 Rajya Sabha approved Bill to extend the Preventive Detention Act for another three years

Mr Bimala Prasad Chaliha president of Assam P C.C. elected leader of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party

Mr S K Patil, Union Minister for Irrigation declared *in Lok Sabha that 1962 was the deadline for* the stoppage of Indian waters to Pakistan

21 The Rajya Sabha approved the Delhi Development Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha

Mr Bishnuram Mehdi Chief Minister of Assam, *submitted the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor*

Lord Pethick Lawrence said in Calcutta that if the Portuguese were wise they would have done what we have done in India

Rajya-Sabha concluded its winter session

25 Master Tara Singh *declared at Amritsar that* he supported the demand made by some South India leaders that Hindi should not be made India s national language and he favoured English being retained as official language in place of Hindi

Mr V K Krishna Menon *reaffirmed* in New Delhi that the people of India would never accept an amputation of our country and the derogation of our sovereignty ' on the *Kashmir* issue

Mr Nehru inaugurated India s first mountaineering institute the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Birchhill in Darjeeling He laid its foundation stone in November 1954

27 The seven *month*-old Arya Samaj agitation for securing better status for Hindi in Punjab was withdrawn pending fresh negotiations for a settlement of the dispute

28 The President of India gave his consent to the Delhi *Corporation* Bill and the Delhi Development Bill which the Parliament passed at the recent session

The new Assam Ministry headed by Mr Bimla Prasad Chaliha was sworn in at Shillong

The 8 000 ton *Cruiser I N S Mysore* became the new flagship of the Indian Navy at a ceremony in the high seas 200 miles off Bombay

30 Mr Nehru declared in Shillong that the Naga demand for an independent homeland would not be tolerated at any *time*

ECONOMIC EVENTS IN 1957

JANUARY

2 A new coal bearing area with 4 2 million tons of reserves was struck near the Palana lignite field in Bikaner

4 The production of bicycles in *India* in *1956* estimated at over 6 15 000 as against 4 91 000 in 1955 and 3 72 000 in 1954

5 The acreage under the rice production in India went up by nearly three millions in 1956-57 as compared with *the previous* year

7 West Bengal approved a scheme for the development of lac cultivation in the tribal areas in the districts of Bankura Maldah Murshidabad Midnapore at an estimated cost of Rs 1 24 000 during the 2nd Plan period

9 The total production of coal in 1956 estimated to be 39 million tons (approx) as compared to 38 21 *million tons in the previous* year

10 Union Government constituted a Development Council for Non ferrus Metals under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951

13 The Prime Minister Sri Nehru inaugurated *Hirakud Dam the first stage of Orissa s Rs 100-crore* multi purpose Hirakud Project

14 The North Indian tea crop during 1956 established a new record of 536 66 million lbs compared to

534 2 million lbs in the previous year —Production of jute goods in 1956 established a new record for the past few years with an output of 1 092 800 tons compared to 1 027 200 tons in the previous year

18 The Union Government gave permission for setting up 22 new paper mills in the country to increase paper production in the country

19 The area under jute in West Bengal during 1956-57 declined to 7 20 000 acres from 7 80 000 acres in the previous season

20 The Atomic Reactor Plant in India the first in Asia outside U S.S.R was opened by Union Prime Minister Sri Nehru

23 The 79 mile Nepal India Road (Tribhuban Raj Path) was completed

25 Three new vessels were launched by the Hindusthan Shipyards during 1956

27 India s overall trade deficits amounted to Rs. 802 7 crores during the eight years ending March 1956 according to a review of the Reserve Bank of India.

28 A 10% increase in freight rates and a 2½% increase in the existing surcharge on all shipments between ports in U K. and India was announced

31 The Reserve Bank of India announced that its rate of interest on advances to scheduled banks against Government and other eligible securitie was raised to 4% per annum

FEBRUARY

1 A little over five lakhs of people in India pay income tax

3 Out of the 22 dockyards in India 17 employ some 36 709 workers whose wages range between Rs 12 and Rs 38 a month —Salt production in India in 1956 increased to 889 lakh maunds as against 861 lakh tons during 1953—W Bengal accounts for more than 95% of total production of sewing machines in India—the total coal exports during 1956 was estimated to be 1 76 million tons as against 1 57 million tons during 1955

5 Two large deposits of iron ore containing an estimated reserve of nearly 389 million tons of ore was located in Andhra State by the Geological Survey of India

12 The West Bengal Government submitted a scheme to the Union Government for the reclamation of the Salt Lake area of nearly 36 sq miles near Calcutta —The recently revised current coffee crop estimate of India stood just under 38 000 tons an all time record for India

13 Union Government sanctioned Rs 2 crores for expansion and development of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, during the 2nd Five Year Plan period

19 The Union Government announced that the export allotment of tea for the year 1956 57 would be increased by 10 million lbs making a total of 453 3 million lbs

23 The first Electro High Tension Insulator Factory in India considered to be the biggest in Asia was switched on by the Prime Minister Sri Nehru

24 India exported about 516 million lbs of tea in 1956

25 The U K. Heavy Engineering Mission which visited India during November 1956 recommended the establishment of four independent and self contained heavy works in India each at a cost of Rs 5 crores to meet the country s future requirements of heavy plants and machinery

27 The shares of Indian States in the allocation of income tax proceeds are Andhra Pradesh 8 01% Assam 2,23% Bihar 9 31% Bombay 18 91% Kerala 3 60% M P 5 09% Madras 7 95% Mysore 5 93% Orissa 3 46% Punjab 3 96% Rajasthan 3 47% U.P 15 59% West Bengal 11 48% Jammu and Kashmir 1 01%

28 The State Bank of India opened 66 new branches during the period July 1 1955 to December 1956

MARCH

1 Union Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure said that interim decision of the Insurance Corporation to pay 60% to matured valuation of insured policies of about 16 Life Insurance companies would greatly benefit the policy holders of these companies

7 The State Trading Corporation of India agreed to supply 7.2 million of iron ore to Japanese Steel Mills over a period of 5 years

8 During 1956 57 the Union Government allocated to the private sector in the coal industry steel amounting to 22.077 tons

13 Union Government accepted the detailed project report for the establishment of a heavy electrical factory in Bhopal

14 India imported 524 201 tons of wheat in the 1955 56 crop year under International Wheat Agreement.

16 The manufacture of 180 000 Ambar Charkhas during 1957 58 of which 150 000 would be commissioned for commercial production of yarn and 30 000 would be utilised for purposes of training was approved in principle by the Government of India

19 The tentative estimate of receipts and expenditures of the Indian Railways for 1957 58 disclosed a net surplus of Rs 21 43 crores—An overall deficit of Rs 365 crores was disclos d in the Central budget estimate for 1957 58 by the Union Finance Minister the revenue estimated at Rs 636 22 crores while the expenditure at Rs 663 09 crores—About 12 lakh persons found employment in khadi and village industries till the end of December 1956

21 A total capital expenditure of Rs 156 83 crores was proposed to be incurred on the three steel project—Rourkela Bhilai and Durgapur—during 1957-58

22 The Aluminium Committee recommended setting up of two units each of 10 000 tons per annum capacity during the 2nd Five Year Plan to increase the production of aluminium in the country

24 The per capita consumption of cloth in the country which recorded a progressive rise during the First Plan period was estimated to have increased further to 10 4 yard in 1956

27 Industrial Productions in India during the first year of the Second Plan period i.e 1956 recorded an increase of 9% when compared to 1955

28 Export of salt from India increased to 7 87 million maunds during 1956 as against 5 56 million maunds during 1955 —Orders for the plants of the three new Steel works in India were placed with a German a Russian and a British firm for Rourkela Bhilai and Durgapur projects respectively

31 According to a notification of the Iron and Steel Ministry Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited would manage all the three steel plants in Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela.

APRIL

1 The new decimal currency came into force in the country

3 India s exports increased from Rs. 413 crores in 1947-48 to Rs 594 crores in 1955 56

4 Union Government commenced investigation on the possibilities of utilising lignite for a steel plant in South India during the third Five Year Plan

5 Union Government reconstituted the Tea Board.

6 The All India final estimate of sugar put the current season s production at 20 21 lakh tons as against 18 62 lakh tons during the previous year

10 Raw jute placed on O G L. since April 3

11 Having a length of nearly 34 000 miles of railway track spread all over the country the Indian railway at present are the biggest railway system in Asia and

fourth in the world says a report.—The All India final estimate of castor seed for 1956-57 put the current year's area at 1 403 000 acres as against 1 408 000 acres during the previous year

15 Nizamabad in Andhra was selected as the site for the 2nd newsprint factory of India

19 The World Bank agreed to give a loan of $95 million to raise the output of steel in India

21 Union Govt decided to set up a Central Mechanical Engineering Institute at Kalyani in W Bengal Union Govt decided to set up a Reference Corporation to provide credit facilities for medium sized industrial units in the private sector—115 Indian steel engineers to begin a one year course of training in steel works in the U.S from September 1 under Ford Foundation Grant.

24 Union Government decided to establish the fourth steel plant of India at Bakaro in Bihar

25 Vast deposits of lime stone) found in the Purulia district of W Bengal

27 Indo-U.S Agreement for $12.5 million signed for the development of Indian Railways and Community Projects

28 The Sindri Fertiliser Factory produced 3,31 725 tons of ammonium sulphate during 1956 as against 7 445 tons during 1951—The mineral production in India in terms of rupees was 105 6 crores during 1955 as against 102 6 crores during the previous year

29 The All India final estimate of rice for 1956-57 put the year's production at 28 142 000 tons as against 26 846 000 tons during 1955-56

MAY

1 The All India Final estimate of maize for 1956-57 put the year's area at 9 244 000 acres as against 9 116 000 acres during the previous year

2 West Bengal Chief Minister, Dr B.C. Roy opened the National Instruments Factory at Jadavpur—for the first time in India a chemical factory for the manufacture of Calcium Carbonate came into production at Habra a refugee township in 24-Parganas in West Bengal

4 Russia agreed to supply oil drilling machines valued Rs 37 24 lakhs to India under an Indo-U.S.S R agreement

18 Rs 281 34 crores spent by the Government of India on displaced persons from Pakistan up to the end of 1956-57

20 The Prime Minister inaugurated Neiveli Lignite Project near Cuddalore in South Arcot Madras

21 The all India final estimate of kharif pulses other than tur for 1957 58 puts the current year's area at 16 166 000 acres during the last year

23 The all India final estimate of black pepper for 1956-57 puts the current year's area at 2,33 600 acres as against 2 32,500 acres during the previous year

26 The total valuation of mineral production in India during 1956 was Rs 116 4 crores which was Rs 10 8 crores more than the last year—Over 3 3 lakh passengers travelled by Indian Airlines in the second half of 1956—The Janata Policy Scheme of the Bombay zone of the Life Insurance Corporation of India launched by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries Sri Morarji Desai

27 Glass and glassware production in India during 1956 amounted to 1 43 587 tons

29 Union Government decided to canalise the exports of iron ore through the State Trading Corporation with effect from July 1

31 Indian Coffee production for 1956 57 stands at 41 565 tons

JUNE

10 Czechoslovakia is building three more sugar refineries in India it was learnt

11 India would receive 10 million dollars technical co-operation aid during 1958 under the U.S Mutual Security Programme

22 The Forward Markets Commission gave permission to East India Cotton Association for commencing trading in the Indian Cotton Contract for March 1958 delivery

27 Internal consumption of tea in India rose to approximately 213.22 million lbs in 1955-56 from 167 19 million lbs in the previous year

JULY

7 With a bumper crop of raw jute and mesta during 1956-57 session India was able to minimise import of raw jute from Pakistan to approximately 600 000 bales almost half the quantity imported in any of the preceding years it is learnt.

8 The Government of India announced a uniform increase of Rs 1 8 per ton in the price of all grades of coal

10 National Agricultural Credit (Long term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India sanctioned, since its establishment in 1956 an aggregate loan of Rs. 289 70 lakh to State Governments for contribution to share capital of cooperative credit institutions.

11 The World Bank agreed to give a loan of about 90 million dollars for India s railway expansion programme during 1957

22 The total amount of acquisition so far paid to various Life Insurance Companies was Rs 26 lakhs it is learnt—The rate of interest to be paid to the World Bank for its loan of 190 million dollars to India is 5-5/8%

25 India Government announced the simultaneous issue of two loans for a total sum of Rs 100 crores.

26 The Industrial Finance Corporation of India advanced a total amount of Rs 1 98 00 000 to 12 mills of the textile industry in six States during the period July 1, 1956 to June 30 1957

AUGUST

4 The all India final estimate of cotton for 1956-57 puts the current year s area at 19 843 000 acres as against 19 978 000 acres during the previous year

10 The total expenditure so far incurred on Grant in aid basis for the family planning programme amounted to Rs 5 59 046

17 The business of the Life Insurance Corporation of India had gone down to Rs 187 69 crores during 1956 when compared to Rs 236 34 crores during 1955

26 India America and Nepal reached an agreement on principle to pool their efforts and resources for construction of 900 miles of roads in Nepal during the next 5 years

SEPTEMBER

2 The total number of Co-operative Societ es in the State had gone up to 17 322 in 1955-56 from 16 686 in the previous year

4 The consumption of Indian cotton by the textile mills of the country touched the all time record of 96 50 lakh bales during the cotton year ended August 31 1957

30 The import policy of India for the six months of Oct 1957 to March 1958 showed a new restrictive approach in order to save foreign exchange

OCTOBER

2 Implementation of the new eighth railway zone in Assam namely the North Eastern Frontier Railway came into being

7 The Indian railway s Second 5-Year Plan estimated to cost Rs 1425 crores The all India final estimate of tobacco puts the current year s area at 1 022 000 acres as against 1 013 000 acres during the previous year

8 The Indian iron and Steel Co gets a 32 million dollar loan from the World Bank for its expansion programme.

9 Union Government recognised the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd as the only stock exchange in Calcutta

NOVEMBER

15 Indo-Jap Economic, co-operation agreement signed by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

6 The Planning Commission frankly admitted that the Second Plan is too ambitious

9 An agreement between the Government of U.S.S.R. and the Government of India for the establishment in India of certain industrial enterprises with the help of Soviet credit of 500 million roubles (Rs 60 crores) had been concluded

13 Indian shipping tonnage increased from 1 25 000 gross tons from the second World War to 5,59,000 gross tons as at present

15 The Air India International made a net profit of Rs 38 42 lakhs while the Indian Airline Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 108 79 lakhs during 1956-57—Hotels in India earned foreign exchange to the extent of Rs 15 crores during 1956 says a report—The Union Government decided to make its pension scheme applicable to railway employees with retrospective effect from April 1957

20 The World Bank and nine other U S and Canadian commercial banks made a joint loan of 32 5 million dollars to the Tata Iron and Steel Company

21 The State Trading Corporation of India made a net profit of Rs 32.63 lakhs during its first year of working—The production cost for steel in India is among the lowest in the world according to the report recently issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

29 Deficit financing in India amounted to Rs 238 crores during 1956-57

30 Union Government decided to create a further issue of 3½ per cent Bonds 1962 for Rs 30 crores

DECEMBER

8 A sum of Rs 20 crores was earmarked during the Second Plan for slum clearance to provide 1,10 000 developed plots or tenaments

10 The excise duty over medium cotton fabrics reduced by the Union Government from two annas per sq yard to one anna and six pies as a temporary measure effective till March 31 1956

IMPORTANT FOREIGN EVENTS IN 1957

JANUARY

1 Egypt terminated its Suez Canal treaty of 1954 with Britain

7 Yemen's Legation in Bonn issued a *communique* saying British planes and tanks attacking towns in Yemen

Yemen's armies began general mobilisation

9 Sir Anthony Eden resigned as Britain's Prime Minister after 21 crisis ridden months in office due to bad health.

9 Indonesia's biggest Muslim party, the Masjumi, withdrew its members from the Cabinet of Dr Ali Sastroamidjojo

10 Mr Harold Macmillan became Britain's new Prime Minister

12 Soviet Union denounced President Eisenhower's West Asian plan

15 Egyptian Government announced legislation requiring all foreign banks and insurance companies to be converted into Egyptian joint stock companies.

16 Britain mounted a heavy attack with aircraft guns and tanks against Yemeni town of Harib, the Yemen claimed.

16 President Eisenhower proposed to the U S Congress a fight if we-must budget for the next year calling for an increase of more than two million dollars in military spending and a record peace-time outlay of £71 800 000 in federal funds

18 Three U S Air Force B-52 stratojets potential carriers of hydrogen bomb completed the first Jet bomber non stop-24 325 mile round the world flight in the unofficial time of 45 hours 19 minutes

18 In a 2000-word Joint Commission signed by Soviet Prime Minister Marshal Nikolai Bulganin and Chinese Premier Mr Chou En lai at the end of the latter's visit to Moscow the two Powers condemned President Eisenhower s West Asian Policy and pledged any necessary support to the peoples of West Asia to avert aggression and interference in their affairs

19 U N General Assembly handed the Secretary-General Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld the task of trying to get all Israel forces out of Egypt within five days

19 Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En lai arrived in Kabul on a State visit.

20 President Eisenhower sworn in for his second term at White House

21 In a joint statement signed and released by the Syrian President Mr Kuwatly and Mr Nehru the two leaders criticised a military approach to problems of West Asia condemned Baghdad Pact Bandung principles reaffirmed.

21 A ' communique ' signed jointly by Turkey Iraq Iran and Pakistan at the conclusion of talks at Ankara announced full support for President Eisenhower s plan to stem Communist aggression in turbulent West Asia

24 U N Security Council adopted a resolution calling for a freeze on the situation in Kashmir until the fate of that area is decided by a plebiscite

29 King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived in New York for a State visit

FEBRUARY

7 Bank of England reduced its interest rate for lending money from 5-1/2 to 5 per cent

15 Soviet Government relieved Mr Dimitri Shepilov of his post as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr Andrei Gromyko appointed as new Foreign Minister

18 Sultan of Muscat with aid of British arms occupied 6000-square mile oil rich principality of Oman on the Persian Gulf

20 Soviet Union vetoed in U N Security Council a Western proposal to send the Security Council President to Pakistan and India to work out a settlement of Kashmir problem bearing in mind demilitarisation and plebiscite

21 U N Security Council adopted a resolution to send its President to India and Pakistan to seek a settlement of the nine-year old Kashmir problem.

22 Japenese Prime Minister Mr Tanzan Ishibashi resigned

25 Japan s new Cabinet took office with Mr Nobusuke Kishi as Prime Minister

26 U N General Assembly approved an Indian conciliatory resolution expressing hope for a peaceful just and democratic solution of the Cyprus problem

28 King Hussein of Jordan King Saud of Saudi Arabia President Nasser of Egypt and President Kuwatly of Syria at the Arab summit conference demanded immediate unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Egypt

into British protected Arab kingdom of Muscat and Oman.

25 Tunisia proclaimed a Republic Mr Habib Bourguiba elected first President

25 R. A. F planes bombed Oman tribesmen British Foreign Secretary told House of Commons

26 Worst-ever floods in Japan almost entire Kyushu under water over 500 reported dead

Dr K. I Singh leader of United Democratic Party formed Nepal s sixth Government in seven years

27 President Carlos Castillo Armas of Guatemala assassinated.

29 Britain France the U S. and West Germany announced their readiness to discuss reunification of Germany and conclusion of a European security agreement with Soviet Union at any time when there is a real prospect of progress

AUGUST

3 U K. troops entered Oman to back pro-British Sultan s drive to supress revolt

5 Malaya scrapped old 1948 agreement binding it to Britain and signed a new agreement guaranteeing its new status within the Commonwealth framework. becomes effective on August 31, 1957

11 British-supported forces of Sultan of Muscat and Oman captured rebel headquarters of Nizwa

20 U N Security Council rejected an Arab demand for a Council debate on Oman dispute

21 Martial law declared in Thailand as result of resignation of three Government members

22 Soviet Union resumed its nuclear tests with a detonation of substantial size" at its Siberian testing grounds according to U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

SEPTEMBER

2 62 year-old Sir Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibn al Marhum Tuanku Muhammed became first monarch of free Malaya

5 British Guiana s new Government headed by Dr Cheddi Jagan sworn in

9 Soviet Union cast its 81st and] 82nd vetoes in U N Security Council to block admission of South Korea and South Viet Nam to the United Nations

12 Floods in Turkey· 1 000 reported dead

15 Finland devalued its currency by 40 per cent.

16 The second biggest nuclear device of 1957 test series exploded at Atomic Test site (Nevada)

16 Thumping victory for Dr Adenauer s Christian Democratic Union Party in the third German National elections

16 In a declaration signed by President Tito of Yugoslavia and Mr W Gomulka Secretary General of Polish Communist Party Yugoslavia officially recognised West Polish frontier on river Order and veisse as the definite Polish Germany border

17 Army s strong man Marshal Sarit Thanarat seized control of Government in Thailand Thailand put under martial law ousted pro-Western Premier, Marshal Pibul Songgram reported fleeing to Malaya

17 Malaya unanimously admitted as 82nd member of the United Nations

18 Thailand s Constitution suspended military Junta reported ruling

19 Bank of England raised its interest rate from five to seven per cent highest in 26 years

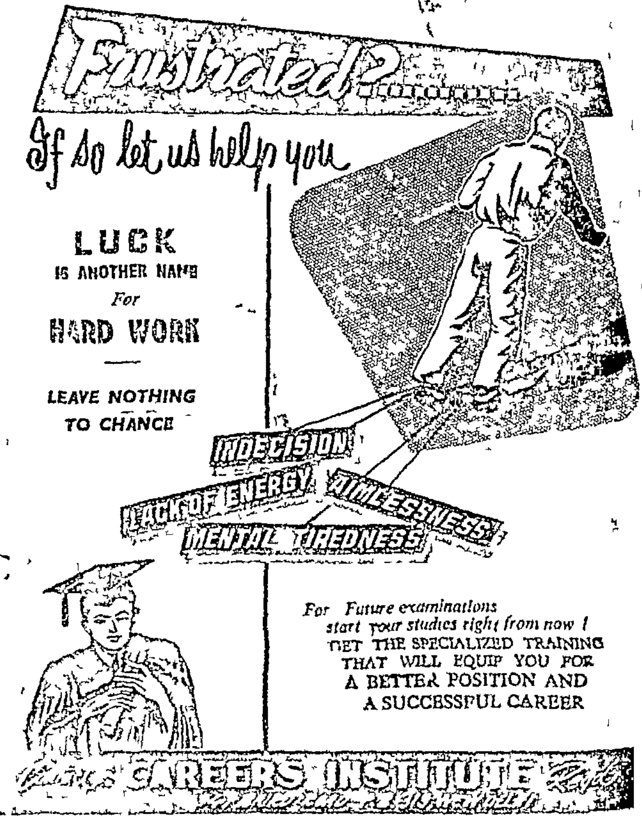
21 Death of King Haakon of Norway Crown Prince Olav took oath of allegianoe as new King

23 Fights broke out in Little Rock (Arkansas) over Negro entry into school

26 Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld elected U N. Secretary-General for a second five-year term

(To Continued Next Month)

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CAREERS AND COURSES

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EDITORIAL

OUR EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Ever since India became independent there has been much talk about the decline in teaching standards in the country and much criticism has been levelled against the present system of education Politicians and educationists, officials and laymen all are unanimous in decrying the low standard of education imparted to students

To probe into the causes of a large number of failures in matriculation examination of March 1957 the All India Council of Secondary Education collected facts and figures from 18 Boards of Secondary Education and Universities A disturbing picture of the low standard of secondary school education in many States was revealed It was found that the difference in the percentage of failures as between students going through regular schooling and private candidates was not much Some of the causes attributed to the failures were stated to be inadequate time for teaching specific subjects classes being overcrowded poor quality of teaching lengthy and unrealistic heavy syllabi large number of unqualified and untrained teachers and poor salary of teachers

Other specific causes of deterioration of education standards were stated to be a mushroom growth of schools and colleges inadequate libraries equipment and furniture inadequate attention to English inadequate staff insecure service conditions and unsatisfactory school finances The Secretary of the West Bengal Board reported that while the standard of teaching was deteriorating due to poor salaries of teachers students were being increasingly attracted away from studies by cinemas and other social distractions. Neither teachers nor pupils had much faith in the existing educational system

Addressing an informal meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction and Education in New Delhi on February 3, 1958, Shri R G Saiyidain Educational Adviser to the Government of India said One particular problem which has been causing a great deal of concern is the general problem of trying to improve our standards of education Day after day from all kinds of quarters informed and ill informed, so much adverse criticism is being poured over the head of the education system and over the heads of those teachers and others who are entrusted with this work that it is becoming increasingly difficult for educationists to be able to face public opinion Almost every one who opens his lips about education comes out with a long tale of woe on all that is happening in the field of education Inspite of the great deal of money that is being poured into education, inspite of the efforts and the formulation of schemes education has not improved much at least on the qualitative side

The Sarvodaya leader Mr Jayaprakash Narayan addressing a meeting at Lady Irwin College New Delhi on March 17 1958 attacked the present educational system which he thought was responsible for producing only office assistants or persons of this description He added 'Our educational

system makes us almost worthless It gives some training to our brains but does not train our hands Even the training which it gives to our brains is useless because we have been trained only to cram things There is a sense of emptiness after education

Addressing the members of the Poona University Court on September 28 1957 Dr Rajendra Prasad President of India said I have a feeling that there is a certain amount of deterioration in universities in what I call the character building of the students The general expansion that has taken place in the field of education in recent times in India has been only horizontal There has not been an equal expansion vertically Even though we have gained in extent we have not gained in depth

Laying the corner stone of the Polytechnic of the M S University of Baroda on October 1 1957, Dr Rajindra Prasad said that the lopsided expansion of the educational system in India today was responsible for the prevailing discontent among the people in general and youngmen in particular

Presiding over the 32nd All India Education Conference in Madras on December 26 1957 Mr C D Deshmukh declared that the almost continuous deterioration in the standards of the teaching profession and consequently in the standards of education is bound to accelerate into a widening spiral unless effective ameliorative measures are taken

Evidently something is positively missing from our modern education otherwise there would not have been such severe criticism against the educational system But no one has yet defined clearly the standard to which our education should conform The views expressed by educationists on the aims and objects of education have been so diverse and contradictory that the confusion about education has become worse confounded Everyone tries to diagnose the ills of our educational system but no one comes out with effective remedies There have been some valuable suggestions from eminent educationists for reorientation of our educational system but it will take time for the authorities to give practical shape to these suggestions. The problem of educational reform needs our serious attention A country is what its people are and a people are what their education makes them

Aim Of Education

The confusion prevailing in our educational field is, to a large extent due to lack of co ordinated thought among the men at the helm of educational affairs Different persons give different views on the basic concept of education It is yet to be decided what is the purpose of education and what minimum education should be imparted to students to call them educated

On the occasion of the annual conference of the workers of Nai Talim Prime Minister Nehru in a message to the Chairman, Hindustani Talimi Sangh Sevagram said that the process of education must help to build men and women suited to the age and the task they had to perform He added 'It is the men and women in a country that make and build a nation and it is education that is supposed to build those men and women

The President of India Dr Rajendra Prasad, presiding over the convocation of the Gujerat Vidyapith at Ahmadabad on November 3 1957 advocated the acceptance by the Government of the Gandhian basic education system He said Non acceptance by the Government of the Gandhian educational system so far had contributed to the weakness es of the present educational system in the country Without the adoption of the basic education system the paradox of tremendous expansion of educational facilities on the one hand and the educated unemployment and the consequent spread of discontent on the other cannot be effectively answered

Addressing members of the Poona University Court on September 28 1957 President Dr Rajendra Prasad said, Universities should not merely create engineers and architects but should produce men of character men of integrity and men who can be depended upon to do the things they are entrusted to do

In an article in Bhoodan Acharya Vinoba Bhave expressed the view that education which must develop "independent thinking among the citizens must be completely free from regimentation and Government control He expressed dissatisfaction with the present system of education because ' it does not make for intellectual honesty and independence It has destroyed sturdy self reliance and humility

In his convocation address at Punjab University Camp College New Delhi on March 15 1958, Mr S K Patil, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, said that the ultimate aim of education was to produce young men and women who were useful to society The aim of education was to inculcate humility modesty inquisitiveness, and a sense of service in young men and women

Our leaders have set a very high ideal of education but the common concept among students is to get a degree and a good job Majority of students failing to secure a lucrative job after spending youthful years and plenty of money to get educated , blame the present educational system as defective Our educational ideals and practices need change and reform Indian youth today suffers from a sense of frustation and lack of opportunity because of the prevailing system of education

The Teacher

Much of the blame for the present decline in educational standard is laid at the doors of teachers It is true to some extent Shri K.G Saiyidain said in New Delhi on February 3 1958, at the meeting of the Directors of Public Instruction and Education My own feeling is that the main question with which we are concerned (decline in teaching standards) is the question of improving the efficiency of our teachers and although we have taken a large number of measures particularly at the level of Secondary Education to bring about this kind of improvement there is still the criticism which to some extent is justified that the average standard of our teachers is not satisfactory and so long as their standard of efficiency their standard of integrity and their understanding of educational problems cannot be improved naturally this criticism would continue to apply

Shri Saiyidain in this connection particularly referred to a recent statement of Prime Minister Nehru that the question revolves round two things money and teachers but ultimately money did not count so much as the teachers

The teachers are generally dissatisfied with the prevailing service conditions and salary scales They resort to chalk down strikes and other methods to bring their greivances and demands to the notice of higher authorities This attitude is not conducive to have good effect on the students As a result the student has not much respect and regard for the teacher and in consequence the education suffers The teacher is the intellectual and spiritual guide to the students, so it is imperative that we should first improve his financial, social educational status.

Indiscipline Among Students

Among the causes of the decline in educational standards has been mentioned the lack of discipline and character in the students There are many factors which are responsible for this but the student is mostly the victim of circumstances After Partition most of our young men have not the harmonious and peaceful home life For them the home has ceased to be one of the determining influences in shaping their life Parents have not much control over the young ones Real character can only be built up by the parents The student of today is more susceptible to the influence of the cinema and of his playmates than to the influence of his home and his school

The students are exploited by political leaders and other agitators who have their own ends to secure by using the students as their tools It is unfortunate that mature experienced individual and sections of the community set bad examples of behaviour to the students especially with reference to hooliganism and strikes The students emulate these public leaders and get the blame for misbehaviour The attention of the students is distracted away from studies by participating in political agitations and their education has to suffer

Educational Set up

Our present system of education is also the target of critism from educationists *It is a general idea that the system of education* prevalent during the British rule was unsuited to our needs After Independence we inherited the system of education from the *British* It suited their imperialist needs for turning out clerks to run the machinery of the Government The Congress Government set before the country the task of reconstructing the educational system as the foundation of a new national life but all the efforts we have made to overhaul it have not amounted to much There has been no radical change in the old British system of education except that the standard of education has fallen deplorably During British Government our universities turned out what may be termed as intellectual giants but when we attained independence and our own Government is taking increasing interest and spending lot of money in the spread of education we have been producing what may be called intellectual pigmies English has been decried as a foreign language and we have decided to put Hindi in place of English by 1965 without first making Hindi rich enough to take place of English The fallen standard in English teaching has resulted in all round deterioration

System Of Examinations

The present out moded system of examinations in the educational institutions definitely need a change A degree or a certificate is not the true test of the talents of a student A

conference of educational experts in New Delhi on April 6 1957, suggested to the Government of India a ten year programme of reform in examination system at the secondary stage of examination and recommended for this purpose the introduction of cumulative records in the schools and internal assessment of the students at the secondary level A seminar on examinations held in Bhopal in February 1956 made special recommendations in this connection (a) making available to schools reliable achievement tests for use in internal assessment (b) introduction of the cumulative record in the schools (c) weightage to be given to the results of the school assessment in the final grading of the certificate and (d) the use of short type of questions as also ths objective type of tests in the external examination

In its effort to reorientate methods of teaching as also the examination system in high and higher secondary schools in the country the Union Education Ministry decided last year to set up an examination unit under the aegis of the All India Council for Secondary Education The unit was expected to formulate test papers relating to specified units of syllabi and make other recommendations The organisation of the unit was part of the overall plan for reform of higher Secondary education but the immediate circumstances which led to the decision to set it up was the large increase in the number of failures in Matriculation and higher secondary examination The causes of these large failures were discussed at a meeting of the All India Council for Higher Secondary Education It was felt that the complaint about heavy syllabi and the means to be adopted for the proper handling of syllabi should be examined It was suggested that such changes in the examination system should be made as will result in deserving students not meeting with failure on account of faulty teaching methods or imperfections in the examination system

The present examination system mainly depends on essay tests which measure only a single ability—the temporary ability to memorise assigned material Stress should be laid on intelligence tests and the cumulative record of students in various fields of activity in assessing their merit. It is recommended that the 50 percent of the marks in the secondary examination should be given on the basis of the work done by the student throughout the year Dr K. L. Srimali told Lok Sabha on July 22 1957 that seven viz. Madras Bombay, Kerala Mysore, Madhya Pradesh Assam Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi had agreed to introduce a number of reforms to improve the system of examinations such as the inclusion of objective types of questions in certain subjects He further said that all the State Governments were convinced of the necessity of introducing these reforms and were taking steps to do so

Some Suggestions

To improve and raise the standards of our education we lay down following few suggestions which warrant serious attention of the men at the helm of educational affairs

1 Measures should be adopted to improve the efficiency social status and general welfare of the teachers. Only trained teachers should be given Jobs and encouraged
2 Students should be kept away from taking any part in active politics or agitational activities such as hunger strikes hartals demonstrations etc The political parties should not utilize the students as pawns on the chess board of politics
3, The present system of examination should be modified Emphasis should be placed on learning rather than on memory The present method of instruction by lectures should be supplemented by small discussion classes and seminars
4 English should be made a compulsory subject in universities as this language opens the gateway to various sciences and arts
5 'General Knowledge should be added to the curriculum as an additional compulsory subject at all stages of study There should be courses specially designed for general education in each of three fields of knowledge namely humanities, social sciences and natural sciences
6 Standard and well got up text books should be prescribed for teaching The Government should not nationalise the text books but its duty should be only to select good and standard books written by eminent educationists.
7 The whole system of education should be reorientated so that the student may become a useful citizen and an asset to society rather than a degree-holding robot groping in the darkness of future

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THE SOCIALIST PATTERN OF SOCIETY

By Dr P S LOKANATHAN

THE socialistic pattern of society which India has accepted as the goal of her economic and social order is capable of widely varying interpretations and in fact is differently interpreted by different persons The communist takes it to require at a minimum, the end of capitalism The socialist regards it as a weakened form of socialism and at that a rather slow moving process He is against the undue gradualness implicit in the concept To the capitalist on the other hand it may mean no more than a mixed enterprise economy with a private sector also functioning subject to good behaviour

These differences in interpretation and in connotation have led to considerable criticism of the concept itself as being vague and lacking in content and concreteness On the other hand to the present writer the term socialistic pattern of society has considerable merit since it avoids the excessive emphasis and concentration on the economic aspect to which most writers on the subject are prone A socialistic pattern of society is not merely an expression of the economic organisation of the country but includes basic social and political aspects also

One of the merits of the socialistic pattern then is that it looks beyond the purely economic goal Our own Constitution surely has this wider purpose in view It provides that 'The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life The Constitution also directs that the State should direct its policy towards securing that the citizens have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment All these responsibilities can well be comprehended within the term under review

Basic Criterion

What are the minimum ingredients in the concept of such a pattern of society ? The Second Five Year Plan has tried to give concreteness to the phrase Essentially it means that the basic criterion for determining the lines of advance must not be private profit but social gain and the pattern of development and the structure of socio-economic relations should be so planned that they result not only in appreciable increase in income and investment but also in greater equality in incomes and wealth

The Planning Commission goes on to say that Major decisions regarding production distribution consumption and invesment and in fact all significant socio-economic relationships must be made by agencies informed by social purposes ' One ingredient therefore is definitely social purpose and social gain A second is the reduction in the inequalities in income and wealth But another essential ingredient equality of opportunity is at least as important as reduction of inequality in income and wealth

The most effective method of securing this is by broadening the basis of education and by ensuring as much vertical mobility of labour as possible Nothing is more destructive of hope and more inhibitive of effort than the feeling that the accident of birth with a poor start in life is likely to obstruct the rise of an able person

A fourth ingredient is that the State should take a definite responsibility for creating conditions under which economic activity will not bring about increased concentration of wealth or power In the West industrial development has always been associated with increased profit making and ploughing back the profits for further investment But in a country like India we cannot afford the luxury of permitting private profits to run wild and thereby aggravate economic inequalities

It is therefore essential that the public sector should play a dominant and increasing part in the economic development of India. The expansion of the public sector in my judgment is both a logical and a functional necessity Planning for all the economic and social ends which govern India s policy is a major almost indispensable factor in bringing about a socialistic pattern

While these are the minimum ingredients it would be a great mistake to think that these are exhaustive What in our country

missed, is that the social and political factors which determine the country's progress are no less important than economic factors. That is why the Government's policy of approaching this question in a pragmatic and practical way rather than in a doctrinaire manner has much to commend itself.

It is disturbing to note that the recent economic and even social measures taken by the Government have, instead of reducing inequalities only aggravated them. The rich have tended to become richer and the poor have not significantly improved their economic position. The recent report of the All India Rural Credit Survey has brought this glaringly to our attention. Such credit facilities as have been provided by the Government have gone to benefit the bigger rather than the smaller people. Similarly, the cooperative movement, to the extent to which it has been successful (which is not much) has only benefited the richer rural strata.

Even the various aids given by the Government to the different industries have not substantially improved the lot of the smaller industrialists but have only strengthened the relatively rich and powerful.

Unless special steps are taken to ensure that the poor are rescued from their heavy handicaps, their conditions will not improve.

The case of recent land reforms in many States of India further illustrates the point. Land reforms are a prime necessity not only from the economic point of view, but even from the social point of view. One main reason for the stagnation of the rural community is the complete lack of incentives on the part of the small cultivators who do not feel that the work brings them any direct benefit.

Land reforms that have been inaugurated in many States have either not been implemented effectively or have been thwarted in their operations by the weight and influence of the richer sections of the community.

It is therefore, clear that the usual emphasis made by several people in India on economic measures to bring about the socialistic society is often wrongly laid. Even the most radical measures which may be adopted will not be effective unless social relations change rapidly. Mere legislation will not do. A declaration that there will be no discrimination against persons or class by itself does not achieve the ends that are desired. So long as the caste, language regional and other barriers in their severity as these seem to do in India the attainment of equality, social or economic will be a distant goal.

The Prime Minister has often spoken in very strong terms against this centrifugal force which breaks up society. In one of his speeches in Parliament he described the petrified caste system of India as something worse than the classes of other countries, called it a curse on India, and said that we must fight to remove this menace. Regionalism and provincialism have also added to the difficulty of transforming our present society into a socialistic pattern.

The lack of what may be called a national economic integration is a bar to progress. Western societies have come to their present level because of the way in which society had become integrated. In Asia Japan is an outstanding example of an integrated society in which class and caste like barriers have weakened.

The feeling on the part of all citizens that they belong to the community as a whole is an essential prerequisite to economic progress and the socialistic pattern of society. That this feeling is not too evident in India is manifest in different ways.

Poor Substitute

Similarly on account of our different traditions and social rigidities people in India belonging to different groups develop different and conflicting loyalties as our elections have proved. Their loyalties do not always converge.

I have laid stress on the above matters because they are usually neglected in dealing with the implications of the socialistic pattern of society. In regard to this socialism comes as a poor substitute; its emphasis is on the elimination of capitalism and ownership and on State management and control of the means of production whereas under a socialist pattern the accent is on social control; replacement of capitalism is consequential.

There is no doubt that to bring about the desired result action on the economic front is basic. It is all to the good that in India there is no doctrinaire approach to the subject and there is no desire to establish full fledged socialism without regard to its implications and consequences. The conflict between the private sector and the public sector is sometimes played up too much. The biggest private sector in India is agriculture with its millions of peasant proprietors. No amount of socialist philosophy would reconcile the

countryside to any radical transformation of peasant ownership and cultivation of land

Cooperative ownership of land and joint cultivation are rightly emphasised in India, but there is no desire on the part of any one to socialise agriculture in the sense of the collectivisation that has taken place in Russia China and other communist countries The emphasis in India is not upon socialism as such but rather upon strengthening the small man be he a peasant proprietor or a small business man The efforts made in recent years to encourage small industrialists furnish evidence of the desire on the part of the Government not to be dogmatic in its approach

How gradually or how rapidly the desired pattern should be brought about depends upon a number of factors India unfortunately is not in the happy position of bringing about equality without regard to its effect on increased production It has been pointed out by Mr Gunnar Myrdal former Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe that the Western countries embarked upon their enormous social security scheme on the basis of what may be called derived welfare in other words after a great deal of wealth and productive capacity had been built up

By contrast the under developed countries are attempting to establish a welfare state before bringing about a substantial rise in output and national income We do not want to wait long but wish to raise consumption standards quickly and bring about equality of income and wealth This is by no means easy

India s tax system has been gradually becoming more progressive and during the last two years increasingly so With additional taxes like Estate Duty Capital Gains Tax Wealth Tax Expenditure Tax and high degree of progressive income and profit taxation the chances of growing inequalities are being reduced The wealth tax in particular is likely to bring about a slight reduction in the inequalities of income and wealth distribution in India In spite of the drastic taxation measures introduced in May 1957 India is certainly not overtaxed

In all advanced industrial countries taxation absorbs about 15 to 20 per cent of national income in India even with these additional taxes the level would be about 9 per cent The expansion of the public sector by preventing profits from falling into the hands of capitalists is another means of achieving this end. In addition public enterprises are themselves an instrument to bring about better condition of living for the workers Through them a vast improvement has taken place in workers housing and other amenities The State Trading Corporation also fulfils a very important role in directing profits to the public sector

An equally if not more important instrument in bringing about a socialistic pattern of society is the Government policy of increasing public expenditure on social overheads These include the provision of opportunities for education for all social insurance schemes technical and vocational education resettlement and occupational retraining While the need here has been recognised the progress achieved has been rather slow mostly because of the lack of resources on the one hand and a legitimate desire not to outrun the available resources on the other

The Second Five Year Plan does not do enough in this field If more resources become available it would seem essential that the provision for social services should be greatly increased

To bring about the change we want it is not necessary to have nationalisation of industries As long as the levers of control are in the hands of the Government as long as the Government has the necessary power to resolve the conflict that may arise, and as long as they have sufficient authority to control any unsocial tendencies in the private sector it may not be necessary to have recourse to nationalisation The Government s Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 clearly emphasises this aspect While full freedom is taken to bringing all industries of basic and strategic importance within the purview of the public sector and while the State also assumes direct responsibility for the future development of industries over a vital area a very wide field is still left over and open to the private sector Nationalisation is not regarded as an end in itself

Despite the above the place of the private sector after say 25 years is a matter for speculation I am raising this question not on an ideological plane, but as a problem of fore casting trends In spite of the large and growing weight of the public sector the private sector has still a very substantial role to play in the economic activities of the country In recent years private enterprise has not lost it has gained

The private sector already seems to have fulfilled its targets under the Second Five Year Plan this notwithstanding the loud complaints of the Free Enterprise

Indeed it has shown enterprise initiative and aggressiveness It has covered its full requirements of its foreign exchange by importing ahead of schedule its needs of machinery raw materials and components from abroad It has shown a certain amount of resilience and has taken full advantage of the pragmatic economic policy of the Government Paradoxical as it may seem the expansion of the public sector has had a stimulating effect on private investment

How far the present system of mixed enterprise will survive is still a question mark It seems to the present writer that much will *depend upon the response of the private sector* to social and political challenges If in the coming years, the private sector not only delivers *its goods but does not* take advantage of scarcities to charge unfair and excessive prices does not indulge in black marketing and hoarding of stocks, and pays its taxes without evasion and fraud, there is no doubt that it can and will survive

Many promising and bright young men find service in private industry and business increasingly attractive and congenial In addition it enjoys by virtue of its inherent nature considerable initiative and resilience which has not always been the case with the public sector The public sector can never be free from rules and regulations and other restraints

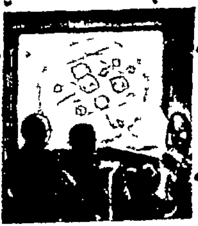
It is therefore conceivable that in terms of cost and efficiency the private sector within *its allotted field would show better results* than may be possible in the public sector As of today, there is no doubt that most of the *public enterprises* are *highly over-capitalised.* As they enjoy monopoly prices and other advantages, the public enterprises have been able to produce and make good in spite of their excessive capitalisation But if it is found that the private sector is able to do better, undoubtedly *it will* continue to play a part notwithstanding the fact that the country is wedded to a socialistic pattern of society

There is therefore much to be said for the non doctrinaire approach which the Government has adopted towards this question To judge by results rather than by philosophy to ensure that the economic activities will not accentuate tensions and problems and to promote the well being of the people by increasing public expenditure in the social fields, is a far better method of bringing about socialism than by a *blind allegiance* to a theory (From *Illustrated Weekly of India*)

DID YOU KNOW ?



Soviet secret police sometimes enter apartment buildings at night and arrest innocent persons simply to terrorize the neighbourhood



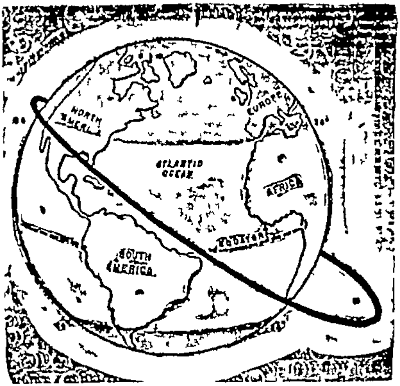
Scientists at the atomic power laboratory of the General Electric Company USA, have produced square bubbles while experimenting with lithium fluoride a clear glass-like substance Lithium fluoride is the only known material that will produce this phenomenon



The Colombians are reported to be the heaviest sugar-eaters in the world with an average annual consumption of 125 pounds per person

1958 ALPHA

(The first U S artificial earth satellite was launched at Cape Canaveral (Florida) on February 1 at 3.48 a m G M T The following graphic account describing the launching satellite its instruments and their purpose is taken from the Time Magazine of America)



Orbit Of Explorer—*Orbit of Explorer the earth satellite launched by the United States Dark line shows the variance in altitude of the satellite from apogee of about 1 600 miles to perigee of about 230 miles during typical 115.27 minute encirclement of the globe Shaded areas indicate parts of world over which the satellite does not pass*

EVEN while on its Florida launching pad the Army's satellite Explorer (official scientific name 1958 Alpha) insistently broadcast its coarse radio cry Ten minutes after take-off Antigua in the British West Indies heard it roar triumphant y overhead Fifteen minutes later it was radiotracked on Ghana on the West Coast of Africa Around the earth it swept but not until it passed homebound over California—nearly two hours after it had left the ground—were the scientists sure that the bird was in a stable orbit

The launching vehicle that put it there was a special four stage version of the Army's test rocket the Jupiter C Its first stage which contributed most of the push into space was the familiar well tested Redstone fitted for the occasion with slightly longer full tanks and burning a hydrazine based exotic fuel called hydyne which gave more thrust than its motor's usual diet of alcohol Stuck on its nose was an awkward looking cylindrical "bucket mounted on a bearing so that it could be spun and containing a cluster of 14 small solid fuel rockets 50 inches (1 016mm) long and six inches (152.4 mm) in diameter Atop the bucket was a single 80-inch (2 032 mm) solid fuel rocket with the satellite proper forming its forward part

As firing time approached, the bucket driven by a small electric motor began to rotate This motion had the same purpose as the spin of a rifle bullet to spin stabilize the upper stages of the rocket It would also check any tendency to veer off course if any of the small rockets in the bucket should ignite later than the others, or burn erratically

Bird at Peak

When ready for firing the whole assembly weighed 65 00 pounds so the 83 000-pound thrust of the first stage rocket motor lifted it off the ground at a fairly fast clip The first stage burned for 150 seconds When its fuel was gone about 60 miles (96 kilometers) above the earth most of the Redstone dropped away leaving only a short section of the nose attached to the spinning bucket As it zoomed upward at several thousand miles per hour a gyroscopically controlled device turned the missile's altitude toward the horizontal by blowing jets of compressed air through nozzles This process took about 240 seconds By that time the bird was at the peak of its first stage flight and pointing in the direction of its intended orbit

All the while it was being tracked from the ground in four different electronic ways

and Dr Earnest Stuhlinger, German born rocket expert was waiting for a complicated instrumental set up to tell him the exact time to ignite the second stage and "inject the satellite into its orbit When the shortened assembly reached about 12 miles (20 kilometers) altitude and was pointing in the right direction, he pressed a button

Obeying his electrical command 11 of the small rockets in the bucket fired bursting away the nose of the Redstone They burned for six seconds Two seconds after that, three more rockets fired pushing free the empty shells of the first 11 The central rocket carrying the satellite fired last It spurted ahead and alone and reached orbital velocity of more than 18,000 miles per hour (28 800 kilometers)

That was it Everything worked perfectly without the slightest hitch and the first U S satellite was in orbit

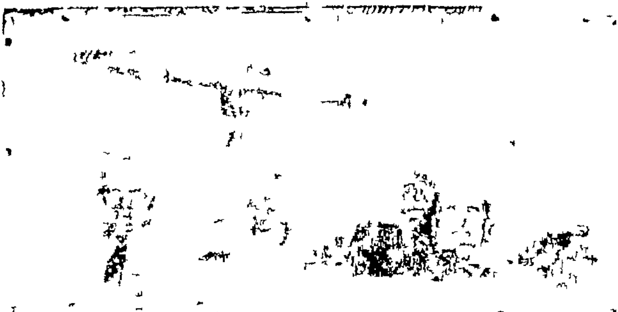
Southerly Swing

Unlike the Russian Sputniks which swept close to the Arctic and Antarctic circles the Explorer follows a sinuous orbit around the earth's middle, crossing the Equator at angle of about 34 degrees and coming as far north as Atlanta At its highest (apogee) the orbit rises to 1,700 miles (… kms) above the earth descending to … 200 miles (320 kms) (perigee) The … trip takes 114 minutes This is a … orbit above nearly all the drag of the atmosphere and higher than the orbits of Russian satellites

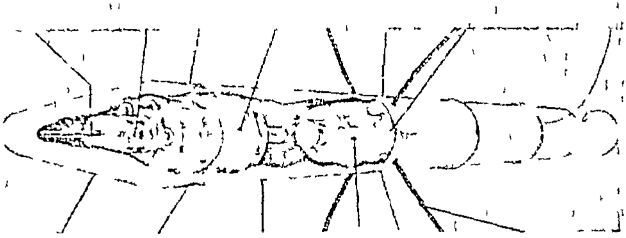
The Naval Research Laboratory reported on February 5 that Explorer's orbit … between 219 and 1 587 miles (332 and … kms)

None of the scientists wants to … how long the Explorer will cling to … but Maj Gen John B Medaris … of the Army Ballistic Missile Agency … it may stay up for as long as 10 years

Dr William H Pickering director of the Army's Jet Propulsion Laboratory Pasadena California, which developed the … stages of the launching vehicle says that orbit is almost exactly the intended one … only deviation is that the satellite goes a little higher than was expected



Proud Scientists—Three of the top scientists who helped develop Explorer hold aloft a duplicate of the satellite during a press conference at the U S International Geophysical Year headquarters in Washington as the official announcement is made that the launching was successful From left to right are Dr William H Pickering director of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory of the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena where the satellite was developed Dr James Van Allen, of the University of Iowa who developed much of the scientific instrumentation in the satellite and Dr Wernher von Braun director of development operations at the U S Army Ballistic Missile Agency in Huntsville, Alabama, where the Jupiter-C launching vehicle was developed.



1958 Alpha Cross Section—*This is a cut away drawing of the scientific earth satellite put into orbit by the U S Army from Cape Canaveral Florida The instrument-carrying section (forward) and the final stage rocket (rear) are orbitting as a single unit Fanning out from the mid section is the antenna made up of whip like rods with weighted balls on the ends of the rods The rotational spin of the satellite forces the antenna out*

A splendid orbit says Dr James Van Allen, of the University of Iowa who designed the instrument package for the satellite We are delighted with it He points out that the principal scientific purpose of the Explorer is to study cosmic rays at various distances from the earth and it could not do this so well if its orbit were more clearly circular

The chances are that only people with very good eyesight who live in favourable places will ever see the Explorer with the naked eye It is too small In any case says Dr Fred Whipple, head of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge Massachusetts it will only be visible while its elliptical orbit is carrying it over the United States at low altitude When the high part of the orbit has shifted over the United States the satellite will be too faint to be seen without instruments

Those who do see it as a faint, speeding star will notice that it does not wax and wane like the conspicuous rocket that accompanied Sputnik I This is because its spin stabilization keeps it from tumbling Its direction like that of a free gyroscope is fixed in space As it rounds the earth its axis points at the same distant star

Sophisticated Instruments

The orbiting bird including the burned out rocket is 80 inches (2 032mm) long six inches (152 4mm) in diameter and weighs 30 8 pounds The satellite proper weighs 18 13 pounds of this its steel outer skin weighs 7 5 pounds and the rest nearly 11 pounds, is the pay load of instruments These weights do not compare with Sputnik I (184 pounds without its rocket) or Sputnik II (1 120 pounds with dog and rocket) but the Explorer s instruments are so light and sophisticated that they may send as much information from space as their Russian rivals

The Van Allen package of instruments assembled by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory is designed to measure three things cosmic rays micrometeorites and the temperature of the satellite itself The cosmic ray counter is a Geiger Mueller tube that gives a signal whenever 32 rays have passed through it It began performing normally as soon as the bird was launched

Micrometeorites the tiny specks of high velocity dust that infest space are detected in two ways A delicate microphone listens for vibration set up in the steel skin when it is hit by a micrometeorite The strength of the vibration is a measure of the impact The other detector on the outside of the satellite is a set of 12 grids wound with extremely fine wire When one of the wires is hit by a particle more than five microns (one five-thousandth of an inch) in diameter it will break and tell about the damage This set of instruments was designed and supplied by the Air Force Cambridge Research Center

Sensing devices (small highbrow thermometers) take the temperature of the satellite at four places as it orbits in and out of the cold

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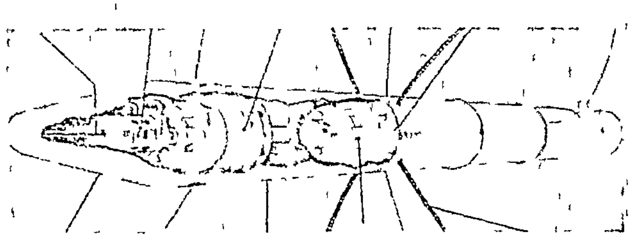
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1957

THE momentum of industrial development was not only maintained during 1957 but it also acquired greater substance and speed

The general index of industrial production which stood at 133 in 1956 rose to 148 8 in the first nine months of the year

Considering that the year was one of stress and strain in view of the need to conserve the foreign exchange resources it is remarkable that there was no diminution in the output of even those industries which depend to a great extent on imported raw materials and components

Production in the major industries witnessed a further rise while the 'younger' industries like, engineering and machinery units recorded appreciable increases over the previous year The output of consumer goods also was at a higher level

New Articles

An impressive range of new articles were manufactured for the first time in 1957 To mention a few of these machine tools like milling machines hydraulic surface grinders and capstan lathes (1½ capacity), sewing machine needles, hypodermic needles diesel road rollers, automobile ancillaries like clutch and brake assemblies synthetic detergents raw materials for plastics synthetic stones etc

To overcome the difficult foreign exchange situation a system of capital goods on deferred payments was introduced This has met with a measure of success as can be seen from the fact that 85 industrial schemes involving import of plant and machinery on deferred payments were approved during the first 11 months of 1957

The value of the deffered payments arranged was Rs 42 58 crores Industries like cement sugar textiles, chemical refractories and engineering benefited by these arrangements At the same time Indian industrialists were able to secure foreign capital participation of the order of nearly Rs 8 crores

Public Sector Projects

This was in addition to the deferred payments and other credit arrangements made for projects in the public sector like the heavy machinery schemes fertilizers, coal mining etc. An agreement for utilising the Soviet credit offer of 500 million roubles for five major projects largely for heavy machinery was concluded during the year Three major contracts for the Nangal Fertilizer and Heavy Water Project were also placed during the year—all on deferred payments

Negotiations for deferred payments for other projects were nearly complete during the year and in the case of the Foundry Forge Project a definite understanding was reached Government agencies like the State Trading Corporation helped manufacturers to import their machinery requirements on deferred payment basis by entering into arrangements with exporters organizations in foreign countries.

The new Steel Plants at Rourkela and Bhilai began to take shape during the year Progress was also made on the expansion of the two big plants in the private sector The year 1958 may well see the coming into fruition of at least the early stages of this big steel expansion programme The work on the expansion of the Sindri factory reached an advanced stage

The completion of the preliminary stages of the heavy machinery project which will enable India to produce major items of steel plants and heavy chemical plants was yet another important feature of the year 1957

Higher Employment

The levels of employment offered by organized industries were higher in keeping with the higher production trends

For instance the cotton textiles industry employed 14 000 people more in 1957 than in previous year the bicycle industry employed nearly 2 000 people more the automobile industry offered employment to nearly 1,350 people more the electrical engineering industries over 3 300 the chemical industries nearly 1 000 cement nearly 500 rayon nearly 2 000, and mechanical and general engineering industries nearly 4 400

Coming to production figures (based on actual production for the first nine or ten months and estimates for the remaining period) the output of cement was 5 5 million tons, an increase of about 5 7 lakh tons over 1956

The total coal mined during the year was 42.34 million tons against 39 42 million tons

in the previous year Steel output rose to 1,342 000 tons from 1 316 000 tons in 1956

The output of cotton textiles by the mill sector is estimated at 5 327 million yards as against 5 307 million yards in the previous year The increase although slight is significant in view of the somewhat static conditions obtaining in the cloth market during the year The production of yarn was up by nearly 103 million pounds rising to 1 774 millions pounds

Among other consumer industries the increases were much higher Nearly 8 lakh complete bicycles were manufactured during the year an increase of over 1 36 lakhs The output of sewing machines was up by nearly 50 000 the total production being estimated at 1 8 lakhs Razor blade production increased from 265 million to 364 million during the year The production of automobiles increased from 32 138 to nearly 33 400

About 34 400 more radio sets were manufactured during the year raising the total output to 1 85 lakh sets The output of electric fans was up by nearly 50 per cent the total production being 5 13 lakh fans Electric lamps rose to 33 million from 29 85 million and fluorescent tubes to nearly one million from 8 81 lakhs

Among other consumer goods soap (1 15 lakh tons) cigarettes (27 000 million) paper 2 1 lakh tons) and pencils (7 6 lakh gross) showed increased outputs

More Machines

Impressive rises were recorded in the output of machine tools and machinery items The production of complete machine tools was more than doubled the total value of the output being Rs 2 2 crores during 1957 The output of jute mill machinery rose from nearly Rs 30 lakhs to over Rs 1 04 crores

The production of diesel engines rose from 12 015 to 15 400 and of power driven pumps from nearly 47,000 to 60 000 The output of electric motors was 4 5 lakh HP an increase of nearly 25 per cent over the level of the previous year The total production of power transformers was 1 2 million KVA an increase of more than 30 per cent

The output of aluminium was rated at 7 228 tons an increase of over 1 200 tons Copper and lead outputs were also higher There was a slight decline in the production of antimony due to shortage of imported ores

Among chemicals the production of soda ash caustic soda sulphuric acid super phosphates and chlorine was considerably higher There was a uniform increase in the output of ceramics glass and glassware and refractories The production of rayon yarn was significantly higher

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(*Continued from page 273*)

Dr Homi J Bhabha—the famous Indian scientist who presided over the 1955 Atoms for Peace Conference in Geneva and who has made a vital contribution to putting his country on the atomic map—has said that by 1962, India will be in a position to generate electricity from atomic power By the end of 1958 Trombay will have two more reactors of the same type as 'Apsara and plans will be ready for a reactor capable of producing electric power on a commercial scale

By the middle of 1958 a small plant which will convert uranium salt into uranium metal will go into operation at Trombay It will produce enough uranium metal to supply the reactors now under construction As for heavy water —another essential prerequisite for an atomic power programme—India has a novel plan on hand It is hoped to obtain heavy water as a by product of the fertilizer plants to be set up in the next few years The large fertilizer plant in the Bhakra Nangal area of the Punjab (North India) is expected to produce 10 to 20 tons of heavy water annually

Mr Nehru has said that India is willing to share her experience in the atomic field with other countries of Asia and Africa Following this offer Burma and Egypt have already sent technicians to be trained at Trombay and Thailand is expected to follow suit

(UNESCO)

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN 1957

THE momentum of industrial development was not only maintained during 1957 but it also acquired greater substance and speed

The general index of industrial production which stood at 133 in 1956 rose to 148 8 in the first nine months of the year

Considering that the year was one of stress and strain in view of the need to conserve the foreign exchange resources it is remarkable that there was no diminution in the output of even those industries which depend to a great extent on imported raw materials and components

Production in the major industries witnessed a further rise, while the younger industries, like engineering and machinery units recorded appreciable increases over the previous year The output of consumer goods also was at a higher level

New Articles

An impressive range of new articles were manufactured for the first time in 1957 To mention a few of these machine tools like milling machines hydraulic surface grinders and capstan lathes (1½ capacity) sewing machine needles, hypodermic needles diesel road rollers automobile ancillaries like clutch and brake assemblies synthetic detergents raw materials for plastics synthetic stones etc

To overcome the difficult foreign exchange situation a system of capital goods on deferred payments was introduced This has met with a measure of success as can be seen from the fact that 85 industrial schemes involving import of plant and machinery on deferred payments were approved during the first 11 months of 1957

The value of the deffered payments arranged was Rs 42 58 crores Industries like cement, sugar textiles chemicals refractories and engineering benefited by these arrangements At the same time Indian industrialists were able to secure foreign capital participation of the order of nearly Rs 8 crores

Public Sector Projects

This was in addition to the deferred payments and other credit arrangements made for projects in the public sector like the heavy machinery schemes fertilisers, coal mining etc An agreement for utilising the Soviet credit offer of 500 million roubles for five major projects largely for heavy machinery, was concluded during the year Three major contracts for the Nangal Fertilizer and Heavy Water Project were also placed during the year—all on deferred payments

Negotiations for deferred payments for other projects were nearly complete during the year and in the case of the Foundry Forge Project a definite understanding was reached Government agencies like the State Trading Corporation helped manufacturers to import their machinery requirements on deferred payment basis by entering into arrangements with exporters organizations in foreign countries

The new Steel Plants at Rourkela and Bhilai began to take shape during the year Progress was also made on the expansion of the two big plants in the private sector The year 1958 may well see the coming into fruition of at least the early stages of this big steel expansion programme The work on the expansion of the Sindri factory reached an advanced stage

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(UNESCO)

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES

By SRI MANUBHAI SHAH

THE development of small scale industries is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution This should be so because only local Governments can pay adequate attention to this intensive development in their respective areas To supplement their efforts, the Central Government have been playing an important role in the sphere since 1948 when it laid emphasis on the development of small and cottage industries under the Industrial Policy Resolution dated April 6 1948 In the early stages, the Union Government limited their efforts to provision of funds for implementation of approved schemes of State Governments and acted as a clearing house of ideas on development measures

It soon became clear however that the problem was too big and too difficult for State Governments to handle it alone, all the more so because of the shortage of technical officers available with them Therefore an international team of experts was invited in 1953 to advise the Government and following its recommendations the Central Government undertook to provide financial technical and marketing assistance through several organizations and boards in addition to helping the State Governments in the execution of the small scale industries

Government Provision

Though generally the term Small Industries would cover small industrial units occupied in the production of all types of items special agencies have been set up for the development of handlooms coir silk handicrafts khadi and village industries and the remaining industries generally run by power It is to the latter that the term Small Scale Industries is being applied now-a days This covers almost all small engineering chemical industries light and consumer industries For the development of these industries a Small-Scale Industries Board has been set up by the Central Government with 52 members including officials non official representatives and State Government representatives to advise the Government on matters of developmental c...s and to keep watch on the progress of

As we know in the Second Plan Government have given a special emphasis on the development of small industries Against a meagre provision of about Rs 25 crores on these industries in the first Plan period Government have provided Rs 200 crores for Small Industries in the second five year Plan

The provision is as under—

Small Scale Industries	Rs	61 0	Crores
Handloom	Rs	59 5	Crores
Khadi and Village Industries	Rs	55 5	Crores
Handicrafts	Rs	9 0	Crores
Silk	Rs	5 0	Crores
Coir	Rs	1 0	Crores
Others	Rs	9 0	Crores
Total	Rs	200 0	Crores

Amongst the various measures introduced for assistance of small industries the Government devoted their attention at an early stage to the necessity for providing credit on liberalized terms In consultation with the Small-Scale Industries Board the terms and conditions under which loans were advanced to small industries by State Governments were liberalized and now it is possible for small industrialists in most States to get loans up to Rs 1 000 on personal bond up to Rs 5 000 on one or more sound sureties and above that amount on 75 per cent of the security offered which includes land building plant machinery stocks and other assets created out of the loan The rate of interest payable by industrial co-operative societies is only 2 5 per cent for amounts up to Rs 2 lakhs and three per cent from other credit agencies for amounts up to rupees 50 000 The loans are repayable in easy instalments spread over 10 years and are advanced by the State Governments through their Director of Industries.

Efforts are being made to get State Financial Corporations appointed as agents of the State Governments for handling this work so that delays caused in scrutinizing applications etc by departmental agencies may be avoided and the transactions are ...

in U P, Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have already started doing this work Urban Co-operative Banks are also being organized in different areas for giving loan to the small scale industries

In addition to the State aid to small industries mentiond above all the 12 State Financial Corporations are advancing long and medium term loans to small industries from out of their own funds under their present rules and regulations They have by now sanctioned an amount of Rs 2 4 crores to 284 small industrialists The State Bank of India has also introduced an experiment of providing working capital to small industries in 36 towns on liberalized terms and conditions By the end of September 1957 they had sanctioned an amount of rupees 62 lakhs to 141 parties The Reserve Bank is also examining the possibilities of placing some of the small industries on their approved list to provide them credit through the Co-operative Banks

Another important step that Government have taken to assist small industries is to establish an Industrial Extension Service consisting of four Regional Small Industries Service Institutes at Bombay Calcutta Madras and New Delhi 14 Major and Branch institutes and 60 Extention Centres under the control of the Development Commissioner for small scale Industries These Institutes and Centres advise small units on improved technical processes and the use of modern machinery and equipment and utilization of local raw materials hold demonstrations at stationary or mobile workshops supply designs drawings and schemes instruct small industries on proper methods of business management and act as information centres on various technical matters When necessary their technical officers both Indian and foreign visit the units to give on the spot advice By the end of November, 1957 over 38 000 parties were provided technical assistance and advice and over 36 000 visits were paid by these technical officers and experts They are also preparing technical literature of use to small industrialists and so far about 75 booklets on different industries have been published.

Training Centres

In special cases training facilities are provided by the Institutes to proprietors and workers of small industrial units though the main training programme is implemented by [illegible] of Resettlement and Employment The training requirements were recently examined by the Small Scale Industries Board An active and very extensive programme will have to be taken up by both large and small units for training apprentices In all 114 Training cum Production Centres have been established so far and 118 more centres are likely to be set up during the current year The total number of persons trained so far is 1 400 and 2 000 under training

Important Industries and selected areas are being surveyed to supply small industries and prospective enterpreneurs with information on the position and prospects of different areas Reports on 16 industries and half a dozen areas have already been completed and issued

To assist small industries in marketing their goods and particularly to meet the requirements of Government Departments large factories and big commercial concerns a marketing service has been organized under the National Small Industries Corporation which is registered as a company and wholly financed by Government The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals has now prepared a list of items that are purchased from small industries alone and another list where preference is given to the products of small industries The purchases made from these units during 1956-57 by the D G S and D totalled to Rs 274 6 lakhs During the current year Government has already placed orders on small industries for goods valued at Rs 147 lakhs The Corporation has succeeded in getting over a dozen large factories to utilize small industrial units as ancillaries for the production of various small components and parts It has also succeeded in selling the products of small industries worth about Rs 7 lakhs through its wholesale depots and mobile vans In addition it has secured export orders from Russia Poland and New Zealand for products of the small industries worth about rupees 80 lakhs

Hire Purchase

A scheme for supplying machines to small industrial units on easy hire purchase terms has also been entrusted by Government to the Small Industries Corporation By the end of November 1957 1 049 applications for 3 810 machines costing Rs 283 lakhs had been accepted by the Corporation and 610 machines costing Rs 50 1 lakh

supplied 1 113 sewing machines to women belonging to the low income group to enable them to augment their family income

With a view to providing suitabl factory accommodation to small scale units the Government have decided to set up Industrial Estates in about 100 towns in different parts of the country Out of this 51 Estates are already being constructed and an amount of Rs 2 7 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose While the Estates at Okhla and Naini are being constructed by the National Small Industries Corporation the other 49 Estates in different towns are being constructed and managed by the State Governments Already 33 factories are working in the Industrial Estate at Rajkot, 31 factories in the Okhla Estate 29 factories in Guindy Estate at Madras and 33 factories are working in the Industrial Estates in Kerala Thirty six factories have been constructed at Cuttack and 34 factories are constructed at Allahabad Industrial Estate Over and above these Industrial Estates seven more Industrial Estates are already under completion in the country Workshop space fitted with power and water connections is available in these Industrial Estates on rent Efforts are made to provide adequate transport postal banking insurance common facilities and other services

Raw Materials

The State Governments have introduced a number of schemes for providing training to workers common facilities for such operations as cannot be independently carried out by small units and for testing quality marking etc Directors of Industries also assist units in procuring controlled raw materials and import licences for raw materials components and machines which are not available in the country The procedure for getting import licences for plant and equipment and raw material and for getting the essentiality certificates for these industries has also been simplified

It is expected that under the second Five Year Plan Government would spend Rs 61 crores on the above activities and give additional direct employment to 1 4 lakh persons Out of this amount of Rs 61 crores Rs 15 crores are to be spent on Industrial Estates and Rs 36 crores on different scheme of small scale industries and Rs 10 crores on direct Central Government schemes The entire programme aims at giving necessary support to the small industrialist to stand on his own legs and the success of these efforts would mainly depend on the initiative and endeavour of the small enterpreneur.

These and other efforts aim at providing necessary support to small industries with a view to ultimately making them stand on their own legs Much remains yet to be done. There are certain inherent weaknesses which have yet to be overcome With all the liberalization of terms and conditions for credit, a large number of units are unable to receive the benefit because they are not in a position to provide even the minimum securities that are required They often pay high prices for their raw materials and sometimes have to sell their goods at distress prices because they do not organize themselves and fear and shun joint effort Almost all of them are working with persons who have learnt a technique by experience but are not properly trained and with out of date equipment with the result that often their cost of production is high and their quality inferior The overall shortage of iron and steel in the country and the difficulties in supplying adequate quantities of proper coal and coke at all centres add to the numerous problems they have to face

In spite of all these handicaps in a number of fields like manufacture of cycles cycle parts, sewing machine parts builders hardware, beam scales cane crushers, agricultural implements hand and machine tools brass electric lampholders electrical appliances batteries automatic ancillaries textile ancillaries surgical instruments cutlery glass ampules and phials domestic utensils padlocks light electrical products, foundry products, etc. the small scale industries are very well able to stand in competition with large scale production Given sustained and intensive efforts by the small industrialists and Government and the encouragement and willing support by the consuming public, the small scale industries hold the real key to the speedy and accelerated industrialization of the country Technology and applied scientific research can spread through the length and breadth of this sub-continent of ours only through small scale industries They will be the ultimate sinews of our economic growth and development

INTERNATIONAL AID FOR PROJECTS

By SHRI K C KHATRI

Superintending Engineer, Central Water and Power Commission

MULTIPURPOSE integrated river valley planning is comparatively new to India as it is for all countries For carrying out the necessary investigations drawing up plans for projects and their execution technical personnel specially trained in each type of work are required As some of the countries in the world have gained considerably more experience in the planning and technique of execution of multipurpose projects it would be helpul to India to draw on such experience and improve the speed and economy of project development Technically advanced countries like the U S A United Kingdom Canada West Germany and others have generously offered to assist us in the development of our water and power resources and the assistance being given by them has been playing a significant role in the Plan programmes of India Foreign assistance received in the shape of technical personnel drafted to India training for our engineers abroad materials and equipments for projects research in foreign laboratories are broadly outlined in this article

U.S Assistance

Assistance from the United States of America is by far the largest foreign aid for river valley development in the country This is being channelled through an agreement signed between India and the United States on January 5, 1952 Under this Agreement two kinds of assistance is being received namely (i) assistance in the United States and (ii) assistance in India

The Government of the United States of America has undertaken to make available at the office laboratories and other installations of the United States Bureau of Reclamation the services of personnel equipment and facilities of the Bureau as may be necessary to render such scientific and technical service and advice required by the Government of India The cost of such service is to be borne by the U S Government which has set apart a sum of $ 100 000 for the purpose Under the Agreement a number of technical problems relating to Hirakud Koyna Rihand and other projects have been referred to the Bureau of Reclamation Similarly the Bureau has also supplied a number of technical publications for use by various departments in India.

Three kinds of assistance is being offered in India by the United States Goverment

(i) Services of American technicians
(ii) Training facilities for Indian engineers in the States
(iii) Supply of equipment for the various projects under execution in India

The U S Government has made available the services of 32 technical experts during the First Five Year Plan Of these 10 were attached to the Damodar Valley Corporation, two to the Hirakud Project and the rest were assigned to the Central Water and Power Commission

The United States made available training facilities for 17 engineers from India Seven of these were from C.W & P C, three each from Hirakud and DVC Projects and the rest from State Governments

The United States also made available considerable quantity of equipment such as heavy earthmoving machinery like scrappers dumpers tractors etc, and construction equipment like stone crushers concrete batching and conveying plants etc with spare parts for various river valley projects in India

Project Equipment From U S A For First Plan Projects

Project	Estimated Project cost (*in crores of rupees*)	Cost of Equipment *made* available (dollars)
Hirakud Dam	70 78	3 323,482 00
Kakrapar Weir and Canals (Bombay)	11 65	23 615 15
Mahi (Bombay)	14 00	658 840 00
Ghataprabha (Bombay)	5 45	207 643 00
Tunga Anicut (Mysore)	2.31	15 910 00
Gangapur (Bombay)	3 34	215 640 00
Saurashtra Irrigation Scheme (Bombay)	0.94	89 650 00
Chambal Projects (Madhya Pradesh)	48 03	2,266 116 00
Pathri Project (Uttar Pradesh)	2.58	19 232 00

Aid For Flood Control

The Government of the United States is also assisting the Government of India in controlling the flood menace in this country by making available services of experts and equipment to the extent of $ 202 000 The equipment includes fully-equipped motor launches rain and river gauges that can report rainfall and river flow by unattended radio and devices to measure the speed of waterflow

Rihand Dam Project

In addition to the above projects the Government of the United States has agreed to assist in the execution of the Rihand Project to the extent of $ 6 413 017 and Rs 7 crores The dollar component is intended mostly for procuring construction equipment and also a team of construction technicians to be deputed by the U S Bureau of Reclamation The rupee component is to assist in paying for general construction costs The total cost of the Rihand Project is estimated at Rs. 48 crores

Training Centres

Similarly the Government of the United States has helped in setting up two technical training centres for operation and maintenance of heavy earth moving equipment one at Kotah and the other at Nagarjunasagar dam site Most of the equipment for these training centres and service of expert operators and mechanics are being supplied by the United States Each of the centres is training 40 operators and mechanics every year

In addition two more training centres for Hot line maintenance of transmission and distribution system are being set up one at Bangalore and the other at Nangal with the assistance of the United States These are expected to start functioning shortly

Aid From Colombo Plan

The Colombo Plan is a co-operative effort and mutual assistance programme of countries comprising the Commonwealth of Nations and Japan Burma and Thailand Under this scheme Canada, Australia and U K are affording assistance to this country in the execution of projects Out of these countries Canada has given by far the biggest contribution.

Canada

In the first two years of India s First Five Plan, Canadian assistance was mainly in the shape of commodities An amount of $1 million (Canadian) was allocated for the supply of wheat and the rupee proceeds raise therefrom were allocated by agreement f expenditure on the Mayurakshi Project i West Bengal In addition the Canad Government has also assisted the project b supplying electrical equipment costing $ million (Canadian) The Mayurakshi Da has been re named the Canada Dam as a toke of appreciation of Canada s gesture

Similarly Canada also offered capital assis tance for the Umtru Hydro-electric Proje in Assam Electrical equipment costing $1 million (Canadian) has been supplied Th costruction cost of the project is being m from the rupee proceeds of the sal of ra materials offered to the cable and wire industr for which that country had made an allocatio of $ 5 million (Canadian) in 1952 53

The Government of Canada has also mad available training facilities for Indian enginee in that country Two officers from the Centr Water and Power Commission have sinc availed of these facilities

Australia

The Government of Australia authorised an amount of Rs 372 lakhs for the supply o wheat and flour for sale in India The sal proceeds of the food material have bee utilised to meet the rupee costs of the Tunga bhadra Project Similarly that Government made an allocation of Rs 160 lakhs for the supply of construction equipment for this project and power transmission line material for the Ramagundam Power Project in Andhra

The Australian Government also made available training facilities for two Indian engineers in that country

United Kingdom

Assistance from the United Kingdom has mainly been in the form of expert personnel deputed to India training facilities for Indian engineers in the U K and supply of certain types of research equipment Three experts were assigned to the Hirakud Project and two were assigned to Central Water & Power Commission under the programme

The Government of the United Kingdom made available training facilities for seven officers of the Central Water and Power Commission and supplied equipment worth about Rs 45 000 for the Hydraulic Machinery

Laboratory of the Central Water & Power Research Station, Poona

United Nations

The United Nations and its specialised agencies have given technical assistance to this country The foremost among these is the UNESCO Under the terms of an agreement between India and the UNESCO two specific projects namely "Ship-Testing Techniques" and "Photo elastic Studies for determining the adequacy of designs for dam projects have been started in India The Organisation made available the services of four foreign experts, three for ship model testing and one for photo-elastic studies for these schemes Special equipment costing about Rs 1 50 000 for the ship testing tank set up at the C W & P Research Station Poona and photo-elastic equipment costing Rs 80 000 for the photo-elastic laboratory in the C W & P C at Delhi were supplied by the UNESCO

In the same programme training facilities for four officers of C W & P C. in laboratories in France Switzerland U K and Sweden etc were made available The United Nations Technical Assistance Administration a sister organisation of the UNESCO also arranged training facilities for eight officers of the C.W & P C. in various countries

West Germany

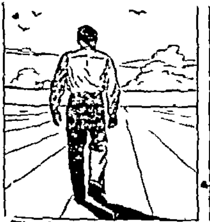
The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany have offered through West German firms training facilities to the Government of India Under this programme two officers from the Central Water and Power Commission were sent to West Germany for specialised training

International Co operation

India is thus a great beneficiary of assistance generously extended in several ways by countries which are technically and economically more forward Although it is correct to say that India's river valley projects could go on with her own resources and that the pecuniary aid received from abroad relative to the enormous investment required for them, is small, it is equally true that the imported knowledge of modern techniques is assisting project progress in India to a considerable degree The helping hand of International Co-operation contributes to the material advancement of the assisted nation strengthening it to extend in its turn similar co-operation to others in need all of which together build the great cause of world brotherhood, of which we can never have too much

—o—

DID YOU KNOW ?



The chances are you'll walk 65 000 miles in your life time or more than 2½ times the distance around the earth



The largest gold nugget ever found was the 7 560-ounce Holtermann nugget taken from Hill End New South Wales Australia in 1872 The largest silver nugget ever recorded was one of 2 750 pounds Troy found in Sonora Mexico



The Free World's plan for global disarmament would prevent war in these ways (1) Stop making atomic bombs (2) Stop testing atomic bombs (3) Prevent surprise attack by air and ground inspection (4) Reduce conventional armed forces (5) Stop the race toward outer space missiles

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelli gence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1 If the A s have a bigger army than the B's we either ought first to fight the B s or attack the C's by sea, but not attack the A s if their army is smaller, we should attack the A s first If the C's have a bigger navy then we ought to fight either the B s or the A's but not the C's If their navy is smaller we should attack the C s first by sea

The size of the armies and navies is as follows

	Men	*Ships*
A	7 000,000	300
B	5 000 000	400
C	4 000 000	500
Ourselves	6 000 000	200

Whom should we attack first ?

2 I How will you move heavy weights from place to place without lifting them on the shoulders or through vehicles ?

II How will you draw water from a well for a sick companion if you have no ropes or bucket ?

III How will you cross a river without a boat if you cannot swim ?

IV How will you light a fire without a match stick ?

V What will you eat in a forest when your rations are finished ?

3 Detect the absurdities in the following —

(a) Once the body of a poor girl was found in a wood cut into eighteen pieces They say she killed herself

(b) A man once said If I should ever grow desperate and kill my self I shall never choose a Friday for Friday is an unlucky day and will bring me bad luck.

(c) A newspaper report said that a railway accident was not serious as only fifty persons were killed in it

(d) A man said I know a road from my house to the city which is downhill all the way to the city and downhill all the way back home.

(e) An engineer said that the more cars he had the faster he would go

(f) It is said that a certain town in Greece contains two relics of St Paul one his skull when he was a boy and the other his skull when he was a man

(g) In the year 1915 many more women got married than men

4 The following statements are correct because of one of the reasons given below each Choose the best reason

A Many people send Christmas cards to their friends because

(a) they are pretty (b) they are sent through the post for ½ d

(c) it is the custom to send good wishes to friends at Christmas time in that way (d) it provides work for postmen

B Glass is used for windows because

(a) Glass is cheap (b) you can see through glass (c) a broken window is easily replaced (d) glass is easily cut to the right size

C. A tea-cosy is sometimes placed over a tea pot because

(a) it looks pretty (b) it prevents the tea from spilling over

(c) it prevents the heat from escaping (d) it prevents the tea pot from damaging a polished table

D Farmers put manure in their land because

(a) it enriches the soil (b) they cannot sell it (c) no one will take it away (d) it kills the worms

E Motorists must have driving mirrors in their cars so that

(a) their lady passengers can use them (b) they can see the traffic behind them (c) other motorists can see them (d) their headlamps will not dazzle on coming traffic

F Policemen are useful because

(a) they protect us (b) they carry whistles (c) evil-doers should be punished (d) they are strong men

G My brother has scarlet fever but I think he will recover because

(a) he has plenty of colour in his cheeks (b) he has never had it before (c) he is being well cared for at the hospital (d) the school holidays start to-morrow

5 Three of the words in each of the groups below have something in common the other is different Which one is different ?

(i) Lovely hideous pretty beautiful
(ii) Short, tall high lofty
(iii) Face hat coat collar
(iv) London Liverpool Manchester Thames
(v) Pear potato apple, plum

6 Choose from the five words given for each gap the one that is most suitable in order to complete the paragraph

As Williams inserted the (a) in the lock of the door and (b) his house he was astonished to (c) footsteps on the stairs (d) can it be he thought When I left the house an hour ago it was (e)

(a) handle knob key, latch catch
(b) left broke into opened entered deserted
(c) see hear touch find discover
(d) who, which what, where, why
(e) open burgled occupied, closed empty

7 Among the following 6 sentences some are witty (call them W) others are wise as well and express profound truths (call them T) others are commonplace (call them C) and others are nonsensical as they either say some thing silly or say the same thing twice (call them N) Mark each on your answer paper as W T C or N

(i) If you put a chain around the neck of a slave the other end fastens itself around your own

(ii) Show me the man hour by hour in his own home, from the rising of the sun to its going down, and I will tell you what manner of man he is

(iii) No man will be a sailor who has contrivance enough to get himself into a jail for being in a ship is being in a jail with the chance of being drowned

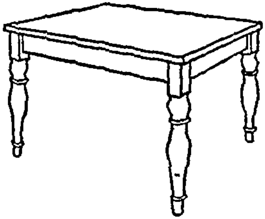
(iv) A gentleman is a man who is never rude unintentionally

(v) Our virtues are like trees they extend further and further as they grow larger

(vi) One man with truth on his side constitutes a majority

8 In all the following figures something is missing Point out the missing portion in each case

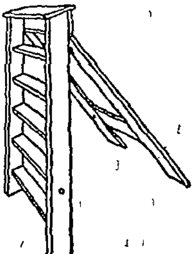
(i)



(ii)



(iii)



9 You have to give the number that comes next in each of the following lines of numbers The first three are answered for you to show what is meant

1 2 3 4 5 6 (7)

Here the number that you have to write in the brackets is 7 because the first six numbers go up by steps of one at a time

Now try the others

(i) 3 6 9 12 15 18 ( )
(ii) 2 4 6 8 10 12 ( )
(iii) 1 3 5 7 9 11 ( )
(iv) 1 2 3 4 3 2 ( )

ANSWERS

1 Attack B first

2 I It is done by means of a crow bar A crow bar is a long iron rod with a bent head. It is pushed under the heavy load and pressed The weight becomes easy to lift by means of the lever A single man can lift heavy weights

II You can use a hat as a bucket and a turban as a rope The turbans as well as hats are common in the army

III You can do it by an inflated rubber tyre or a log of wood

IV It can be done by means of flint stones as our forefathers used to do in the olden days

V Eat wild fruits and flowers

3 (a) One cannot cut himself into *eighteen pieces*
(b) When the man is dying the question of *luck does not arise*
(c) It was a serious accident.
(d) Cannot be both ways down hill.
(e) More cars cannot go faster than one car
(f) Not possible.
(g) Number of men and women will always be equal.

4 A. (c) B (b) C. (c) D (a) E. (b) F (a) G. (c)

5 (i) Hideous (ii) short- (iii) face (iv) Thames (v) potato

6 (a) key (b) entered (c) hear (d) who (e) empty

7 (i) T (ii) C (iii) N (iv) W (v) N (vi) T

8 (i) The table has only three legs. The fourth leg should have been slightly visible if the table really had four legs

(ii) The pillar box has no mouth. It has only the board giving the hour of clearance

(iii) One rung is missing.

9 (i) 21 (ii) 14 (iii) 13 (iv) 1

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

Set up in 1947 the Indian Standards Institution has for its objects preparation, promotion and general adoption at the national and international levels of standards relating to materials commodities structures practices and operations

The ISI assists in the rationalisation of industry by co-ordinating the efforts of producers and consumers for the improvement of appliances processes, raw materials and products It promotes quality control methods, and provides for the registration of Standard Marks applicable to materials and commodities conforming to standards issued by it.

In the preparation of standards the ISI functions through a large number of Sectional Committees, Sub-committees and Panels consisting of scientists technologists and representatives drawn from industrial and Government organisations.

The fact that Indian Standards are formulated in collaboration with the largest number of interests concerned should help *ensure their widespread acceptance*

An important step taken by the ISI to aid industrialists to produce quality goods and for the consumers to recognise them is the establishment of the ISI Certification Marks Division which issues licences to manufacturers to stamp their goods with a Standard Mark certifying that the goods conform to the relevant Indian Standard

A very large *number of Indian Standards* have already been *adopted by Government departments for making their purchases*

The ISI collaborates closely with the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) two important bodies engaged in international standardisation Close liaison has also been established with National Standards Bodies of the Commonwealth

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare Try and see

QUESTIONS

1 (a) What qualifications make a person eligible for election as President of the Indian Republic? (b) Are Governors of States nominated or elected? By whom? What is the advantage of this procedure?

2 Write short notes on the following —

(a) Indus Canal Water Dispute
(b) Punjab Hindi Agitation
(c) University Grants Commission and the replacement of English.

3 Give the dates of the following events —

(a) Declaration of American Independence
(b) The French Revolution
(c) Outbreak of the First World War
(d) The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
(e) The battle of Plassey
(f) Alexander's invasion of India.
(g) The birth of Gautma Buddha
(h) The Third battle of Panipat
(i) Vasco da Gama's visit to India
(j) Conquest of Everest

4 What has made the following places famous and where are they located —

(a) Sarnath
(b) Sanchi
(c) Elephanta
(d) Sindri
(e) Cherrapunji
(f) Mohenjo-Daro
(g) Bandung
(h) Bermuda
(i) Nalanda
(j) Rupkund

5 (a) Describe how you would use mercury to show that the atmosphere has weight, and how you would measure the weight

(b) Explain why and how the pitch of a train's whistle varies as the train approaches and goes away

(c) Describe how you would show the magnetic fields (i) round a horseshoe magnet and (ii) round the near ends of two bar magnets placed lengthwise (*not parallel*) with like poles facing each other but not touching

(d) Explain briefly why a lake freezes from the top instead of from the bottom

(e) Explain how a lens or reading glass is used to correct short sightedness

6 Attempt *any two* of the following —

(a) If you were given a solution of common salt in water describe how you would find the percentage of salt in the solution

(b) Describe the usual laboratory method of preparing oxygen

(c) Name the three main gases in the air and explain the chief use made of each by animals or plants

(d) Explain the defferences between veins and arteries

(e) Describe shortly five methods of avoiding malaria

7 Where are *any four* of the following Indian Institutions?

(i) The Central Building Research Instittute
(ii) The Central Fuel Research Institute
(iii) The Central Leather Research Isntitute
(iv) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute
(v) The Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology
(vi) The National Chemical Laboratory
(vii) The National Physical Laboratory
(viii) The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
(ix) The Bose Research Institute

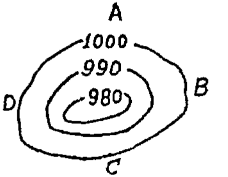
8 Attempt *any three* of the following —

(a) Write down briefly in not more

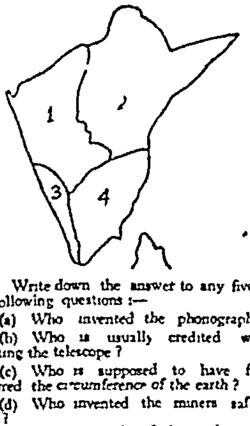
then 8 lines three reasons for supposing that the earth is flat

(b) What type of pressure system is shown by the isobars in this sketch?

(c) Explain why it is generally warmer in lower latitudes than higher ones



(d) Name the States 1 to 4 in this sketch map



9 Write down the answer to any five of the following questions :—

(a) Who invented the phonograph?

(b) Who is usually credited with inventing the telescope?

(c) Who is supposed to have first measured the circumference of the earth?

(d) Who invented the miners safety lamp?

(e) Who was the Italian physician who discovered that when you touch the ends of the nerves of a dead frog with two dissimilar metals they cause muscular contraction?

(f) Who was the Italian physician who that copper and zinc in dilute sulphuric acid generate an electric current if the outer ends of the metals are connected by a wire?

(g) Who is credited with the invention of the steam engine?

ANSWERS

1 (a) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he —

(i) is a citizen of India
(ii) has completed the age of thirty five years and
(iii) is qualified for election as a member of House of the People

(iv) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments

(b) The governors of States are appointed by the President of India by warrant under his hand and seal. The advantage of this procedure is that the unity of India is safeguarded and uniformity of administration is guaranteed throughout the country

2 (a) On account of the partition of the country the head works of some of the canals came to be in India while the canal irrigated parts of Pakistan. India wanted to use this water for herself and cut supplies to Pakistan She was willing to give financial help to Pakistan to build up her own irrigation system Pakistan was not prepared to accept India's proposals The matter was referred to the World Bank for mediation The issue has been hanging over fire for about ten years The present position is India maintains that Pakistan should draw the maximum supplies through the three link canals which she has already constructed. This would enable India to reduce her supplies from the three eastern rivers of the Indus basin alloted to her by the World Bank under the Bank's 1954 proposals and utilize that water for herself

Pakistan put forward the plea that it was not possible to draw the maximum supplies through her link canals as the canals have been damaged. It would take her some time to repair them. Moreover Pakistan demanded that India should pay the cost of repairs to these canals

India was not prepared to pay it unless it was part of an overall settlement of the canal waters dispute—acceptance by Pakistan of

the Bank proposals of 1954 without any conditions

India has made it known to the World Bank that while she is willing to have the mediatory efforts of the Bank until a final settlement of the ten year old dispute is reached the existing arrangements cannot continue indefinitely and that in any case she cannot wait beyond 1962

(b) The seven month-old Arya Samaj sponsored Save Hindi agitation in Punjab was suspended on December 27 1957 pending full settlement of the language dispute Earlier the Punjab Government had released some 2 000 *satyagrahis* as a gesture of goodwill to facilitate a fresh round of negotiations for an amicable settlement of the language controversy

Sarvadeshik Bhasha Swatantra Samity is willing to accept what came to be known as the compromise formula Generally speaking this formula envisaged liberalsaition of the Sachar Language Formula without altering its basic structure—and its extension to the entire State

This formula provided for instruction in Hindi in the Punjabi region (and vice versa) even if one student in a class of four in school asked for the facility The Sachar Formula provided this facility if asked for by 10 students in a class of 40 in a school

The compromise proposals, like the Sachar Formula also provided for compulsory teaching of the other language (Hindi or Punjabi) but without its sting This was sought to be done by making the other language an optinal ' non-qualifying subject for the purpose of examinations

Regarding office records it suggested that while the principle of maintaining office records in the regional language alone might be conceded it should be left to an individual to correspond with the authorities in English or the other languages (Hindi or Punjabi) till such time as the people were well versed in the regional language

(c) The University Grants Commission has accepted the main recommendations of the Report of the English Committee appointed in 1945 to examine the problem of medium of instruction at the University stage and recommend ways of securing adequate proficiency in English

The Committee mainly recommends that the change from English to an Indian language as the medium of instruction at the university stage should not be hastened and that it should be preceded by adequate preparation of the Indian language English should continue to be studied by all university students even after the change Other recommendations related to methods of teaching textbooks relation of English literature to Indian literature etc

3 (a) 1776 (b) 1789
(c) 1914 (d) 1917
(e) 1757 (f) 326 B C
(g) 563 B C (not definite)
(h) 1761 (i) 1498
(j) 29th May 1953

4 (a) *Sarnath* Near Banaras relics of Ashoka s reign
(b) *Sanchi* Madhya Pradesh Stupa
(c) *Elephanta* Near Bombay caves
(d) *Sindri* Bihar Fertilizer Factory
(e) *Cherrapunji* Assam, Highest rainfall in the world.
(f) *Mohenjo Daro* in Sindh for the ruins of the town which flourished about five thousand years ago
(g) *Bandung* In Indonesia for Asian African Conference in 1955
(h) *Bermuda* island in North Atlantic, a health resort for Americans
(i) *Nalanda* In Bihar for Budhistic University which flourished in the sixth and seventh centuries A D
(j) *Rupkund* Himalayas for the remains of pilgrims

5 (a) Take a bowl partially filled with mercury Take a glass tube closed at one end one meter in length and with a diameter of one centemeter Put a finger on the opening of the tube and invert it in the bowl of mercury Mercury in the tube will stand at about 76c The weight of atmosphere will be equal to the weight of mercury in the tube

We can calculate the volume of mercury in the tube We can determine the weight by multiplying volume by density

(b) When any arrangement producing a note of definite pitch is quickly rushed towards or away from a hearer the pitch appears to rise or fall because the wave length shortens slightly as the object approaches and lengthens as it recedes This means that an increase of frequency with higher apparent pitch occurs on approach and a decrease in frequency with an apparent lower pitch on receding

In reality the pitch of the whistle itself remains constant, it is the frequency of the waves reaching the ear that is increased or diminished

(c) Magnetic field is the area in which the influence of a magnet is felt The magnetic force is greater near the poles than away from them

If we place a piece of paper on the horse shoe magnet and sprinkle iron filings on it they will arrange themselves in a certain pattern clustering near the poles showing the comparative force of the magnet at different points

(ii) Like poles repel each other There fore, if a piece of paper is placed on two bar magnets lying with the similar poles facing each other the iron filings scattered on the piece of paper would arrange themselves so that there would hardly be any of them at the space between the two poles

(d) The water is heaviest at 4°C So at the bottom of the lake the temperature of water would hardly fall below this temperature therefore though the water at the top will freeze there will be water at the bottom at 4°c.

(e) The eye is a very delicate organ but provided with a complicated mechanism to keep it in working order However owing to age or some weakness the rays of light entering the eye converge at a point falling short of the retina or falling beyond it. The reading glass or lens is used because with its help the rays are made to converge just on the retina

6 (a) Find out the weight of the solution Then heat the solution so that the water evaporates and only salt is left behind The weight of salt can now be found Weight of the solution minus weight of salt will give us the weight of water Now we can calculate the percentage of salt dissolved in water as

Weight of the salt × 100 divided by
Weight of solution

(b) Oxygen can be prepared in the laboratory by heating potassium chlorate with manganese dioxide The gas being only slightly soluble in water can be collected by downward displacement of water in cylindrical jars

(c) Oxygen Nitrogen and Carbon-dioxide are the three main gases in the air Oxygen is useful for breathing and thus supports life Plants also need it in some degree Nitrogen is useful to animals and plants in the form of compounds Carbon dioxide is useful to plants which break it into its contituents, Carbon and Oxygen

(d) Veins are tubes through which the impure blood is pumped to the heart for purification Arteries are tubes through which pure and fresh blood is pumped to the various parts of the body

(e) Malaria can be avoided by —
(i) taking quinine in malarial season
(ii) the use of mosquito nets at night
(iii) wearing long sleeves and trousers and socks
(iv) filling up the pits in the neighbourhood so that no water collects in them and no mosquitoes are bred
(v) pouring kerosene oil over filthy water wherever it collects.

7 (i) Roorkee (ii) Dhanbad.
(iii) Madras (iv) Delhi
(v) Dhanbad (vi) Poona
(vii) Delhi (viii) Bombay
(ix) Calcutta.

8 (a) The earth is not flat because —
(i) there is no edge of the earth
(ii) If we start from one place and go straight we will reach back the place from which we had started.
(iii) We can see only the tops of distant things while if the earth were flat the whole things to the bottom should have been visible

(b) The high pressure areas surround the low pressure areas, showing the possibility of a cyclone

(c) The equatorial region of the earth faces the sun so the places North and South of it receive less of the sun consequently the lower latitudes are warmer than the higher latitudes so much so that there is perpetual snow on the poles

(d) (i) Mysore (ii) Andhra
(iii) Kerala. (iv) Madras

9 (a) Edison (b) Galileo
(c) Eratosthenes of Greece living in Egypt
(d) Humphrey Davy
(e) Galvani
(f) Volta.
(g) James Watt

THE SECRETS OF ANTARCTICA

By SIR RAYMOND PRIESTLEY

Member of the Scott (1910 13) and Shackleton (1907 09) Antarctic Expeditions

TODAY the attention of the world has been attracted as never before to the Antarctic continent

Teams from a dozen nations as an essential part of that worldwide scientific effort the International Geophysical Year (IGY) are sounding the continental ice and the atmosphere above it in every way known to technological man

Perhaps the most spectacular element of this vast scientific programme—certainly the most appealing to the ordinary public—is the spanning of the Antarctic continent by Vivian Fuchs and Edmund Hillary and the echo-sounding at frequent intervals of the continental ice that covers it to a depth measured in thousands of feet This project involves a journey of well over 2 000 miles most of it at a height of several thousand feet above sea level across the greatest snow desert in the world—half of it across country never previously traversed

'Bunny Fuchs is still director of the Scientific Bureau of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey and his colleagues of that Survey are naturally delighted at his success—which is however no more than they expected from one who has proved his quality both as sledge traveller and leader in southern Graham Land where his sledge journeys amounted to a total distance approaching that of his present trek

Survey In 15th Year

In the meantime the Survey—for the scientific aspect of which he has been and will again in due course be chiefly responsible—goes steadily on It is now in its 15th year The Governor of the Falkland Islands on RRS *Biscoe* has been at sea on his annual summer inspection and relief of a dozen stations, the personnel of which are engaged on meteorological physical geological and biological research and on the topographical work which is providing further ground control to reinforce the aerial photography and survey carried out by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd for the British Government in the last two years

At 11 of the 12 stations three hourly meteorological observations provide which reported to Weather Control manned by the Americans in East Antarctica help towards the building up of synoptic Antarctic weather charts

At South Georgia and Signy Island biologists study elephant and fur seals and tag their young to enable a reasonable policy of seal conservation to be worked out and the animals exploited without diminution of the herds A bird ringing programme at all the island bases helps to keep track of penguin petrel and skua population changes and provides a sound basis for a study of the habits and lives of Antarctic birds

At Port Lockroy and the Argentine islands off the Graham Land coast ionospheric geomagnetic and seismological studies contribute to the IGY programme and in South Georgia and at Admiralty Bay in the South Shetlands glaciologists make a further notable British contribution to that international plan

Vexed Question

With the onset of summer and the breakup of the sea ice the coastal sledge journeys of the winter months come to an end though the exploration of the hinterland can still proceed at the few places where there is access to the Graham Land plateau During the summer the place of sea ice travel is taken by hydrographic work from ships and motor boats in which HMS *Protector* the guardian of the Dependencies takes a prominent part

The latest addition to the scientific survey is the examination of the ancient magnetism of the basic rocks This may geologists hope, afford an answer to the vexed question whether the major land masses of the earth move about or stay out in one place and may incidentally provide a valid explanation of the presence of beds of coal several feet thick on a continent that today possesses only two species of flowering plants

A permanent laboratory of Polar travel and living is kept in being accumulating knowledge against the day—perhaps now not too far off—when the resources of the southern continent must be placed at the disposal of mankind

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES OF PAST 15 YEARS

DURING few periods in world history has there been so much scientific advancement as has occurred in the last 15 years. In that time whole industries and even professions have been forced to change many of their previously considered basic concepts because of a single development or discovery.

One drug—penicillin—has saved untold numbers of critically sick or injured people in every country of the world. Splitting the tiny atom has opened a door on an entirely new world—a world that holds promise for human betterment. These and other scientific advances have literally transformed the world of the future into the world of today.

Here are a dozen scientific discoveries, any one of which could be termed phenomenal; collectively they represent what one observer in the United States has called the golden age of scientific achievement.

Polio Vaccine—The development of the polio vaccine which bears the name of its discoverer, *Dr Jonas E Salk* of the University of Pittsburg, promises virtually to wipe out one of the world's worst child cripplers. Designed to combat all three types of poliomyelitis, it was found to be 80 to 90 percent effective on 161 persons in 1953. Mass inoculations begun in the United States in 1955 now appear to have won one of the world's most decisive battles.

DDT And Insecticides—DDT was actually discovered in 1874 and then forgotten. A young Swiss chemist revived interest in it again in 1939 but the insect killer rose to fame during World War II when it was credited with stopping a typhus plague in Naples, Italy, in 1944. When the war was over DDT became a major aid to agriculture as a pesticide. It was soon joined by other insecticides like Chlordane, TEPP, Toxaphane and such weed killers as 2,4-D and Premerge. The chemical revolution in agriculture holds promise of more and better food for a hungry world.

Huge Telescope—Many astronomical puzzles have been solved and much new celestial knowledge gained since the construction of the huge Hale telescope. In use in the Palomar Mountain Observatory in California, the "Big Eye," the world's largest reflecting telescope with its 200-inch mirror, will continue for many years to unlock more of the mysteries of the firmament.

Television—Now America's leading medium of entertainment, with promise of playing a major part for the future of teaching, the visual-audio method of communication was invented in 1884 with major developments coming in the 1920's. The first telecasts began in New York in 1939 but it was not until the early 1950's that it found wide public acceptance. Television's eventual world-wide use *will do much to spread knowledge of other* people's cultures.

The Wonder Drugs—In medicine today many physicians say that 80 percent of the drugs they prescribe were unknown 15 years ago. The chemotherapeutic revolution that has taken place in that time is reputed to have saved 2.9 million lives based on the 1937 death rate. The first of the so-called wonder drugs was sulfanilamide. It has been particularly effective against pneumonia, blood poisoning, tonsillitis and childbed fever. Others of the sulfa family which derive from a group of chemicals called the sulfonamides rapidly made their appearance. The almost fabulous antibiotics, led by penicillin, have saved the lives of countless people around the world. Penicillin was discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in Great Britain in 1928 but another 15 years were to pass before it was produced in commercial quantities. During the late 1940's streptomycin, chloromycetin, aureomycin, terramycin and others were added to the list of life-saving antibiotics.

Electronic Brains—What may prove to be the greatest scientific development of our time began in the United States in 1942 when the first so-called mechanical brain went into operation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. A wonder of cogs, cams, relays and miles of wire, the electronic wizard was called a *differential analyzer*. A few years later came ENIAC (electronic numerical integrator and calculator), the first calculator to use vacuum tubes and do 5,000 calculations a second.

Psychiatric Drugs—To the dark gray world of the insane the new drugs Chlorpromazine and Reserpine have brought new hope. They ease the mental burdens and lessen the need for restraints and electro-shock treatment.

Radar—Like television radar was not a brand new idea at the beginning of World War II, for as early as 1886 Henrich Hertz had demonstrated that radio waves could be bounced off solid objects. Under the pressure of war urgency however radar was developed into a precise instrument of detection. So great were its peacetime applications however that virtually all airlines and many shipping companies have installed radar on their craft. Now planes may fly blind through storms and ships safely traverse foggy areas thanks to another major scientific advance.

Fluoridation—The loss of his teeth from infection and decay has plagued man since the dawn of history. Shortly after War II scientists in the United States noticed a curious mottling of the teeth among children in certain areas. They also observed that among these children there was a very low rate of dental decay. They determined that there was a definite relation between the two conditions and that the immunity to tooth decay was caused by natural fluorides in the water. Many towns have now ordered such fluorides added to their water supplies mechanically and as other communities follow a whole new generation of children may grow up with strong teeth marred by little decay.

Plastics—Although celluloid was patented shortly before the turn of the century followed soon after by the discovery of bakelite and by the formulation of rayon in 1911 the wide spread use of synthetics and plastics in the United States really began in 1938 with the invention of nylon thread to make women's hose. During World War II and immediately after new plastic products streamed from the chemical laboratories in profusion. Today plastics and synthetics have found their way into nearly every area of human use. Nylon bearings harder than steel. Plexiglas windows that will not shatter. Vinilyte flooring that needs no waxing to maintain its sheen and Koroseal rain garments that will not crack peel or stiffen with age—all of them synthetic materials which did not exist before, are part of the endless list of products made of plastics. In the future engineers foresee complete houses made from plastics as well as such things as automobile bodies airplane fuselages and ship's hulls.

Transistors—The invention of the transistor by the Bell Telephone Laboratories in 1948 is already revolutionising the field of electronics. In most cases the tiny transistor, not much [illegible] than a pea is capable of replacing the comparatively inefficient vacuum tube. Because it neither creates nor needs heat and requires only very small voltages to operate the transistor can be used in restricted spaces and under conditions previously deemed impossible. Such fantastic applications as wrist watch radios hearing aids that are concealed in the hair and television and radio sets that can be hung on the wall like pictures are only a few of the applications held possible for the little transistors.

Atomic Energy—Unquestionably, the greatest single scientific development of the last 15 years has been the splitting of the atom and the subsequent development of atomic power. The uranium atom was first split in 1938 but it was not until 1942 that the first laboratory chain reaction was achieved at the University of Chicago. Since 1945 and the explosion of the first atomic device, scientists have been able to control the atom and harness it to serve man's peaceful purposes. Soon great ships will plough the oceans homes and industry will be lighted and powered by the atom through radioisotopes the sick are made well and almost daily medical discoveries are being made—all because men have learned to control this powerful force in Nature.

What new discoveries in science lie just ahead no one can say. But it is likely to assume that the scientific progress of recent years is not to end abruptly but rather will continue at an accelerated rate.

—o—

THINGS THEY SAY

Happiness is made up of three things a good bank account a good cook and a good digestion.

* * *

It's admirable to fight for a principle—only be sure it's a principle and not a prejudice.

* * *

We have done so much to raise our standard of living, now we need to turn out efforts to the much more important task of raising our standard FOR living.

* * *

An Englishman is a person who does things because they have been done before. An American is a person who does things because they haven't been done before.

* * *

Our days are like identical suitcases all are the same size but some people can pack more into them than others.

FILM WORLD

New Projector Solves Language Problems

A new British film projector which overcomes language problems has just been demonstrated in London With the new projector film comm ntaries can be changed into any language quickly and ch aply—a development with particular application to multilingual countries like India

By the methods in use at present for wiping off a commentary from 16 mm magnetically striped film essential sound effects are obliterated at the same time as the commentary With the new p ojector the commentary can be changed without disturbing the background sound affects.

Commentaries can be wiped off and recorded again in other languages any number of times. All the commentator has to do is to creen the film with the new projector and speak into a portable microphone attachment which enables his words and the sound effects from the permanent optical track to be recorded into the magnetic track The new projector is a product of Rank Precision Industries of London

• • •

Export of Indian Films

Exports of cinema films from India during the first eight months of 1957 fetched foreign exchange worth Rs 72 45 lakhs The to al footage exported was about 15 4 million.

Indian films are exported to over 50 countries including Ceylon Singapur Iran Indonesia Thailand Aden the U K Nepal Burma Pakistan Afghanistan the Sudan Cambodia Trinidad, Kenya the Soviet Union Czechoslovakia, France and the U S A

A number of steps have been taken by the Government to encourage the export of Indian films A film Export Advisory Committee with its headquarters at Bombay has been constituted to suggest ways and means of stimulating exports The Committee consists of representatives of the Central Government the producers and distributors of films

During January-August 1957 India imported 93 62 lakh fe t of cinema films valued at Rs 27 55 l khs

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Road into Interstellar Space

The new Soviet film 'Road into Interstellar Space' is a fascinating account of interplanetary communications

The first cosmic ship—a three stage manned rocket—is fired from one of the country's l unching grounds Driven by the power uni of the f rst stage it streaks into space The vehicles rudd rs automatically pl[illegible] it into the given orbit The first and the second stag s are jetti oned and the rock[illegible] begins circling the earth The crew condu[illegible] observations of the globe Then, donni[illegible] special space suits they climb out of trapdo[illegible] into the cosmos. Af er several hours t[illegible] rocket changes the direction of its flight a[illegible] gradually slowing down descends in spirals [illegible] the earth

The cinema goers also see the constructi[illegible] of the first cosmic station—a giant s ruct[illegible] consisting of interconnected fuel tanks, [illegible] central axle with auxiliary p emises and [illegible] huge outer 'ring' where the chief laborator[illegible] are housed The ring re olves so as [illegible] create centrifugally artific l gravitation [illegible] the convenience of the crew From t[illegible] station s special laboratories operated b[illegible] nuclear energy the scientists can study t[illegible] clouds th drift of ice in th Arctic Seas a[illegible] the movement of the Sun

The cosmic station i not only a gi[illegible] scientific laboratory but also a workshop where an interplanetary v h cle is assembl[illegible] for a flight to th Moon and where it [illegible] provid d with fuel The audience is thrill[illegible] by th fantastic picture of the Moon s devel[illegible] ment by the pressurized c ties going up [illegible] its surface observatories and the mining of mineral th re

The producers of this popular science film tried to show how cosm c space will be harnessed in the most truthful and scientifically prob b e way They proceeded from the latest views and theories of scient sts and engine rs working on interpl ne tary fl ghts in different countr es of the world The film deals with the fundamentals of astronautics the development of rocket techniques in Russia and abroad abo e all the w rks of the great Russian scientist Konstantin Ts[illegible]

vsky the founder of the theory of inter planetary communications Taking part in the filming was a large group of Soviet Scientists.

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Science Fiction Film

Three hundred documentaries and science fiction films will be made in the USSR this year about the achieve ments of Soviet and world sciences in the development of artificial earth satellites rocketry the peaceful uses of atomic energy and other subjects

One of them Automatons in Cosmic Space will include sequences showing the globe from the height of several score kilome tres This film which is being produced by the Moscow Science Fiction Studio will deal with the use of rockets for Scientific research.

Unique shots will be included in the film Cosmic Medicine about a new branch of science studying the effect of conditions in cosmic space on living organisms

Special films will be made about the atomic icebreaker Lenin the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna near Moscow and the use of radioactive isotopes in industry geology and agriculture

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International Film Festival

India walked off with two of the four top prizes at the International Film Festival held lately in San Francisco

India s documentary *Pather Panchali* was chosen as the best of 15 art films shown during the festival and these films themselves were the choice selections of each nation s producers

Satyajit Ray who directed *Pather Panchali* was named the best director

Heinz Rhymann was named best actor for his role in West Germany s *The Captain Koepenick* and an American Dolores Dorn Heft won the best actress award for her work in *Uncle Vanya*

As the Indian film was a documentary and thus had no name actors to contend for prizes the award ceremonies were in effect a clean sweep

The prizes known as Golden Gate Awards were presented by Mayor George Christopher and Harold Zellerbach president of the San Francisco Art Commission which sponsored the festival Indian Consul General Raghunath Rajkumar Sinha accepted the

The prize winners were selected by a panel of drama critics from the five major San Francisco newspapers All had been high in their praise of the Indian entry when it was shown during the festival

San Francisco Chronicle drama critic Paine Knickerbocker wrote Its appeal is universal and so imaginatively is the camera used to tell the simple story of poverty stricken family living in a tiny community in India that it was the most compelling and well liked of all the pictures shown

Actually *Pather Panchali* was a surprise entry in the festival It had been expected that *Aparajita* the Indian film which won the grand prize last summer in Venice would be the entry But *Pather Panchali* arrived in tead

Both films are a part of a trilogy directed by Satyajit Ray *Aparajita* being the second part So the selection of *Pather Pancahli* for top honours in the festival was a double triumph for Roy

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Film ' Feelies

Film feelies are almost an accomplished fact

A new screen technique which works on the principle of subconscious suggestion is being used to make a full length feature picture in Hollywood

The film the first of its kind is expected to be the biggest thing in the cinema world since the first talkie

Words of symbols are flashed on the screen too quickly for the eye to register them, but the invisible pictures are registered by the subconscious mind

Said producer Richard Rush now working on the film——a science fict on thriller "The system has a tremendous potential It adds a new dimens on to films ——a dimension of feel

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UNESCO S help to build TV Station

The UNESCO will assist India in the setting up of an experimental television sta tion

Dr M.S Adiseshiah Assistant Director General of Unesco told Press reporters that the Un on Ministry of Information and Broad casting sought the help of Unesco in setting up an experimental television station in India and Unesco had now agreed to allocate 25 000 dollars to the Un on Government

(C[illegible])



In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box**

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Q **Please explain the system of proportional representation**

(*K V Ittyman, Ernakulam*)

Ans The aim of proportional representation is to give every division of opinion among electors corresponding representation in national or local assemblies.

There are many variations of the system but they all have the same underlying principle. The scheme is also known as the preferential system or transferable vote system. The basis of it is that each electoral district or constituency has a minimum of three seats. No maximum is necessary. Lord Courtney suggested a fifteen membered constituency as a reasonable limit. The candidates stand on the 'general ticket'. The elector may vote for only one candidate or for a limited number and on the ballot paper he may write also 1 2 3 or more indicating his first choice, second choice and so on. To secure election the candidate need only have a certain number of votes. The number is fixed by dividing the total number of votes cast by the number of seats vacant. This (known as the 'quota') secures election as soon as a candidate reaches it. At the first count of votes only first choices are taken into account. As soon as a candidate receives a sufficient number of first choices to give him the 'quota' necessary for election he receives no more votes. The surplus votes which otherwise would have gone to him are given to the second choices. If these second choices do not bring up the necessary number of candidates to the electoral quota, then the third choices are counted and so on till all the seats are filled.

LENGTH OF ESSAY IN I.A.S.

Q **In I.A.S. competitive examination how many words—maximum and minimum—should** [illegible]

Ans Marks are awarded not for quantity but for quality. However during the time allowed a candidate can write a fairly good 2000-word essay. No maximum or minimum limit can be suggested.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Q **Should compulsory adjudication be replaced by collective bargaining in industrial relations?**

(*S L Mehta, Ahmedabad*)

Ans In a democratic country, and especially in a country like India where morality plays a great part in determining human relationship, the best course to settle a dispute is that one party should be made to take into account the point of view of the other party. The intention of the government of India, therefore, is to have industrial disputes settled in this way.

SUN SPOTS

Q **Why are there spots on the sun? Please explain in detail**

(*Suresh Chandra Shukla, Bhopal*)

Ans If a four inch picture of the sun were taken during a period of unusual sunspot frequency, the photograph would disclose several groups of spots about as if ink had been spattered on the circle representing the sun. The largest spot might be a quarter inch across. With smoked glass the largest sun spots are visible without magnification. They show the appearance and behaviour of enormous whirlpools. They produce very strong magnetic effects on the earth, disrupting telephone cable and radio services. There is a definite period between the times of greatest number. The principal cycle of sunspot disturbances is of eleven years but there may be several other shorter cycles operating within this larger one. Nothing is definitely known as to their cause. While their [illegible]

the adjacent bright areas modern ideas indicate that they may be dark because since they represent matter that has been erupted from the sun s interior and that has become so hot that their atoms are stripped of electrons

FEDERATION AND CONFEDERATION

Q Distinguish between Federation and Confederation

(Arjun B Karnani Ajmer)

Ans Though the words confederation and federation come from the same root the two are distinct in meaning Confederation both historically and logically is prior to federation but the latter is the mo e complete form of union In a federation states hitherto sovereign lose their statehood, they give up their sovereignty to another state, the federal state In a confederation union is only partial Each state preserves its original sovereignty and only for certa n common ends a new organi sation is established The confederate organ of government binds each state with the con sent of the state concerned No new state is formed though there is a new organ of government This new government is as it were the result of a treaty between inde pendent states except that the treaty has no definite duration and creates a separate orga nisation merely to recommend or carry out certain common ends Any state in a con federation can secede if it wishes The only restraint is the fear that the other states of the confederation may enforce the original treaty from the idea that they have been en dangered by the secession

In a confederation the central organ of government deals with the individual govern ments which it controls *only so far as* statutory powers permit A confederation does not deal with the citizens of the indivi dual states In a federation, however a new citizenship is created

GANDHISM

Q What is Gandhism and what are its salient features ?

(Krishna Gopal Muzaffarnagar)

Ans Mahatma Gandhi did not found any new creed He only emphasized certain features of Hinduism i e Truth and Non Violence He advocated the application of these principles to all the spheres of life includ ing politics and showed by example that it can be done.

RURAL COLLEGES

Q What are the aims and objects of rural colleges ? *(Ram Charitra Roy, Pusa)*

Ans Rural Colleges and Universities are meant to bring the educated classes nearer the villages and to spread knowledge to rural areas

WARDHA SCHEME OF EDUCATION

Q Please throw some light on the Wardha Scheme of Education *(D Soloman Asansol)*

Ans The Wardha Scheme is also known as Basic Scheme of Education or Nai Talim Its emphasis is on craft and the training of the personality of the child It was aimed at making schools self supporting, but now while the earning aspect of education is maintained, the self supporting idea has been abandoned

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

Q Compare the Powers of the President of India with those of the President of U S A ***Are they both on equal footing ?***

(Atam Singh Juneja Delhi)

Ans As the chief executive officer in the United States the first duty of the President is to see that the laws of the United States are faithfully executed He is commander in chief of the army and Navy and of the militia in the service of the federal government He regulates the foreign affairs of the United States He receives foreign ministers, and, with the assent of two-thirds of the Senate, can make treaties with other powers He appoints and commissions all officers of the federal government He can also grant pardons and reprieves

The executive head of the Indian Union is also the President The executive power of the Union including the supreme command of the Defence Forces is formally vested in him and all executive actions are taken in his name

The President is vested with powers of appointment He can summon prorogue, address and send messages to the two houses of Parliament issue ordinances and give assent to legislation passed by Parliament and grant pardon suspend remit or commute sentences *in certain cases But all this work is* executed with the advice of the Prime Minister and his cabinet

Thus the U.S President and the Indian President are not on the same footing

SPORTS TERMS

Q With what sports are the *following* associated ?

(i) Davis Cup
(ii) Calcutta Cup
(iii) Ashes
(iv) Ranji Trophy

(*Manmohan Mahanty Baripada*)

Ans (i) *Davis Cup*—Lawn Tennis
(ii) *Calcutta Cup*—Horse Racing
(iii) *Ashes*—Cricket
(iv) *Ranji Trophy*—Cricket

MEDICAL BOARD

Q Can the Medical Board or U P S C over rule the decision of a civil surgeon ?

(*S Dhr Gaya*)

Ans The U P S C has published certain regulations regarding the physical fitness of the candidates But these regulations are published only for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard and it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board to be physically disqualified and that their discretion is in no respect limited by these regulations These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way

EYESIGHT FOR I P S

Q Is it compulsory that a candidate for I P S must have normal eyesight without glasses ? (*Om Prakash Verma Amritsar*)

Ans The regulations of the U P S C regarding eye sight are clear for I P S they are

Naked eye Better 6/12 worse 6/24
Corrected with glasses Better 6/6 worse 6/9
Near Vision Better 0 6 worse 0 8

Myopia should not exceed -4D and Manifest Hypermyopia should not exceed +1 5D

Any defect in colour perception will be a cause for rejection of the candidate

TERRITORIES

Q Please see your page No 206 of the present i e March 1958 issue and let me know if Andamans and Nikobars are excluded from any of the state zones illustrated vide paras 4 & 5 Though Sikkim and Bhutan also have not been incorporated but they may be considered to be loosely attached to the Indian Union The same may be cited for former French possessions in India

(*Dev Raj Aggarwal Muzaffarpur*)

Ans The Andamans and Nicobars are territories which are directly controlled by the Union Government They are not attached to any State. There has been a de facto transfer of the French possessions to India but not *de jure* transfer So they are treated on a different level. Sikkim and Bhutan are semi independent states whose relations with India are governed by certain treaties

THE RUNNER UP

Q There are three football teams A B and C By toss at first round A plays with B and is draw In second round A is winner by 1 0 goal In third round A and C play and A is winner by 2 0 goal Kindly explain who will gain the runner up cup

(*Krishna Ram Majuli Assam*)

Ans According to the rules B and C should play and winner of the two will be the *runner up*

(*Continued from page 293*)

and lend the services experts to run the station

Since the setting up of this station would require a lot of foreign equipment, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had requested the UNESCO to make arrangements for getting the equipment on suitable terms and the UNESCO has favourably reacted to this request The project for the setting up of an experimental television station in India had to be shelved sometime ago because of foreign exchange difficulties Dr Adiseshiah also disclosed that 20 000 dollars had been earmarked for 1959 for the production of art films Similarly 1 50 000 dollars had been earmarked for the production of a film designed to promote understanding between the East and West Provision had also been made for the production of cultural films

The UNESCO will assist in the establishment of the Asian Theatre Institute in India for the development of the national theatre The assistance would be in the form of equipment fellowships and experts Provision will be made for giving training to persons belonging to this region

Dr Adiseshiah revealed that he had discussed with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting the project for setting up a film Institute for imparting training to film technicians The project was still under discussion.

THE ROLE OF SCIENCE IN EDUCATION

By BERTRAND RUSSELL

The Kalinga Prize for the popularization of science offered annually by Unesco has been awarded for 1957 to Bertrand Russell British philosopher scientist and writer

The award was established in 1952 by Mr B Patnaik of the State of Orissa in India for the dual purpose of recognizing the importance of popular interpretation of science to the general public and of strengthening links between India and scientists of all nations

Bertrand Russell became interested early in interpreting science for the general reader In his long career he has written more than 40 books many of them dealing with mathematics or philosophy, which have been widely translated He won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1950 His radio and TV broadcasts on philosophic and scientific questions have added greatly to the wide audience reached by his writings

We publish below part of the address delivered by Bertrand Russell on receiving the Kalinga Prize from Dr Luther H Evans, Director General of Unesco, at a ceremony in Paris on January 28

"THERE was a time scientists looked askance at attempts to make their work widely intelligible But in the world of the present day such an attitude is no longer possible The discoveries of modern science have put into the hands of Governments unprecedented powers both for good and for evil Unless the statesmen who wield those powers have at least an elementary understanding of their nature, it is scarcely likely that they will use them wisely And in democratic countries, it is not only statesmen but the general public to whom some degree of scientific understading is necessary To ensure wide diffusion of such understanding is by no means easy Those who can act effectively as liaison officers between technical scientists and the public perform a work which is necessary, not only for human welfare but even for bare survival of the human race I think that a great deal more ought to be done in this direction in the education of those who do not intend to become scientific specialists The Kalinga Prize is doing a great public service in encouraging those who attempt this difficult task

In my own country and to a lesser degree in other countries of the West culture is viewed mainly by an unfortunate impoverishment of the Renaissance tradition as something concerned primarily with literature history and art A man is not considered uneducated if he knows nothing of the contributions of Galileo Descartes and their successors I am convinced that all higher education should involve a course in the history of science from the seventeenth century to the present day and a survey of modern scientific knowledge in so far as this can be conveyed without technicalities While such knowledge remains confined to specialists it is scarcely possible nowadays for nations to conduct their affairs with wisdom

There are two very different ways of estimating any human achievement you may estimate it by what you consider its intrinsic excellence or you may estimate it by its causal efficiency in transforming human life and human institutions I am not suggesting that one of these ways of estimating is preferable to the other I am only concerned to point out that they give very different scales of importance If Homer and Aeschylus had not existed if Dante and Shakespeare had not written a line if Bach and Beethoven had been silent the daily life of most people in the present day would have been much what it is But if Pythagoras and Galileo and James Watt had not existed the daily life, not only of Western Europeans and Americans but of Indian Russian and Chinese peasants would be profoundly different from what it is And these profound changes are still only beginning They must affect the future even more than they have already affected the present At present scientific technique advances like an army of tanks that have lost their drivers blindly ruthlessly without goal or purpose This is largely

(Continued on page 300)

SOME ASPECTS OF INDIAN DIPLOMACY

By A APPADORAI

THIS article is not an attempt to assess the results of India's diplomatic efforts to achieve the ends of her foreign policy—indeed it is difficult to assess such results at any rate in the short run as the success or failure of any one country in achieving the ends of policy is linked up with the efforts of several other countries working in the same or even contrary, direction—but an attempt at examining the limitations and value of the diplomatic technique on which India has laid stress during the last ten years

Diplomacy is as our authorities have it the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the Governments of independent States it covers the process of making and implementing foreign policy including in the term process the agencies engaged and the techniques employed in making and implementing policy. We are here not concerned with the merits of the policy itself though it will be useful in order to make the diplomatic techniques intelligible to recall the broad aims of that policy which India has been seeking to achieve

Those aims, first stated by Mr Nehru on September 26 1946 have basically remained the aims of our policy ever since the promotion of international peace and security, friendliness with all nations more particularly with neighbouring countries in Asia co-operation with the United Nations, freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination One should add what was unnecessary for Mr Nehru specifically to mention in the context that the promotion of the legitimate interests of India more particularly the security of India and the enlistment of international co-operation in India's economic development has been naturally an important objective of India's foreign policy Since 1946 there has clearly been an emphasis on the positive aspects of our foreign policy i e India should take every opportunity to promote by diplomatic efforts the objective of reducing International tension and enlarging the area of peace and welcoming opportunities, as in Korea and Indo-China when all the parties involved in a dispute invite her to do so to place her services at their disposal for the promotion of harmony peace and co-existence

There are three main techniques on which it seems to me India has been relying to achieve her aims negotiation, appeal to world public opinion and personal contacts with Heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers

Let it be emphasized that reliance on negotiation is by no means India's monopoly every nation resorts to negotiation to get disputes settled or to get solutions to international problems satisfactory from the point of view of its own interests In a cold war atmosphere, however in which many nations are so to say tied together by military alliances a non aligned nation like India is in advantageous position through its friendly contacts with both parties to explore more fully than others the possibilities of negotiation the advantage here is not necessarily that the right or ideal solutions are always found but you help to establish an attitude and approach that makes such solutions possible And in such negotiation, the essence of India's approach has been that if it must lead to stable results, an attempt must be made to see that neither of the parties engaged in the conflict suffers a significant loss

That if one may add was Gandhiji's technique in trying to solve disputes at Champaran in Bihar attempting to redress the grievances of peasants working in indigo plantations in 1917 he said that neither the planters nor the cultivators should suffer in any solution that was reached and that came true Gandhiji's technique is in fact a modern application of the principle of negotiation stated in the Mahabharatha. When Sri Krishna was about to proceed for negotiations to bring about a settlement between the Pandavas and the Kauravas he summarized the object of his mission thus Yes I will go to King Dhritarashtra desirous of accomplishing what is consistent with righteousness what may be beneficial to us and what is also for the good of the Kurus Principles in politics as has been well said are not like points in geometry without dimensions they must help to reconcile differences It is no derogation of such principles if the principal divergent points of view can honestly be reconciled within them

This approach to negotiation is illustrated by India's repeated efforts to have Peking admitted to the United Nations her unwil

lingness to vote on the resolution naming China an aggressor her warning to the Western Powers to desist from crossing the 38th Parallel and her efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement on Korea, Indo-China and Suez

The stress on negotiation is clearly a valuable asset in India's diplomatic techniques but it is equally important to know its limitations Korea Vietnam, Palestine Formosa, Kashmir and Goa remind us that negotiation is not a master key that opens every door the political climate in wihch the negotiations take place and the support wihch the parties to the dispute receive or expect to receive from richer and stronger countries are very important for the success of the negotiations Vietnam is a classic illustration It is on record that India's efforts to prevent a world war from breaking out in Indo-China in 1953-54 were successful only because her views on the subject were shared by Britain and Britain could substantially influence the policy of the United States it is also on record that the stalemate in Vietnam today is there largely because India together with other nations concerned did not either fully realize the political implications of the fact that the Geneva Agreement had never been recognised nor signed by South Vietnam any more than by the United States itself or having realized them, found themselves unable to alter that fact in either case it should be obvious that the Saigon Government supported substantially by the United States would naturally be unwilling to help a political settlement so long as two basic facts are there (1) the Viet Minh has jurisdiction over a larger population than the Saigon Government and (2) there is a feeling that Dr Ho Chih Minh has partial support in South Vietnam also The story of Vietnam since 1954 is striking testimony to the validity of thesis that peaceful settlement of disputes in any part of the world must in the main await the ending of the cold war between the peaceful States whose actions seem to determine the nature of peace of the world

There is another basic limitation to the potentialities of negotiation as illustrated by these instances obviously its success depends upon the goodwill of the parties concerned and their willingness to give up what they consider are their vital interests but if the goodwill is not adequate to achieve a compromise either resort is had to the use of force (which for the time being ends the negotiation) or the *Status quo* continues And neither from the social point of view, is desirable force because in a nuclear age even a limited war with the potentiality of developing into a world war with all the destruction implied in it is risky the continuance of the *status quo* because in a changing society by definition the *status quo* must necessarily fall short of justice

What then is the way out? When confronted with this basic issue Mr Nehru, speaking in Parliament on February 25 1955, could only say The only way to avoid conflicts is first of all to accept things more or less as they are I do not say *completely* because many things require change But broadly speaking you must not think of changing them by war because war does not do what you want to do but it does something much worse something quite different How far the answer is satisfying depends on how far the parties concerned consider the *status quo* tolerable and whether they feel they can successfully wage a limited war without its leading to a total war and so on but it is also clear that no better answer seems possible at the present stage of social research

The power of a nation—the ability to bring about a change in the policy and conduct of another nation—depends on a number of factors such as armaments internal political stability and economic strength national character alliances and ideas the prevailing view supported by history has been that only the voice of nations having armaments and economic strength would count in changing the policy of other nations India clearly relies almost entirely on the power of ideas to influence the policy of countries in the desired direction—mainly through the Prime Minister's speeches statements and appeals and through the speeches of accredited representatives in the U N

Is that reliance adequate the *critic asks*, because military and economic power held in reserve has through history been the main influence in international relations and how can ideas without physical force to back them, have appreciable effect?

There is considerable force in this criticism a non military approach has limits to its effectiveness All religions in the world have through ages appealed to the innate goodness of man to ensure good neighbourly conduct—honesty charity kindness social behaviour and the like and yet *how* many men still fall short of the ideal? And if individuals have not yet been *converted*, how

much more difficult it is to convert nations more marked by sentiments and prejudices than individuals? Having admitted this, I feel that the influence of ideas has perhaps been greater than most people think though it may be felt only in the long run witness the influence of the idea of the freedom of the human person (propagated by the Abolition Committee from 1787) equality (the French and American revolutions) classless society (Marxism) and of national independence as a reaction against colonialism (in Asia and Africa)

Modern developed means of communication help to appeal to world opinion directly in a manner which could not be thought of in the days of the old diplomacy- let the public of the world be convinced of the justice of a cause India correctly feels, and in democratic States at any rate their informed opinion will have some and sometimes appreciable, effect on the policies of their Governments Even in Britain which attempted a military solution in Egypt there was an enlightened minority which was against the policy adopted by the Government of the day —a helpful factor in the changing of policy adopted by the Government later when they bowed to the public opinion of the world as expressed in the United Nations (which itself was influenced by the courageous policy of the United States).

Diplomatic theory especially as expounded by one of the masters of the art—Nicolson—holds that the tendency of democratic countries to allow their politicians to take a personal part in negotiations is a dangerous innovation in diplomatic practice Clearly says Nicolson," there are moments when it is essential that the Prime Minister or the Foreign Minister should attend important conference Yet repeated personal visits on the part of the Foreign Secretary of one country to the other should not be encouraged Such visits arouse public expectation, lead to mis understandings and create confusion"

This is perhaps substantiated by one known fact from Indian experience Mr Nehru's visit to the President of the United States in 1949 did raise expectations which were not fully realized the misunderstandings between the USA and India for some years might, in part, be explained by this As against this I must point out that Mr Nehru has himself used personal contacts with Heads of Governments and Foreign Ministers as a major technique of his diplomacy, visiting them in their own country or receiving them in India and having discussions with them on a variety of international issues and feeling satisfied with the results.

The broad conclusion seems to emerge from India's experience that personal contacts at the highest level would be a valuable means to a newly independent State of understanding the men in charge of affairs in the leading States and the political climate in which they operate they would also help to get useful information and to put across its attitude or approach to international issues (as distinct from the details of agreements) which could not perhaps be done as effectively without such personal contacts

(From the Statesman)

(Continued from page 297)

because the men who are concerned with human values and with making life worthy to be lived are still living in imagination in the dear pre industrial world the world that has been made familiar and comfortable by the literature of Greece and the pre industrial achievements of the poets and artists and composers whose work we rightly admire

The separation of science from culture is a modern phenomenon Plato and Aristotal had a profound respect for what was known of science in their day The Renaissance was as much concerned with the revival of science as with art and literature Leonardo da Vinci devoted more of his energies to science than to painting The Renaissance architects developed the geometrical theory of perspective. Throughout the eighteenth century a very great deal was done to diffuse understanding of the work of Newton and his contemporaries But from the early nineteenth century onwards scientific concepts and scientific method became increasingly abstruse and the attempt to make them generally intelligible came more and more to be regarded as hopeless The modern theory and practice of nuclear physicists has made evident with dramatic suddenness that complete ignorance of the world of science is no longer compatible with survival On this ground above all others I am happy to be associated in the work which the Kalinga Prize exists to promote"

THE WEST INDIES

WHEN, on March 25, 1958, the first elections to the House of Representatives of the newly established federation of the West Indies took place, some of Britain's oldest colonies embarked on the final stage of their progress towards full self government By their decision to unite and to pool their human and material resources a decision actively encouraged by the United Kingdom— these small islands have brought within their reach the prospect of a political, economic and social independence which none of them individually would have been strong enough to sustain

Thus, in co-operation with the people of the area Britain is again implementing her declared policy of guiding dependent territories towards self government within the Commonwealth

The federation has already come formally into existence with the taking up of his office on January 3 by the Governor General Lord Hailes It unites the 10 colonies of Barbados Jamaica Trinidad and Tobago the Leeward Islands of Antigua Montserrat, and St Christopher Nevis Anguilla and the windward Islands of Dominica Grenada, St Lucia, and St Vincent

It will have a total population of approximately 3 000 000, a majority of whom are of African descent but with a substantial Indian minority principally in Trinidad where the capital of the Federation will be situated

The mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras and the small Virgin Islands colony have chosen to remain outside the federation for the present but the constitution makes provision for their accession later if they should so decide

The islands forming the federation some of which have been British possessions since the early 17th century vary considerably in size, population and degree of economic development— from Jamaica with an area of 4 411 square miles and more than 1,500 000 people and a large number of well established modern industries to Montserrat 32 square miles in extent with a population of 14 000 living almost entirely by agriculture

Diversifying The Economy

Both economic and social progress in the West Indies have been hampered by the area's two major problems overdependence on sugar, whose price is subject to severe fluctuations in world markets and overpopulation in relation to natural resources Efforts to overcome these problems have had considerable success in recent years

The economy of the region has been diversified by increasing production of alternative crops, such as citrus fruits, and by industrial development Marketing arrangements (such as the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement under which Britain and Canada guarantee to take the bulk of sugar output at fixed prices) have helped to stabilize some of the principal agricultural industries and have enabled them to plan for the future with confidence

Financial aid under the the provisions of the Colonial Development and Welfare (C D and W) Act has enabled individual territories to undertake long term economic and social development plans

Even in the larger and richer islands, the economy remains predominantly agricultural with sugar still the principal export crop, bananas an important second, and substantial quantities of citrus cotton cocoa, coffee coconuts rice arrowroot, and spices. Small scale processing industries have been built up everywhere and in Jamaica Barbados, and Trinidad there has been a considerable development of manufacturing industry

Growth of Industry

The range of manufactured goods is growing steadily and now includes such items as cement textiles and clothing paper, plastics pharmaceuticals paints and varnishes

Heavy industry is represented by oil production and refining in Trinidad and bauxite mining and processing in Jamaica Trinidad's oil industry developed by British capital, accounts for over three-quarters by value of that colony's exports and contributes about a third of the total revenue Jamaican bauxite—developed only since World War II largely by Cannadian capital—has been strikingly successful and both mining and processing are being expanded rapidly

Social progress in the area has benefited substantially from C D and W funds which have helped in the provision of new schools and hospitals, in the extension of health and wel-

fare services of all kinds, and notably in financing the University College of the West Indies in Jamaica and its associated teaching hospital Sums totalling nearly £4 000 000 have been allocated to these institutions which have for the first time provided the region with its own centre of advanced education medical training and research

In educational development a special place has been given to the extension of facilities for technical and vocational education in order to provide the area with the technicians and skilled farmers it will need in the future and to the expansion of home economics education is designed to prepare the individual for family living and to encourage a sense of social responsibility to the family and the community

Political Advance

The advance to federation has not been made at the expense of political progress within the unit territories where developments since the end of World War II have been rapid

Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados now each has a large measure of internal self governments under a Chief Minister or Premier who is the leader of the majority party in the legislature and who chooses his ministerial colleagues

All the territories have elected majorities in their legislatures elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage and all have elected local people serving as Ministers or Members —that is members specially associated with the conduct of and responsibility for particular departments of government

In the first instance the powers of the federal Government, which have been closely defined in the constitution will not be great and residual legislative and executive authority will rest with the unit governments

The United Kingdom retains the right to legislate by Order in Council only on matters concerned with defence external relations or the financial stability of the federation and the Governor General retains certain reserve executive powers although in most matters he is required to act in accordance with the advice of his Council of State

The federal Parliament will consist of a nominated upper chamber—the Senate composed of 19 members appointed by the Governor General (two representing each territory except Montserrat, which will have one) and an elected lower chamber—the House of representatives with 45 members (17 elected by Jamaica 10 by Trinidad five by Barbados one by Montserrat and two by each of the six other colonies)

Executive authority will be vested in the Governor General as the Queen's representative advised by a Council of State consisting of a Prime Minister (elected by the House of Representatives from among its own members) and 10 other Ministers (appointed by the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister not less than three being members of the Senate and the rest members of the House of Representatives)

No member of either chamber of the federal legislature may serve at the same time on either the legislative or the executive council of any of the unit territories.

UK. Financial Aid

The United Kingdom has promised to continue after federation the various forms of financial aid which have been given to the unit territories in the past For example until the attainment of independence the federation will still be eligible for grants and loans from the United Kingdom CD & W funds (for the period 1946-60 nearly £37,500 000 has been allocated from this source to all the West Indian colonies)

Grants-in aid to enable the poorer islands to balance their budgets—in the period 1946 56 these totalled £8,500 000—will be continued for at least 10 years Britain's Colonial Development Corporation which is at present engaged in 16 economic development schemes in the Caribbean for which sums amounting to over £7 500 000 have been committed will be able to continue its activities

In addition the United Kingdom has offered a contribution of up to £1 000 000 towards setting up the federal capital in Trinidad

—o—

GEMS OF THOUGHT

The ablest men in all walks of modern life are men of faith —*Bruce Barton*

• • •

Buried talent is never a buried treasure Talents become treasures only through use
—*H Rogers*

• • •

The winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators —*Edward Gibbon*

• • •



DESIGN FOR YOUTH

What is the younger generation coming to? Things were not like that in my day! People of every generation make this sort of remark about the next forgetting that their own fathers and grandfathers said exactly the same thing before them for guiding young people into activities that will benefit both them and the community has always been a problem and probably always will be

One of the ways of getting girls and boys to take part in the life of the community in which they live and work is through move ments and extra curricular activities And in fact never before have there been so many special activities arranged for youth There are special organizations and clubs in every country To help them expand and dovelop their projects on an international level Unesco has set up a system known as the Associated Youth Enterprises

This term can best be explained by an example and the one I have chosen is a youth enterprise sponsored by the French National Commission for Unesco and organized by the French Institute for Popular Education

It was a study course on low cost home decoration held in a chateau at Marly le Roi just outside Paris for youth groups from all over France which were planning special decoration projects

I dropped in on the seminar during its final day of work and was struck by the friendly atmosphere Boys and girls had come from all over the country to exchange ideas with one another and profit from the ex perience of well known architects and decora tors What particularly impressed me was the complete freedom with which the young people discussed matters with their advisers—I use the word adviser rather than instructor since the adults were there only to answer questions and to solve t chnical difficul ties

The purpose of the meeting was not to train technicians or specialists but to sti mulate good taste and new ideas about de coration colour harmony and so on and as a by product to encourage the do it yourself approach Its title Le decor dans la vie quotidienne is difficult to translate into English since the French word decor means both decoration and setting What the course set out to prove was the need for a pleasant setting both in the home and in community life

These goals are important ones especially the latter You realize this immediately when you see some of the war memorials that mar many of the villages of Europe It is quite likely that entirely different monuments would have been designed if the people who have to live w th them every day had been able to express their true tastes

The French National Commission for Unesco probably had such examples in mind when it convened this seminar for youth groups During the short time the course lasted it achieved quite a number of things Here are a few examples

One group of half a dozen youths had the task of drawing up plans for a cultural centre in Valencay a small town in the centre of France When I arrived the discussion was proceeding at full steam with each member explaining his ideas to his fellow trainees and to the adviser a young decorator The plans for the centre included a lecture hall with a stage and a film projector a library and a sound proof room for a television set and a record player

The seminar gave this team of youngsters a chance to benefit from the experience of well known specialists including an architect and the chief window dresser of a Parisian department store The architect who happend to have an office in the town of Chateauroux near Valencay became so enthusiastic that he agreed to handle all the technical problems of the new centre without charge

Another group had an entirely diff erent problem It was planning to s t up acultural and recreation centre for workers in a shoe factory at Nancy in eastern France. The factory had offered plenty of space for the centre the plans were very appealing and the engineers willing to help the young wor kers carry them out

But there was another problem, this time

a psychological one Since the centre would be on the factory premises how should one set about getting the young workers to return to the scene of their jobs for a social or recreational evening? The team was well aware of this problem but its members had plenty of imagination and they seemed confident that ways could be found to attract their fellow workers to the centre

Other groups were studying other projects It is early yet to know what the results will be but if these projects are carried out successfully the French National Commission for Unesco plans to encourage similar ventures throughout France Unesco will give a full account of the scheme in its newsletter for 'associated youth enterprises and it is hoped that eventually groups in other countries may start similar projects (*Jean Benoit Levy*)

* * *

GIUDE TO CAREFRS AUXILIARY CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started in June 1953 as a supplementary movement to the National Cadet Corps in order to cover larger numbers of students than could possibly be done by the latter

The aims of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps are

(a) firstly to build up the youth mentally morally and physically and to make them good and disciplined citizens by developing their character and capacity for leadership

(b) secondly to develop in them a sense of patriotism

(c) thirdly to develop in them team spirit corporate life and self-confidence and train them for social service and

(d) fourthly to teach them the dignity of labour

During the last few years the A C C. has expanded rapidly and caught the imagination of the public

When the Corps was first raised the training syllabus was not sufficiently broad based and adequate enough to achieve the aims effectively and efficiently In order to make the Corps more and more educational in character by softening the regimentation of parade-ground drill and mass physical training a Syllabus Committee was set up by the Government of India on December 30 1955 under the chairmanship of the Deputy Defence Minister The Committee evolved a revised training syllabus for the A. C. C. designed to cover a number of subjects to be taught to a cadet during his period of stay in the Corps which is normally of three years duration The syllabus consists of basic training which is obligatory for all cadets and supplementary training which envisages the development of hobbies, arts and crafts and other cultural activities This syllabus has since been approved by Government and its implementation is now in progress in the various States

Basic training which is given during the normal school hours by allowing one period of 40 minutes daily except on Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays includes subjects like practical citizenship physical training team games drill first aid sanitation and hygiene and field-craft Training in field craft is given only during the third year of the cadet's training but girl cadets are taught home nursing instead The year wise syllabus has been so evolved as to provide for progressive training in each year

Supplementary training which is conducted outside the normal school programme at week-ends and during vacation, according to the local facilities available, includes subjects like arts and crafts social service work camps and elementary weapon training and firing with .22 rifles This training although not optional cannot, in the strict sense be called obligatory because its successful implementation would mostly depend on the resources available in a school. Training in social service work and camps is, however being implemented to the maximum extent from the funds allotted by the Central Government.

As basic and supplementary training is imparted to cadets by their respective A.C.C. teachers, training of teachers plays an important role in this organisation The aim of training teachers is to acquaint them with the organisation and administration of the Cadet Corps their responsibilities the scope of cadet training and the attainment of proficiency standards by cadets Every teacher who joins the A.C.C has to undergo an initial teachers training course of three weeks duration and thereafter a refresher training course of ten days duration every year

Training courses for teachers are held centrally under arrangements by Circle Headquarters at a convenient place where training aids and facilities are available Such courses are run by the staff of the Regular Army who have normally undergone a special cadre on their posting to the National Cadet Corps During this period of three weeks

teachers are taught the subjects of basic and supplementary training as also the methods of imparting these to cadets In addition to this they are given training in the prepara tion of A C C training programmes and camp training As such courses are held in the form of a camp excellent opportunity is provided to teachers in gaining practical ex perience in the organisation and administra tion of camps The training is made as realistic as possible

After successfully completing their train ing, teachers are appointed A C C Section Leaders in their respective institutions and made responsible for training A C C sections raised there Teachers for this type of training are selected from schools by the Education Department of the State Govern ment concerned where it is intended to introduce the A C C The responsibility for training teachers rests entirely with the State Governments because these courses are enti rely financed by them Teachers are provided free conveyance for their journey and also free messing for the duration of the course

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SAHITYA AKADAMI AWARDS FOR 1957

The Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru presented the Sahitya Akademi Awards for 1957 for outstanding books published in the Indian languages during the preceding three years that is 1954 to 1956 at an informal ceremony held in the Conference Room of the External Affairs Ministry on February 24

The following five books were adjudged as the most outstanding books published during this period —

	Language	Name of Book	Author
1.	Bengali	Sagar Theke Phera (Poems)	Premendra Mitra
2.	Hindi	Buddha Dharma Darshan (Philosophy of Buddhism)	Late Acharya Narendradeva
3	Malayalam	Chemmeen (Novel)	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai
4.	Telugu	Sri Ramakrishnuni Jivita Charitra (Life of Ramakri (shna Paramahamsa)	Chirantanananda Swami
5.	Urdu	Mir Taqi Mir A critical study of the great Urdu poet Mir)	Dr Khwaja Ahmad Faruqi

The award for the outstanding books in Hindi was received by Shri Harsha Vardhan son of the late Acharya Narendra deva

The awards were given in the form of a cheque for Rs. 5 000/ and an attractive copper tablet in which the names of the author the name of the book and the year of the award are inscribed The signatures of the Akademi s President Sri Jawaharlal Nehru are also inscribed on the tablet

Every year since its inception in 1954, the Sahitya Akadami awards prizes on outstanding books published in Indian languages

Books are eligible for prizes in 16 languages, viz , the fourteen major languages enumerated in the Constitution of India and Sindhi and English (as written by Indian authors) There are two Prizes for Sanskrit, one for creative writing in Sanskrit the other for scholarly research or exposition relating to Sanskrit written in any language To be eligible for award a book must have been originally published during the three years preceding the year in which the Award is announced

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THUMB NAIL SKETCHES OF RECIPIENTS

1 *Sagar Theka Phera* (Poems) Language Bengali Originally published in 1956 The author, Shri Premendra Mitra (b 1904 in Banaras) is a leading poet short story writer and essayist of contemporary Bengal His writings reflect his deep and passionate sympathy for the poor and the underdog and are marked by depth of thought and distinction of style

2 *Buddha Dharma Darshan* (A Survey of Buddhist Philosophy) Language Hindi Originally published in 1956 This is the last published work of the late Acharya Narendra Dev distinguished scholar educationist and Socialist leader Born in 1880 in Sitapur (Uttar Pradesh) Acharya Narendra Dev combined in himself the best virtues of the old and new generations A valiant fighter for India s freedom and one of the founders of the Socialist Party of India he

was a scholar writer and educationist of rare distinction He founded the Kasi Vidya Peeth and was Vice Chancellor of Lucknow and Banaras Universities and a member of Parliament Buddha Dharma Darshan is a masterly survey (running to 616 pages royal size) of the development of Buddhist metaphysics and logic.

3 *Chemmeen* (Novel) Language Malayam Originally published in 1956 The novel depicts the life of humble fisher folk in the coastal region of Kerala The author Shri Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai (b 1914 in Ambalapuzha Kerala) is a leading short story writer and novelist. He was one of the original promoters of the Progressive Writers Association in Kerala Most of his stories and novels portray life of the peasants and the working class Agriculturist by tradition lawyer by profession and writer by choice Shri Thakazhi is well known for his dynamic approach to problems social and political The Akademi has selected his earlier novel Rantitangazhi for translation in the major Indian languages The Hindi version Do Ser Dhan is already published

4 *Sri Ramakrishnum Jivita Charitra* (Life of Sri Ramakrishna) Language Telugu Originally published in 1956 The author Sri Chirantanananda Swami (b. 1906 at Mummidivaram Andhra Prades) is a gifted prose writer and has written nearly 20 books dealing with the philosophy of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda His writings are marked by distinction of style and terse expression of suitable philosophical thoughts

5 *Mir Taqi Mir* (A critical study of the great Urdu poet Mir) Language Urdu The author Dr Khwaja Ahmad Faruqi (b. 1917 in Bachhraon dt Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh) is head of the Department of Urdu Delhi College University of Delhi He is a distinguished scholar and critic and was the delegate of the Delhi University to the 24th International Oriental Congress held in Munich, West Germany 1957 He is a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain

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LITERATURE FOR CHILDREN

The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research have announced the results of the third competition of best books for children under the Government of India's scheme of Encouragement of Literature for Children"

The authors of the following 22 books/Mss are each awarded a prize of 500/ —

Language		Name of the Book	Author	Age Group
ASSAMESE	1	Ghumati Jaore	Dulal Ch Barthakur	3-6
	2	Akhatar Jakhala	Prof Nalu Barua	7 14
BENGALI	3	Nije Path	Smt Sukhalata Rau	3 6
	4	Ghanadar Galpa	Premendra Mitra	7 14
GUJARATI	5	Pashu No-Kakko	R P Soni	3 6
	6	Padarna Pankhi (Pt I)	Manubhai Jodhani	7 14
HINDI	7	Chitra Me Ek Do Tin-Char	Braja Rai Chaudhuri	3 6
	8	Hamare Pakshi	Rudra Datt	3 6
	9	Doodh Batasha	Sohan Lal Dwivedi	3 6
	10	Prakash Ki Baten	Brahma Nand Gupta & Naresh Vedi	7 14
	11	Neelam Aur Masahri Ki Desh	Smt Sharda Mishra	7 14
KANNADA	12	Namma Bhoomi	Damodar Baliga	7 14
MALAYALAM	13	Onappakshi (MSS)	T V John	3 6
MARATHI	14	Bahulatachi Kak Kak (MSS)	Smt S[illegible] Paga[illegible]kar	3 6
	15	Bhilla Vir Kalinga	G.N. Dandekar	7 14
ORIYA	16	Futu Katu	Udayanath Sarangi	7 14
PUNJABI	17	[illegible] Forest (MSS)	R.S. Ahluwalia	7 14
SINDHI	18	Latuvon (MSS)	Goverdhan A. Mahbubani	7 14
TAMIL	19	Kas Imiyum Piras thural	N F Nag[illegible]an	7 14
TELUGU	20	Nartana Bala	Natraj Rama Krishna	7 14
URDU	21	Hazaron Baras Men (MSS)	Safdar Abbas Naqvi	7
		[illegible]	[illegible]	7

Two thousand (2 000) copies of each of the prize winning books will be purchased for distribution in Schools Libraries Children s Centres etc at a price which the Ministry considers reasonable in view of rates prevailing in the market less 25% discount as allowed by Publishers on bulk purchase on the condition that the get up of the book is to the satisfaction of the Government of India

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FOURTH PRIZE COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research have also announced the holding of fourth competition for books for children The authors and publishers of books manuscripts in Hindi Sindhi and Urdu may submit their entries to the Assistant Educational Adviser (B & S) Ministry of Education and Scientific Research New Delhi directly

Entries for books and manuscripts in other Indian languages should be submitted to the State Governments concerned as follows

Assamese	Assam
Bengali	West Bengal
Kanada	Mysore
Kashmiri	Jammu and Kashmir
Marathi & Gujrati	Bombay
Malayalam	Kerala
Oriya	Orissa
Punjabi	Punjab
Tamil	Madras
Telugu	Andhra Pradesh

The last date for the receipt of books and manuscripts in Hindi Sindhi and Urdu is August 31 1958

Books and manuscripts in Hindi Sindhi and Urdu should be submitted to the Assistant Educational Adviser (B & S), Ministry of Education and Scientific Research M Block New Delhi

As regards books in other regional languages entries should be submitted to Education Secretaries of the States concerned before August 31, 1958

Details regarding language subject matter illustrations number of copies to be submitted and other particulars may be had from the Special Officer (Literature) Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Government of India New Delhi,

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PRIZE FOR STANDARD MANUALS IN HINDI

The Ministry of Education and Scientific Research will award three prizes of, Rs 1 500/ 1 000/ and 500/ for standard manuals in Hindi for general reading in each of the following five subjects

1. Mathematics
2. Chemistry
3. General Economics
4. Agriculture, and
5. Education

The awards are meant primarily to encourage the use of Hindi terminology evolved by the Government of India Terminological lists relating to the five subjects mentioned above can be obtained from the Under Secretary (Hindi) Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi

The books should explain in non technical language the basic principles and the utility of the subjects with practical examples and suitable illustrations The books should not be of more than 200 pages in print and should be *adequately illustrated*

Intending authors are requested to submit 6 copies each of their books manuscripts along with a brief note containing particulars about the author etc to the Under Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Hindi Division, New Delhi so as to reach him not later than *September 9 1958*

Each packet of books/manuscripts should be superscribed Standard manuals for prizes

The books/manuscripts submitted in this connection will not be returned and no cost therefore will be paid

The awards are subject to the condition that the books are adjudged to be of a sufficiently high standard and conform generally to the conception of Hindi as defined in Article 351 of the Constitution of India The decision of the Government shall in all cases be final

The Government hope to announce the award of prizes as soon as possible after the receipt of the books No correspondence with regard to the merits or otherwise of any award will be entertained

The Prize money will be paid to the authors of the prize winning manuals in the form of National Savings Certificates

The Government will arrange for the publication of the manuals which win the first prizes if the authors the eof cannot get this done through publishers In such cases the

Government may pay, at their discretion such royalty as they may consider appropriate to the author who will have to surrender all rights in the publication

Further particulars in this connection can be obtained from Under Secretary Hindi Division Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, New Delhi

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EXCHANGE OF STUDENTS FOR TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE

Two offers for practical training of Indian nationals in Metallurgy and Mechanical Engineering have been received from West Germany under the auspices of the *International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience* The duration of the training will be six months but is likely to be extended at the discretion of the German authorities

Candidates who have passed in 1956 or 1957 and have qualified for at least a second class Bachelor's Degree in Metallurgy or Mechanical Engineering are eligible to apply They should not have more than six months practical experience in the line after graduation and should be below 25 years of age on April 26 1953

The candidates will get about DM 300-344 (about Rs 340/ to 390/) per month as remuneration from the firm The cost of passage both ways will have to be borne by the candidates themselves

Application forms and other relevant information may be obtained from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research (Scholarships Division, Section S-9) Government of India New Delhi

The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry is April 26 1958

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AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of Austria have offered two scholarships to Indian Nationals for post graduate study research in any branch of Engineering or Medicine during 1958-59

The value of each scholarship which is tenable for at least 9 months is approximately Rs 350.00 p.m. The cost of tourist class sea passage to and from Austria will also be provided

Candidates should possess a good degree (preferably first class) in engineering or medicine and two years teaching or research or [illegible]

zation after graduation in the subject concerned and adequate knowledge of German language They should not be more than 35 years old

Prescribed application forms and other information can be had from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research Scholarships Division (S 18) New Delhi

The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry is April 10, 1958

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RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS IN HUMANITIES

The Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research invites applications for the award of research scholarships in Humanities. Each scholarship is of the value of Rs 200 p.m. and is normally tenable for two years *Under the Scheme, not more than 100 research* scholarships will be awarded during 1958.

Application forms can be had from the *Ministry of Education and Scientific Research* Scholarships Division (Section S-6) New Delhi

The last date for submission of applications to the Head of the University or Institutions last attended or from which the M.A. degree was obtained, *is June 2 1958*

The object of the Scheme which was first initiated in 1953 is to stimulate research in various fields of Humanities specially in those subjects which have not for one reason or another received adequate attention in the past

The Government of India have so far awarded 179 research scholarships during the past five years

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GEMS OF THOUGHT

Although men are accused of not knowing their own weakness yet perhaps a few know their own strength. It is in man as in soils where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of —*Jonathan Swift*

• • •

A knowledge of the Science of [illegible] develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man —*[illegible]*

• • •

There is something that is much more scarce something finer far something rarer than ability It is the ability to recognise ability —*Elbert Hubbard*

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University Forum

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AS A UNIVERSITY SUBJECT

Seven Universities namely Agra Nagpur Aligarh, Visvabharti Andhra and Annamalai had agreed to include the subject 'Community Development in their syllabi for the degree and post graduate examination in Economics, said Shri S K Dey Minister for Community Development in a written reply to a question in Rajya Sabha Inclusion of Community Development as a subject in syllabi of universities is one of the steps proposed by the Ministry of Community Development in order to effect a greater coordination between the C.D programme and the universities The Estimates Committee had recommended that such a step would also ease the problem of training the vast number of workers engaged in the implementation of the programme

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FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha regarding free and compulsory education Dr K L Shrimali laid the following statement on the *table of the* Sabha

The question of providing free and compulsory elementary education in the country was reviewed by the Planning Commission at the time of formulation of the Second Five Year Plan and their views have been stated at pages 503 505 of the publication entitled Second Five Year Plan

This question was again reviewed recently by the Panel on Education of the Planning Commission in their meeting in July 1957 The panel made the following recommendations in this connection

(i) the provision of universal free and compulsory education upto 14 years should be regarded as the *ultimate* objective and an attempt should be made to realise it in a period of 15 to 20 years at the latest and

(ii) the immediate objective before the country should be the introduction of universal free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 11 This target must be reached by 1965 66 at the latest

The question was further discussed in the conference of the State Education Ministers held in September 1957 The conference endorsed the above mentioned recommendations of the Panel subject to the availability of the required funds

In the programme for the Third Five-Year Plan the State will endeavour to provide free and compulsory education to all children upto the age of 11 years

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GENERAL EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Sri Venkateswara Baroda Calcutta Bombay Delhi Lucknow Madras, Osmania Patna Poona Roorkee Utkal Aligarh Andhra and Mysore have agreed to introduce General Education Courses said Dr K.L Shrimali in reply to a question in the Rajya Sabha on February 27

In reply to another part of the question the Minister stated that under the exchange of personnel aspect of the Ind a Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme 9 U S educationists were invited to Ind a in September 1957 and placed at the Universities of Osmania Lucknow Baroda Poona Patna Bombay Roorkee Madras Sri Venkateswara, Utkal and Delhi to advise and assist them in formulating programmes of General Education They have since left India after completing their assignment

The Universities were busy in considering and formulating their programme for the introduction of General Education Courses

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IMPROVING TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

In order to improve the teaching of English both through the organisation of research in the teaching of this subject and the training of teachers in the most suitable techniques the Government of India have decided to establish an English language teaching institute at Hyderabad This has been necessitated due to the falling standard of English in India

especially at the secondary school stage of education

The Institute will function under the management of an autonomous body to be known as the Board of Governors which will be registered under the Society's Registration Act of 1860

The main objects and functions of the Institute will be as follows

(a) To train High School teachers of English, Training College Lecturers and Inspectors from the various States of the Union in the use of modern techniques for teaching foreign languages

(b) To conduct research into the special problems of Indian Students of English and to adopt syllabuses based on structural analysis to fill the needs of speakers of Indian Languages

(c) To conduct research into the writing of suitable textbooks and the preparation of visual aids

(d) To advise State Governments on syllabuses examinations and Training Colleges curricula and allied topics

(e) To publish such journals or papers as would further the objects of the Institute

(f) To train English teachers of other countries of South Asia which may not have made similar provision for imparting modern methods of teaching foreign languages

Composition and Powers of the Board

The Board of Governors shall be created and supported by funds placed at its disposal by the Government of India It shall consist of not more than 11 persons including the Chairman i.e. educational experts and one representative each of the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Finance all of whom will be nominated by the Government of India The composition of the Board for the first two years shall be as follows —

(i) [illegible] Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Education & Scientific Research [illegible] Chairman

(ii) Dr A M D [illegible] Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India Ministry of Education & Scientific Research

(iii) Prof N K Sidhanta Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University

(iv) Shri N N Wanchoo, I C S, Secretary to the Government of India Ministry of Finance

(v) Prof C S Bhandari Director, English Language Teaching Institute Allahabad

(vi) Shri Samuel Mathai Secretary University Grants Commission

(vii) Shri A R Dawood Deputy Director All India Council for Secondary Education

(viii) Shri J Forrester Principal St Christopher's College Madras.

(ix) Dr G S Banerjee Principal Ismail Yusuf College Bombay

(x) Dr H N Kunzru M P

(xi) Director ex-officio (Member Secretary)

In the Board of Governors shall be vested full powers to conduct business of and manage the Institute within such rules and regulations as may be framed with the prior approval of the Government of India It shall also be entitled to take such action as may be necessary for the furtherance of the programme and objects of the Institute

The Institute when established is likely to receive assistance from the *Ford Foundation* or the British Council in the form of instituting professorships or scholarships in the Institute

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FUTURE OF PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (CAMP) COLLEGE

It is proposed to continue the Punjab University (Camp) College pending its gradual conversion into one of the four evening colleges which are proposed to be set up under the aegis of the University of Delhi This was stated by *Dr K L Shrimali* in the Lok Sabha on March 8.

Some negotiations had already taken place between the Vice Chancellors of the Universities of Punjab and Delhi in regard to the nature of arrangements to be made for the closure of the Punjab University (Camp) College classes and their gradual replacement by the Delhi University evening colleges certain [illegible] in this connection has been worked out

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN UNION TERRITORIES

Dr K L Shrimali said in the Rajya Sabha on Feb 27 that Primary Education was generally free in the Union Territories

He further disclosed that 2 65 lakhs children were receiving free primary education in the Union Territories during 1955 56

The position regarding free Primary Education in the Union Territories is as follows—

1 *Andaman and Nicobar Islands*
Primary Education is free

2 *Delhi*
Free primary education is imparted upto the age of 11 years Concession of free education upto the age of 14 years has also been extended in all Senior Basic Schools in rural areas of the Territory

3 *Himachal Pradesh*
Primary education is free

4 *Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Islands*
Primary education is free

5 *Manipur*
Education is free at the Junior Primary stage

6 *Tripura*
Education is free in all Government Schools from class I to V

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INCREASED FACILITIES FOR TEACHING SCIENCE AT DELHI UNIVERSITY

Dr K L Shrimali in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha gave details of the steps taken to provide increased facilities for teaching of science subjects in the B Sc (Pass) and B A (Honours) courses at the Delhi University

The question of making increased provision for the teaching of Science Subjects in the B Sc (Pass) and B Sc. (Honours) Courses was considered by the Faculty of Science and by the Academic Council and the Academic Council has resolved as follows

(1) There should be progressive increase (20 per cent to 25 per cent each year)in the number of students admitted to the Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry with a view to effecting a general increase upto 100 per cent in the number of Science Honours students by the end of five years

(2) There should be a progressive decrease in the number of B Sc. (Pass) students directly taught in the University and the number brought to a minimum which will be needed to meet the needs of the campus and neighbouring areas and

(3) that the colleges located in the out lying areas be permitted to have B Sc (Pass) class s and/or increase the number admitted along with the progressive decrease in the number of B Sc (Pass) students directly taught in the University

These recommendations of the Academic Council have been considered and accepted by the Executive Council.

The Academic Council has appointed a Sub Committee to consider the steps to be taken in connection with the increase in the number of students admitted to Honours Courses in Physics and Chemistry Financial implications are being worked out by the Sub-Committee

* * *

PRODUCTION OF PENICILLIN AT PIMPRI

The output of penicillin at the State-owned factory at Pimpri near Poona the only factory for producing penicillin in India rose to nearly 23 6 million mega units during 1957 The produce in 1956 was 14 1 million mega units

In terms of finished product for clinical use the production of penicillin was nearly 17 9 million mega units during 1957 as compared with 5 2 million mega units in the preceding year

During December 1957 alone penicillin worth Rs 22 71 lakhs was supplied to civil and military hospitals and to commercial distributors for sale to the public This marks an increase of Rs 1 77 lakhs over the sales effected in the preceding month

The Pimpri factory employs over 700 workers including the staff of the bottling plant in Bombay

The capacity of factory is further to be increased by 60 per cent by the installation of additional plant and equipment to meet the increasing requirements of penicillin in the country Equipment for the expansion programme has been arriving in Pimpri and some of the items are already in the process of erection

A project to manufacture streptomycin in the Pimpri factory is being considered by Govt The scheme envisages the manufacture of 15 000 to 20 000 kilograms of streptomycin at an estimated cost of Rs 1 12 crores

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns. Letters should be brief to the point, neatly typed double space. They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer's name and address. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy.

HINDI AS LINGUAFRANCA

Sir,

I was pained to read the article on Lingua franca by Gen. K. M. Cariappa in your issue of January, 1958. He being a patriot and a beloved ex soldier of the country has taken in view only one side of the picture. I agree with him for the good English has done and can do but can we overlook the use of Hindi? We can have voice in the international field only when our nation is strong. History stands witness that no nation has progressed by fostering a foreign language and ignoring its own language and culture. The very foundation of a nation is its common language. After hard-earned freedom we are trying for consolidation of our nation. By adopting English as our linguafranca we will be only good followers and not progressive leaders.

Only Hindi can be our national language. It is neither over sentimentalism nor fanaticism but true nationalism and self respect without which a nation cannot survive for long. Let us open the gates of Hindi and adopt foreign words to enrich it. English too has become popular only by welcoming words and phrases of Latin, Greek, French, German etc. Hindi is the language of the common man in India. The intelligentsia may study English just as it may learn Russian, French or Chinese. But the aim of the 370 million Indians should be to learn and gain from Hindi and let Hindi be enriched by them. Thus only Hindi will become a world language of a leading nation.

Jamnagar   Yours etc.
11 1 1958   Yash Pal Chopra

PLIGHT OF TRAINED TEACHERS

Sir,

I was astonished to read your article Guide to Teachers (High School) in which you have said that the employment for the trained teachers is quite easy to seek. There is such a shortage of trained teachers that any person who satisfies the minimum qualification can get early employment. But the things are quite contrary in the Punjab. There is a large number of trained graduate teachers who cannot get employment anywhere. There are some trained graduates who are employed temporarily but their service is broken after three months and they are reappointed. Sometimes they are relieved of their duties after three months. Such is the ill luck of the trained graduate teachers in the Punjab.

What is the sense of establishing new training colleges in the State when the already trained graduates cannot find employment? Will the Central Government and the Government of the Punjab take note of this fact and employ the B.T. and B.Ed. people who are hankering after the national school managers to work on small salaries?

I think there are about 3,000 trained graduates who are sitting idle at home. What sin have they committed for which they have to pay in the form of unemployment?

V. P. O. Mehraj   Yours etc.
8 2 1958   Gurdev Singh

DIMINISHING RETURN

Sir,

In your monthly magazine "Careers and Courses" of February 1958 the answer to Tulsi Kumar Dixit's question about the law of diminishing marginal returns is wrong. The answer of the question is as follows:—

When the production does not increase in proportion to the production cost or investment, it is known as the law of diminishing marginal returns. There is no exception to the above mentioned general rule as it has

large or small scale productions or any other kind of production Its exception depends upon the period of time In a limited period total production of a certain area of land can be increased according to the law of increasing returns by the help of skilled labour scientific gadgets improved seeds better manures irrigational facilities, etc Scientific rotation of crops, improved seeds modern implements and other factors help in the increase of production and are bound to give increasing returns But for a long period it is quite impossible because land has a limited power of fertility The law of increasing returns applies only for a short and limited time After a few years the law of diminishing marginal returns will apply

The law is more impressive in agriculture than in other fields It applies mostly to cultivation The exceptions of the law are unimportant and only possible for a short period In practice we can feel the law of diminishing marginal returns in cultivation directly or indirectly

Hasanchak (Bihar) Yours etc
8 2 1958 Harendra Kumar Dutta

* * *

DEPUTY DEFENCE MINISTERS

Sir

There is a misinformation in the fourth article Union Government, published in the Special General Knowledge Supplement to the Careers & Courses of February 1958 You have published Surjit Singh Majithia as our Deputy Defence Minister But it is wrong He is not our Deputy Defence Minister Kotta Raghuramayya is our Deputy Defence Minister So we would be glad if you publish the correction

Fort Devupalle Yours truly
7 2 1958 A.G Prasad

(Both are Deputy Defence Ministers in the Union Government—Ed)

* * *

CINEMA TERMS

Sir,

In the issue of March 1958 the definition you gave for Colour by Delux under Cinema Terms (Page 231)—that it indicates by whom the colouring of the film has been done — i not correct It is only a name of the process by which a particular film has been processed into colouring just like Technicolour Warner colour Gevacolour Natural colour Sovcolour etc

Vijayawada Yours etc
6-3 1958 V Lakshamana Charyulu

(The different processes of colouring are patented The film producer has to mention the method used in colouring his film The basic principle of colouring films is the same The difference lies only in detailed processing—Ed)

* * *

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Sir,

I am astounded to see in your March, 1958 issue of Careers & Courses on page 231 in reply to a question 'Please name the Agricultural Colleges in India that the names of the West Bengal State College of Agriculture Calcutta—40 and the Jhargram Agricultural College have not been included in the answer though these two are the renowned colleges of Agriculture in West Bengal

Calcutta Yours etc
6-3 1958 Hemanta Kr Brose

(We did not give a full list of Agricultural Colleges in India but mentioned only a few—Ed)

LOCKED UP BEAUTY

I was sitting on the seashore, half listening to a friend arguing about something which merely bored me Unconsciously I looked at a film of sand I had picked up on my hand when I suddenly saw the exquisite beauty of every little grain of it instead of being dull I saw that each particle was made up on a perfect geometrical pattern with sharp angles from each of which a brilliant shaft of light was reflected while each tiny crystal shone like a rainbow Then suddenly I saw how the whole universe was made up of particles of material which no matter how dull and lifeless they might seem were nevertheless filled with this intense and vital beauty For a second or two the whole world appeared as a blaze of glory When it died down it left me with something I have never forgotten and which constantly reminds me of the beauty locked up in every minute speck of material around us

—*Aldous Huxley in Heaven and Hell*

* * *

THINGS THEY SAY

Chivalry on public transport these days is more or less a standing joke !

* * *

It is just possible that he who heartily agrees with you at all times is wise but it is more likely that you have something he wants to borrow

SCIENCE & INVENTION

CHEAP H POWER FUEL

Russia claimed on Feb 28 to have found a "deep freeze" method of making deuterium —the fuel for industrial use of hydrogen power— from water "at less than one per cent of the cost of coal."

The Russian claim said that deuterium was produced at minus 250 degrees centigrade and added "this most advanced method has been developed at the Institute of Physical Problems of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Several groups of scientists and engineers are designing H power reactor Academician Ivan Kurchatov said in an article published in the Press and broadcast by Moscow Radio.

With these reactors "the fuel problem will be solved practically for ever" the scientists said. The power potential of ordinary water by this process was about 400 times the present potential of petrol.

In a Soviet laboratory test, rarefied deuterium (hydrogen with an atomic weight of two instead of the normal one) was heated to a million degrees centigrade by a two million amperes current and "the emission of neutrons was registered in the process. (The British ZETA at Harwell, has achieved five million degrees).

A report on Russia's thermo-nuclear methods which were slightly different from Britain's, would be made this year at the Geneva International Conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy", Kurchatov stated.

Kurchatov's article was accompanied by a photograph of one of Russia's first "toroidal chambers" (for H power). He said he favoured the idea of using a magnetic field for isolating the "plasma" of ionised gas to prevent the heat affecting the chamber itself —(as is done in Harwell's ZETA).

But he added in future reactors it should be possible for the magnetic field of the electric current passing through the gas to provide the heat insulation itself in a thick-walled chamber for a period of about one second. The means to produce this are technically feasible he said.

Kurchatov, who is Russia's leading physicist accompanied Marshal Bulganin and Mr Khrushchev on their visit to Britain in April, 1956.

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JAPAN CONTROLS THERMONUCLEAR FUSION

A team of Japanese scientists claimed in Osaka on Feb 8 to have achieved controlled thermonuclear fusion the atomic feat announced by Britain last month.

Thermonuclear fusion the process that gives the hydrogen bomb its power, is the joining together of hydrogen atoms. It is this process that heats the sun.

The Japanese scientists said they had used a vacuum discharge tube containing heavy hydrogen gas for their experiment. They claimed about five million neutrons were created in the tube.

A Japanese scientist claimed that an apparatus for nuclear fusion similar to the British "Zeta" could be built in his country for about 150 million yen (about £ 150,00[illegible] sterling).

Seven Japanese industrial groups are designing nuclear power ships—ranging from a 2,500 ton training vessel to a 65,000 ton tanker the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission has announced.

Four other groups have their own programmes for nuclear reactors to be used at sea.

• • •

FIVE HOURS SAVED THE WORLD

On October 30 1937 the world escaped a major disaster by an "astronomical" hair's breadth—yet amid the worry over the Hitler menace the event passed almost unnoticed.

Some will recall that the world was then becoming more and more concerned with guessing whether Hitler meant to start a war or not. So it was easy to overlook other things which compared with it seemed remote. [illegible] And one of these was the approach of a baby planet.

But in observatories in many parts of the world astronomers were just a little worried They were excited, too

Were their mathematical calculations correct? Would the baby planet—an unknown minor from the solar system—pass by safely?

On the night of October 30th it shaved the earth, missing us by a mere 400 000 miles! You'll say that's a long distance So it is—on earth! But in the heavens it's the merest trifle

The world was saved from a calamity greater than any ever known or conceived by a mere 5½ hours for had the planet reached the earth's orbit that much earlier there would have been a head-on collision. How close it came can be shown another way It takes around 100 000 000 years for the light from some of the distant stars to reach this earth But the light from the unknown planet took only 3 seconds!

Though a miss is as good as a mile, even 400 000 miles is just a trifle too close when it comes to heavenly bodies Even a near miss could produce mighty tidal waves floods earthquakes and volcanic eruptions—all caused by the gravitational pull of the passing body

* * *

HEART DISEASES CAUSED BY VEGETABLE OIL

Is consumption of vegetable oil in any way responsible for causing coronary thrombosis?

The Calcutta Corporation is requesting the Union and the West Bengal Government to make a thorough scientific investigation into the question.

Dr S Mukherjee, Chairman of the Corporation's Health Standing Committee said in Calcutta on February 15 that the Mayor had already been requested to take up this matter with the Government.

Dr Amiya Bose alderman and prominent physician said that scientific analysis of hydrogenated vegetable oil showed that its use might change blood composition in human body leading to coronary thrombosis This question he added had been discussed at the last annual session of the Indian Science Congress at Madras and it was suggested that the Government of India should decide whether its use should be discouraged

* * *

SYRINGE WITHOUT NEEDLE

The new device for mass injections the model of which has been designed by the engineers Trusov and Ippolitov of the Moscow Institute of Experimental Surgical Equipment has no needle The medicine is injected under the skin through a small hole under great pressure The device is simple in operation It is enough to couch the skin, press a a button and a jet of the preparation penetrates under the skin This rapid injection relieves the patient of the unpleasant feeling of pain The new instrument can perform 2 000 injections a day This makes it indispensable for mass inoculations in schools or in the army There is no need to boil the needle and there is considerably less chance of infection The institute staff is currently working on clinical models of this apparatus

* * *

MOON'S TEMPERATURE

The temperature on the moon varies from 120 degrees centigrade above zero when the sun is in the zenith to 150 degrees below zero at lunar midnight in the course of a single lunar day which lasts 14½ terrestrial days These temperatures taken during the observations of lunar surface with the help of thermo elements were disclosed by Dr Markov in the course of his report to the Scientific Council o Pulkovo Astronomical Observatory

The Observatory measures lunar temperatures with the help of a mirror telescope coupled with a thermo element and a radio-telescope Observations have shown that the moon's crust and particularly its outer part, is a bad conductor of heat

A special telescope to be installed at Pulkovo shortly will make it possible to measure—in the millimetre wave band—the temperature of the outer most layer of the moon's crust (to a depth of approximately one centimetre)

* * *

ALGEBRAIC EQUATIONS SOLVED BY MACHINE

A specialised digital computer for solving systems of linear algebraic equations with numerous (upto 400) un known quantities—the first of its kind in Europe—has been developed by Ukrainian scientists The new computer which is called Seam will be used for computing complex hydro-technical construction and other structures as well as for solving problems in geodesy and mathematical physics

During eight hours of operation the will do one month's work of 20

using ordinary calculation machines. The S...m is of much simpler design than the universal electronic computer and it is simple to control as well. It needs only two operators—an engineer and a technician.

COSMIC SPEED ACHIEVED

It is quite possible that a rocket will be shortly fired to the moon or made to circle it as Soviet scientists have almost achieved the second cosmic speed of about seven miles a second which is necessary to overcome the pull of terrestrial gravity and emerge into the expanses of the universe.

Prof. Tigran Melkumov, a noted Soviet expert in motors, writes in *Vestnik Vozdushnogo Flota* (Aviation News) that the fuel problem is a very serious question which is to be solved before cosmic flights can be effected. He says that along with the use of solar energy, which is quite possible outside the earth's atmosphere, very promising is the employment of inter-nuclear energy. Probably the shortest way to solve the problem of the most economical (as regards weight) source of energy is to harness the thermo-nuclear reaction.

STUDY OF MILKY WAY SYSTEM

The detection of radio signals with a wave length of 21 centimeters has opened a new era in the study of the structure of the Milky Way system with its hundred thousand million stars and the similar galaxies in space.

The signals are emitted by atoms of hydrogen and show that tenuous hydrogen clouds fill much of the space between the stars according to a Smithsonian Institution report by Dr. Bart J. Bok of the Harvard College Observatory.

The 21 centimeter waves may be regarded as a kind of invisible light that obeys essentially the same rules as visible, ultraviolet and infra-red light and passes easily through obscuring material. The wave length is slightly lengthened when radiation comes from an object moving away from the observer and slightly shortened when it comes from an object moving toward the observer. These changes are measured and used to determine the speeds of the atoms. The direction from which the waves come reveals the structure of the galaxy and the speeds of the atoms reveal its rotation.

PILLS THAT KEEP WARM

A pill that may increase resistance to cold is being tested at the Arctic Aeromedical Laboratory near Fairbanks, Alaska. According to a report in New York, the pill contains glycine, an amino-acid that causes the body to generate more heat than it can otherwise produce. It is hoped the pill might enable men to stay alive longer in ice water, or to hasten the warming of a man who has been chilled to a critical point of exposure. At the laboratory operated by the Air Force at Ladd Air Force Base, volunteers are taking the pills with no evidence of ill effect. If the tests are successful, the pills could be included in survival kits. Glycine also may make possible a technique of heart surgery in which the heart can be chilled to the point where it stops for an hour or more without suffering damage. According to scientists working at the Air Force laboratory, the heart suffers "ventricular fibrillation" when its temperature is lowered to about 78 degrees Fahrenheit. This is a kind of rhythmic beat which causes death. Hence in heart surgery the organ can be chilled only enough to stop its beating for six or eight minutes. Glycine in the blood stream may enable the heart to be chilled past this critical temperature. Extensive research has been carried out at the laboratory with Negroes, Eskimos and Whites to find out why some ethnic groups seem more resistant to cold than others. Among Negroes who agreed to act as subjects in the experiments, basal metabolism—that is, their rate of energy production—fell more rapidly than it did in white men. Similar studies of Eskimos produced no evidence that their bodies were better equipped for the cold than those of white men. The Eskimos' ability to endure extremely low temperatures seems based on acquired skill and excellently adapted clothing and diet.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED

The Purple Mountain Observatory at Nanking has discovered a new planet, New China news agency reported on December 8, 1957.

It is the sixth minor planet discovered by the observatory since 1955.

The planet is said to be moving around the sun with an average radius somewhat less than twice the distance between the sun and earth.

RUSSIA CREATES ARTIFICIAL QUAKE

Soviet scientists created an artificial earthquake by firing 1,070 tons of explosives 13[illegible] feet below ground in a remote area of the

(Continued on Page 1[illegible])

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Minister for Education and Scientific Research passed away at New Delhi on February 22 1958, at 2 15 a m at his residence 4 King Edward Road New Delhi

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was born on November 11 1888 at Mecca of a Muslim refugee father and an Arab lady In order to escape the wanton carnage let loose by the British in 1857 Azad s father Maulana Muhammad Khairuddin fled to Mecca. In 1880 at the insistence of his followers he returned to Bombay He however often visited Mecca and it was in 1898 that he and his family moved to Calcutta and settled down there In 1905 Azad was sent to the famous Al Azhar University at Cairo for advanced studies in Arabic He mastered Darse Nizami the most advanced course of studies in Arabic and Persian in four years instead of 14 He had a flair for writing poetry and journalism At 14 he was editing a journal in Urdu the *Voice of Truth*

Maulana Azad was elected President of the Congress when India restive for an agitation to overthrow foreign rule was dragged into World War I by the British Government He led the Congress for the longest and the most eventful period not only in the history of that national organisation but also of the country.

The Ramgarh Congress, over which Maulana Azad presided was followed by individual satyagraha for which Mahatma Gandhi chose Acharya Vinoba Bhave as the first satyagrahi

Soon Quit India reverberated throughout the country and the echoes of that rallying cry died down only in September 1946 when Mr Jawaharlal Nehru formed an interim Government in New Delhi

In 1946 Maulana Azad laid down the office of Congress President as participation in national struggles had told on his health

In 1912 Maulana Azad shocked orthodox Muslims with his writings in 'Al Hilal (The Torch) which he edited The journal, 'Al Hilal, popularised a new approach to religion It also set a new style in Urdu journalism which has not been surpassed yet

Maulana Azad s writings angered bigots who threatened to murder him and annoyed the British Government which disliked his crusade for freedom. The journal had to close down in 1915 because the Government forfeited its security and demanded a fresh sum of Rs 10 000 In a few months Maulana Azad brought out another journal Al Balagh That lasted only four months at the end of which his stay in Bengal was prohibited. Since earlier orders had banned his entry into Delhi, Punjab United Province Madras and Bombay he went to Ranchi in Bihar In a few months he was *interned there*



MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD

Coming out of internment Maulana Azad plunged into the Khilafat and non cooperation movements

Maulana Azad associated himself in 1921 with Mahatma Gandhi Temperamentally different their ideas were not often the same Yet Mahatma Gandhi esteemed the Maulana as one of his valued counsellors The association lasted till the assassination of the Mahatma when, with the agony of an orphaned

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nationalist, the Maulana cried that the blood of Gandhiji lay on the hands of every Indian.

Maulana Azad was the youngest Congress President when that national organisation chose him for that position in 1923 He was only 35 then

Since 1923 Maulana Azad had been among the few leaders who shaped the policy and programme of the Congress His uncompromising nationalism angered communalists among Muslims There was an agitation towards the end of 1938 among fanatics in Calcutta to remove Maulan Azad from the Imamat during 'Id prayers

As Congress President Maulana Azad carried on negotiations with the Cripps Mission which failed With the Mahatma and other leaders of the Congress he was arrested on August 9 1942 and detained His wife died in Calcutta while he was detained in Ahmednagar Fort.

While under detention he refused to receive relatives because of the peculiar attitude taken by the authorities He also expressed disgust at the reported attempts of his well wishers to secure his release on grounds of failing health Have the same heart as I have he told his nephew who wanted to see him while in detention. That was the indomitable spirit of the man who loved the good things of life liked nothing better than writing and reading and yet was drawn into the political struggle by his love for freedom

After his release with other eminent Congressmen in June 1945 he headed the Congress delegation to the Simla Conference which the then Viceroy Lord Wavell, called That futile conference was followed by the Cabinet Mission. Again as Congress President he represented that organisation at the talks

The series of negotiations that followed made the establishment of an interim Central Government possible Maulana Azad laid down office as Congress President towards the end of 1946

Early in January 1947, he joined the Central Government and was given the portfolio of Education which he held till the time of his death

In the last General Election, Maulana Azad was returned by an overwhelming majority from Gurgaon constituency in the Punjab.

Maulana Azad explained his views on the eudcational problems in the country soon after he was put in charge of education 11 years ago. He declared The reconstruction of our educational system as the foundation of a new national life was the task before the country

* * *

MR LEOPOLD FIGL

Dr Figl Foreign Minister of Austria, paid a seven day visit to India from March 4 to 11

Born on October 2 1902, in Rust, Lower Austria, in one of Austria s oldest peasant families Mr Figl graduated at the Vienna College of Agriculture in 1930 He joined the Lower Austrian section of the Austrian Peasants League in 1927 Later in recognition of his success as executive speaker and political writer Mr Figl was appointed secretary deputy director, and eventually director of the Lower Austrian Peasants League

In November 1934 Mr Figl was nominated to the Federal Board of Economy and one year later appointed Director of the All Austrian Peasants League. Immediately after the forcible annexation of Austria in 1938 he was detained in the Dachau concentration camp Moved from camp to camp for over five years he passed through an ordeal of torment and illtreatment This time he was repeatedly brought to the verge of severe illness and escaped death only by the unfailing aid of numerous friends he made in the concentration camps

Eventually released from imprisonment in May 1943 Mr Figl engaged in preparatory efforts for the underground reorganization of the Peasants League In October 1944 he was re arrested by the Gestapo and accused of high treason. He was admitted to the notorious camp of Mauthausen and his trial for high treason was already scheduled for spring 1945 in Vienna when he was liberated by the Allied troops on April 6

While fighting was still in progress, on April 12 1945, Mr Figl was called from his provisional shelter to rebuild the organization of the Austrian farmers Within a few weeks he was able to revive and reshape the Austrian Peasants League from utter disintegration into a functioning body which has today become one of the main pillars of the new Austrian Government. In May, 1945 the leader of the newly established Austrian Peasants League was asked by the first postwar Chancellor Karl Renner,

to take over the duties of Secretary of State in the Political Department of the provisional Austrian Government When the civil administration of Lower Austria was delegated to the Federal Government in the course of May 1945 Mr Figl was also nominated Governor of Lower Austria with the special assignment to reconstruct the administration of his province.

Already during the Nazi occupation Mr Figl with a few friends had laid the foundation for a conservative party the Austrian People s Party In the first general elections after World War II the new party scored 50 per cent of the total vote and thus became Austria s strongest single party Mr Figl at that time chairman of the People s Party entered the office of Chancellor in December 1945

The following seven years in which Mr Figl held office were marked by the stabilization of Austria s political as well as economic affairs Irrespective of continued four Power occupation Mr Figl s Government succeeded in rebuilding the country

In his capacity as Chancellor Mr Figl made State visits to Switzerland in 1948 and to the capitals of the Scandinavian countries in 1952 Also in 1952 he accepted an invitation by the Governments of the U S A the U K. and France to pay official visits to London, Washington and Paris In 1953, he visited Belgium and Luxemburg Mean while he had skillfully been acting as Austria s spokesman at the London Foreign Ministers Conference in 1947

A few months after his replacement in the office of Chancellor by Julius Raab, in November 1953 Mr Figl was appointed Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs In his new assignment he distinguished himself by his courageous and resourceful action at the 1954 Four Power conference in Berlin In 1955 he was valuable as a member of the Austrian Government delegation conducting the final State Treaty negotations in Moscow His activities in 1956 were marked by his participation in the Austrian Government delegation to Rome on the occasion of the 80th birthday anniversary of Pontiff Pius XII by his important mission in Strasbourg in connection with Austria s accession to the Cuncil of Europe and by his impressive representation of Austria as a newly admitted member at the Eleventh U N General Assembly in New York. But the actual climax of his career was the signing of the Austrian State Treaty in Vienna on May 15 1955

Mr Figl is undoubtedly the Austrian statesman of the post war period who is very popular abroad With untiring energy and healthy optimism he tackled his difficult task in 1945 His extensive knowledge of economic affairs proved as valuable as his tenacity in negotiations

Mr Figl is an enthusiastic hunter and an excellent marksman

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POLISH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of Poland have offered two scholarships for study/training of the application of Folk Art patterns to Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Poland during 1958 59

The value of each scholarship which is tenable for one academic year is approximately Rs 240/ p m with free boarding and cost of second class passage both ways

For one of the scholarships a candidate should possess at least a good degree or equivalent diploma in Art or painting from a recognized institution with at least two years practical experience after diploma/degree

For the other scholarship a candidate *must* be an artist of some standing and should possess a good knowledge of English or working knowledge of French or German and at least five years experience in the line Candidates for both the awards should not be more than 35 years of age on April 30 1958

Application forms and further details can be had from the Union Ministry of *Education* and Scientific Research Scholarship Division (Section S 18) New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry is April 30 1958

(*Continued from page 316*)

Uzbek desert Moscow Radio said on December 22 1957

The explosion, made during a series of experiments in mining research formed a crater with a diameter of some 200 yards It will be used as a reservoir

Moscow Radio said the Uzbek desert was chosen to avoid damage to life and property The blast was recorded at the Tashkent seismological station

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Foreign Events

U S launches Her First Earth Satellite

The first U S artificial earth satellite, called *Explorer* or *Alpha* 1958 was successfully launched at Cape Canaveral (Florida) at 10 48 p m local time on Jan 31 (3 48 a m G M T on February 1) I began orbiting the earth seven minutes later at a speed of 18 000 miles an hour

The pencil shaped vehicle containing the satellite was an adapted *Jupiter C* rocket consisting of (i) a modified *Redstone* rocket—a guided missile developed by the U S Army and (ii) a cluster of rockets—scaled down versions of the *Sergeant* an Army tactical missile—superimposed on the cone of *Redstone* working in three stages and described as the high speed assembly The last of these rockets (the third stage of the high speed assembly) remained attached to the satellite and moved with it through outer space

The *Explorer* satellite was officially described as a bullet shaped tube about 80 inches long six inches wide and weighing 30 8 lb including 12 67 lb of the final stage rocket and 10 lb of radio transmitters and instruments to measure outer and inner temperatures cosmic rays and the effect of meteoric dust on the outer surface of the satellite

The orbit of *Explorer* was described as an elongated ellipse ("severely egg shaped") crossing the Equator at an angle of approximately 34 degrees with a maximum height (apogee) of 1 800 miles and a minimum height (perigee) of 187 miles these were revised figures issued on February 2 on the basis of observations by American scientists, the original estimates having been an apogee of 1,700 miles and a perigee of 200 miles

The satellite s course is east to-west thus enabling it to benefit from an added velocity of 1 000 feet per second because of the rotational speed of the Earth It completes one full orbit in 118 minutes—a revised estimate on the figure of 114 minutes originally announced Because of its smaller inclination to the Equator as compared with the Soviet Sputniks the Explorer s orbit is confined to a band of about 2 000 miles on either side of the Equator—between 40 deg North and 40 deg South At its northernmost point of orbit it passes over the southern tip of Spain, and at its southernmost point over the southern tip of Africa thus it does not pass over Britain and the northern and central parts of Continental Europe, nor over any part of the Soviet Union

Comparative data of the American Explorer and the two Russian Sputniks are given below

	Explorer	*Sputnik I*	*Sputnik II*
Weight	30 8 lb	184 lb	1 118 lb
Shape	Cylindrical	Spherical	Conical
Dimensions	80 in. long; 6 in diameter	22.8 inches diameter	19 ft long 4 ft diameter
Orbit time	118 minutes	96 2 minutes	103 7 minutes
Speed	18 000 m p h	18 000 m p h	18 000 m p h.
Maximum altitude	1 800 miles	560 miles	1 056 miles
Minimum altitude	187 miles	145 miles	104 miles
Angle to Equatorial plane	34 degrees	65 degrees	65 degrees
Date launched	January 31, 1958	Oct 4 1957	November 3 1957
Payload	10 lb. of instruments	Instruments	Dog and instruments

The *Explorer* earth satellite was equipped with two radio transmitters, one working at 60 milliwatts on a frequency of 108 megacycles and the other transmitting at 10 milliwatts on a frequency of 108 3 megacycles

Explorer is basically the realization of a satellite project—known as Orbiter —which was planned in 1954 by a group of U S scientists together with Dr Wernher von Braun a German born scientist and an authority on rocketry

At a press conference on February 2 Dr Von Braun expressed high satisfaction at the launching of the *Explorer* which however, was ' a rival only in spirit to the two Soviet satellites he added that the rate at which the Russians were working on space and missile programmes was frightening and expressed his conviction that it would take the U S A five years to catch up with the Russians Dr Von Braun also said that the first stage of the Jupiter C (i e the Redstone rocket) had been fuelled with an 'exotic preparation although no details were given the fuel was reported to be a liquid boron compound called hidyne (The smaller rockets in the high speed assembly were powered by a solid fuel)

Unlike Project Vanguard which is the responsibility of the U S Navy the *Explorer* project was carried out by the U S Army authorities

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General Elections and New Government in Thailand

General elections were held in Siam on December 15 1957 for a new National Assembly of 283 members of whom 160 were directly elected and 123 nominated by King Phumiphon Aduldet The elected (first-category) seats were contested by 183 candidates representing 19 political parties while the nominated (second category) members consisted for the greater part of army officers nominated by the King on the advice of Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat the Supreme Commander of the armed forces

The elections were held under the surveillance of the Army authorities who had previously declared that they would be free and unfettered and that no corrupt practices of any description would be tolerated No obstacles were placed in the way of any of political parties and the elections took place throughout the country in a quiet and orderly atmosphere Unlike the elections of February 1957 no allegations of corrupt or illegal practices were brought against any party or group Of the electorate of 9 859 000 registered voters (out of a total population of about 23 000 000), some 35 per cent went to the poll—a percentage about equal to that in previous elections

Of the 160 elected seats 45 were won by the Unionist (*Sahaboom*) party, a moderate group comprising right centre and left centre elements founded in July 1957 and led by Dr Sukich Nimmanhemin, Minister of Economic Affairs in Mr Pote Sarasin s caretaker administration The Democratic (*Prachatipat*) party a right wing liberal group led by Nai Phuang Aphaiwongse won 39 seats, while 15 seats went to various left wing groups and 61 seats to Independent candidates—the last including many members of the *Seri Manangasila* party formerly led by Field Marshal Pibul Songgram

As none of the parties obtained an overall majority, Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat entered into dicussions with military and political leaders which resulted on December 1957 in the formation of a National Socialist party comprising the 123 nominated members of the Assembly the 45 Unionist members and about 40 members of the *Seri Manangasila* who had been elected as Independents— the New party thereby obtaining an overall majority of about 210 seats in the National Assembly The National Socialist party thus represented a coalition between the Army moderate political opinion of the right centre and the left centre and followers of Field Marshal Pibul Songgram who had been overthrown by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat in the bloodless *coup d'etat* of September 16 17, 1957 Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat became leader of the new party but declined to accept the Premiership

A new Government was formed on January 3 1958 with General Thanom Kittikachorn as Prime Minister and Minister of Defence

In a press statement on taking office as Prime Minister General Thanom Kittikachorn emphasized that his Government remained 100 per cent anti communist and would continue to co-operate fully with the West There would be no change in Siam s foreign policy which would remain based on the U N Charter and the SEATO Pact General Thanom Kittikachorn added that his Government would take all necessary measures to halt Chinese Communist infiltration would co-operate with Malya in suppressing Communism in South East Asia and desired co-operation with other Aisan countries which were not members of SEATO such as India Burma, Ceylon and Indonesia ****

HOME AFFAIRS

Reshuffle in Union Cabinet

Consequent on the resignation of Mr T T Krishnamachari and the death of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the reshuffle in Union Cabinet was officially announced on March 13 1958 Mr Morarji Desai has been allotted the Finance Portfolio while Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has become Minister for Commerce and Industry

The new member of the Cabinet is Mr Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim Finance Minister of Uttar Pradesh who takes over Irrigation and Power from Mr S K Patil on the latter's elevation to the bigger Ministry of Transport and Communications in place of Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri

Included in the Council of Ministers are also Mr B Gopala Reddy Finance Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who becomes Minister for Economic Affairs and four new Deputy Ministers Mrs Tarakeshwari Sinha (Economic Affairs) Mr S V Ramaswamy (Railways) Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin (Civil Aviation) and Mr P S Naskar (Rehabilitation)

While other existing members of the Cabinet retain their respective portfolios the Union Ministry of Education has been down graded and bifurcated and in addition to Dr K L Shrimali who continues as the Minister of State of Education Mr Humayun Kabir until now the Minister of Civil Aviation returns to his old Ministry where he worked as the Secretary for a number of years as the Minister of State in charge of Scientific Research and Culture

There are three women in the Council of Ministers all Deputy Ministers

Members Of The Cabinet

The following is the full picture of the reshuffled Cabinet.

Mr Nehru—Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and also in charge of the Department of Atomic Energy

Mr Govind Ballabh Pant—Minister of Home Affairs

Mr Morarji Desai—Minister of Finance

Mr Jagjivan Ram—Minister of Railways

Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda—Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri—Minister of Commerce and Industry

Sardar Swaran Singh—Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel

Mr K C Reddy—Minister of Works Housing and Supply

Mr Ajit Prasad Jain—Minister of Food and Agriculture

Mr V K Krishna Menon—Minister of Defence

Mr S K Patil Minister of Transport and Communications

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim—Minister of Irrigation and Power

The four new Deputy Ministers have been alloted the following portfolios

Mr S V Ramaswamy—Railways

Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin—Civil Aviation

Mrs Tarakeshwari Sinha—Economic Affairs

Mr P.S Naskar—Rehabilitation

Ministers Of State

Mr S N Sinha—Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Dr B V Keskar—Minister of Information and Broadcasting

Mr D P Karmarkar—Minister of Health.

Dr P.S Deshmukh—Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Mr K D Malaviya—Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and fuel

Mr Mehr Chand Khanna—Ministry of Rehabilitation

Mr Nityanand Kanungo—Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Mr Raj Bahadur—Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

Mr B N Datar—Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

Mr Manubhai Shah—Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Mr S K Dey—Minister of Community Development

Dr K L. Shrimali—Minister of Education

Mr A K Sen—Minister of Law

Mr Humayun Kabir—Minister of Scientific Research and Culture

Mr B Gopala Reddy—Minister of Economic Affairs

Deputy Ministers

Mr S S Majithia—Deputy Minister of Defence

Mr Abid Ali—Deputy Minister of Labour

Mr Anil Kumar Chanda—Deputy Minister for Works Housing and Supply

Mr M V Krishnappa—Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture

Mr Jai Sukh Lal Hathi—Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power

Mr Satish Chandra—Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry

Mr Shyam Nandan Mishra—Deputy Minister of Planning

Mr Bali Ram Bhagat—Deputy Minister of Finance

Dr Monomohan Das—Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research

Mr Shah Nawaz Khan—Deputy Minister of Railways

Mrs Lakshmi N Menon—Deputy Minister of External Affairs

Mr S V Ramaswamy—Deputy Minister of Railways

Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin—Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation

Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha—Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs

Mr P.S Naskar—Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation

Mr A M Thomas—Deputy Minister for Food

Mrs Violet Alva—Deputy Minister for Home Affairs

Mr K Raghuramiah—Deputy Minister for Defence

Mr R N Hajarnavis—Deputy Minister of Law

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Union Budget for 1958 59

he Prime Minister who was also holding the Finance portfolio presented the Central budget for 1958 59 to Parliament on February 28 1958 —

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(*In lakhs of rupees*)

		Budget 1957 58	Revised 1957 58	Budget 1958-59
	Total Revenue	708 03	724 63	763 16) 5 83*)
Effect of budget proposals	Total Expenditure	672,29	719 58	796 01
	Surplus (+) Deficit (—)	+35 73	+5 05	—27 02

Tax Proposals for 1958-59

The Gift Tax This will fill a gap in the scheme of direct taxation and will not only make evasion or avoidance difficult but also spread the tax burdens more equitably

The Tax will be levied on the donor on the valu of all gifts made by him during a year but for the purpose of determining a rate of duty the gifts made during the four years preceding the year will be aggregated. Such aggregation will be made only in respect of gifts made after the date this tax come into force Gifts upto a total value of Rs 10 000 in any one year will be exempt If the value of gifts made during any year exceeds this sum only the excess will be subjected to tax The basic exemption will be reduced to Rs. 5 000 if gifts to any one individual donee during a year exceed Rs 3 000

Some other important exemptions are

(a) gifts to Central and State Governments, Local Authorities and charitable institutions

(b) gifts to female dependents on the occasion of marriage upto Rs 10 000 in each case

(c) gifts to one s wife upto a total limit of Rs 1 lakh

(d) gifts to dependants of policies of insurance upto Rs 10 000 for each.

Rates of the Tax Same as for Estate Duty except that the first slab of Rs 50 000 will not be exempt from the tax The rates

range from 4% on the first slab to 40% on gifts over Rs 50 lakhs

The yield from the Gifts Tax is estimated at Rs 3 crores

Amendments to Estate Duty Act

The important changes proposed are

(a) The exemption limit will be reduced from Rs 1 00 000 to Rs 50,000

(b) Only one half of the probate duty or court fees paid on succession certificates will be allowed as a deduction from estate duty instead of the full amount as at present

(c) Gifts other than those for charitable purposes made within a period of two years prior to death are now subjected to estate duty It is proposed to increase this period to five years as recomended by the Taxation Enquiry Commission Gifts on which gift tax has been paid will not be taken into account

(d) The value of co parcenery interest in Hindu Undivided Families will be taxed at the rate applicable to the value of the estate of the branch of the family concerned

These changes will increase the revenue by Rs 50 lakhs which will accrue wholly to the States

Excess Dividend Super Tax

These are payable by Section 23 A Companies At present there are 3 slabs It is now proposed to fix the tax rates only in two slabs 10 per cent on the slab of dividends over 6 per cent of capital and 20 per cent on the slab over 10 per cent of capital

It is not possible to estimate the loss of revenue in this proposal but it is likely to be very small

Development Rebate

While the present rate of 25 per cent is adequate for new plant and machinery in general some further concession is necessary for the shipping industry The rate of development rebate for ships will be increased to 40 per cent Simultaneously, the conditions for the grant of development rebate will be tightened.

Income Tax Exemption

Exemption from income tax of payment made to employees for leave passages is now granted only if the payments are made under certain rules framed by Government These rules are proposed to be withdrawn because of administrative reasons

Wealth Tax

A foreign citizen will be exempt from payment of the Wealth Tax on his foreign wealth even though he may be resident or ordinarily resident in India

Excise Duties

The rate of duty on cement is to be increased from Rs 20 per ton to Rs 24 per ton Simultaneously the surcharge at present levied by the State Corporation will be withdrawn

The additional revenue from this is expected to be Rs 2 24 crores This amount will be utilised for road development

For powerlooms producing cotton textiles, it is proposed that the concession of paying duty at compounded rates should no longer be available to establishments having more than 100 looms Simultaneously, the compounded rates applicable to units having 25 to 100 powerlooms are being suitably enhanced in two stages

This will bring an additional revenue of Rs 83 lakhs

The rate of duty on vegetable products is being lowered for the first 3 000 tons cleared by each factory This will give substantial relief to the small producers

This reduction in duty will involve a loss of Rs 24 lakhs

Custom Duties

The only change of any significance is the introduction of the alternative *ad valorem* rate of duty in respect of expensive varieties of artificial silk yarn like nylon perlon etc. So far as the other yarns, such as Viscose are concerned the rate of duty remains unchanged The financial effect of these changes will be negligible

The taxation proposals will yield a total sum of Rs 6 57 crores, of which Rs 50 lakhs will accrue to the States The reduction in the excise duty on vegetable products will leave the net additional revenue at Rs 5 83 crores. This will leave a final budget deficit of Rs 27 02 crores which will be left uncovered.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Prime Minister's Reply to the Debate on the President's Address

Shri Nehru replying on February 18 to the 4-day debate on the address in Lok Sabha stated that both the economic and food situations in the country had considerably improved during the past one year Inflationary pressures had abated and the rate of drawal of foreign exchange reserves had declined Both in regard to the credit policy and the import policy the reins were being held fairly tightly The quantum of available external assistance was also much better

Referring to the Plan Shri Nehru said that the present position was considerably more hopeful than it was a year ago Referring to criticism that the public sector was not doing well Shri Nehru said that 'It is the public sector that is being built up in a big way All these steel plants etc are the big foundations of the public sector It is the burden of that we have to carry today The tremendous amount of imports that are coming in are all for the public sector

Referring to foreign affairs the Prime Minister said that any criticism that India was unaligned and uncommitted and did not fall in line with other policies took for granted that really the central policy must emerge from Europe or America or Moscow and that all other countries could not develop their own point of view A country develops its world view or its political or international view because of not only factors of history or race but because of geography India has to take world view from Delhi

Shri Pant's Speech in Rajya Sabha

Two-day debate on the President's Address in the Rajya Sabha concluded on February 17 with the Home Minister Sri Pant's reply who stressed that position about Kashmir had now been fully clarified Kashmir like any other State was part of India and would continue to be so This was the declaration as well as the determination of the people of Kashmir and the rest of India. Shri Pant said that the services in Kashmir would be integrated with the rest of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General over the accounts of Jammu and Kashmir

Later the Motion was unanimously adopted by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha

The Railway Budget Presented to Parliament

The Railway Budget for the next financial year was presented to Parliament on February 17 by the Railway Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram It shows a next surpuls of more than 27 crores of rupees This is about six crores more than the revised surplus for the current year The Budget proposes no changes in the existing fares and freights The Railway's contribution to the general revenue will be over 49 crores during 1958-59 about five crores more than the revised estimates for this year

The Railway Minister said the capacity for producing railway stock within the country had shown further improvement The import of steam locomotives has now been stopped except for the few required for narrow gauge lines Chittranjan Factory was expected to turn out 168 locomotives during the current year 12 more than the production last year About accidents he said, technical improvements were being progressively introduced so as to mitigate the incidence of the human elements.

Discussion on the Chagla Report

Both the Houses of Parliament held discussion on the Chagla Report Shri Nehru who opened the discussion on February 19 in the Lok Sabha announced the Government had accepted the Chagla Commission's findings that the transaction resulting in the purchases of shares of all companies by Life Insurance Corporation was not entered into in accordance with the business principles and was also opposed to propriety on several grounds He said Government proposed to initiate appropriate on proceedings on the basis of the findings of the Commission in respect of the officers responsible for putting through the transaction About the principles recommended by the Commission for adoption by Government and the Life Insur-

ance Corporation the Prime Minister said these would be examined carefully

Replying to the debate which lasted about nine hours the Prime Minister said on February 20 that Government proposed to draft the policy governing investments by the life Insurance Corporation and place it before the House The Prime Minister described as attractive the idea of buying shares in those manufacturing concerns which were doing work for the Five-Year Plan From the positive view it was good to get more and more control over them progressively Later the Lok Sabha adopted the Prime Minister s motion embodying Government s decision on the operative part of the Chagla Commission Report

The Rajya Sabha also adopted on February 21 a motion seeking approval of Government s approach to the Ghagla Commission Report after a seven hour debate on that day Initiating debate the Home Minister Shri G B Pant said so far as the persons connected with the transactions were concerned Government had decided that necessary proceedings should be initiated against them The Home Minister said that the enquiry was the first of its kind held in India and had demonstrated in an unmistakable way the supremacy of Parliament The debate concluded after the Home Minister s reply

Import Of Foodgrains

The Government of India had made arrangements for the import of 1 6 million tons of wheat in the first half of 1958 the Deputy Minister of Food Shri A M Thomas disclosed in the Lok Sabha on February 21 He was replying to the points raised by Members regarding his Ministery during the discussion on the supplementary demands for grant for the current financial year Shri Thomas said that at present the reserve stock of food grains with the Central and State Governments was 12 48 lakh tons—9 25 lakh tons of wheat and 3.23 lakh tons of rice

Sanskrit Commission s Report

A summary of the Sanskrit Commission s report was placed on the table of the Rajya Sabha on February 20 by Dr Shrimali Minister of State in the Ministry of Education He said Government were examining the Commission s recommendations

The Sanskrit Commission in its report to the Government had recommended the compulsory teaching of Sanskrit in all secondary schools and had suggested a modification of th three language formula for this purpose. About the system of teaching the Commission says the traditional *pathshala* system should be preserved and revitalised and considers it premature to integrate it just now with the university system. The Commission has recommended creation of Sanskrit universities in different areas to upgrade the traditional system of Sanskrit education In its general recommendations the Commission says that Sanskrit should be declared an additional official language

Bills Passed In Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha on February 18 passed an official bill to extend for another six years Government s powers for requisitioning and acquisition of immovable property It also passed on February 19 another official bill to amend the Penal Code the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act Its object is to tighten up the law dealing with corruption The measure has already been passed by the Lok Sabha

Debate On The Railway Budget

The debate on the Railway budget ended in the Rajya Sabha on February 26 1958. Replying to the debate the Railway Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram referred to the occurrence of accidents and said in most cases these had resulted from human failure but the railway worker was not to be blamed Sometimes in spite of best precautions accidents did occur The Railway would however continue to try their best to eliminate the chances of accidents.

The Minister said the recommendations of the Freight Structure Enquiry Committee were very important and intricate and were being examined Government s decision would soon be brought to the notice of the House

The debate in the Lok Sabha on the Railway Budget concluded on March 3 The Railway Minister replying to a general discussion on Railway Budget said that the Railway would pursue their policy of having one united federation for all railwaymen Referring to railway accidents he said that reports showed that they were not due to defective training of the staff, nor to any defect in the engines

Merchant Shipping Bill

The Lok Sabha accepted on February 25 an official motion to refer the Merchant Shipping Bill to a Joint Committee of Parliament The Bill seeks to revise and Consolidate all laws in force relating to merchant

Shippping whether passed by British Parliament or the Indian Legislature

The Rajya Sabha also agreed on February 27 with the Lok Sabha s recommendations that the Merchant Shipping Bill should be referred to a Joint Select Committee

The Refugee Problem

Rajya Sabha began on March 3 a three day debate on the General Budget Intervening in the debate on March 4 Shri M C Khanna Rehabilitation Minister gave an assurance that he would see that the problem of displaced persons in West Bengal was solved and people rehabilitated before the end of the Second Plan Shri Khanna said no other country had done so much for refugees with its own resources More than 300 crores of rupees had been spent on them Out of 30 crores provided in the new year s budget 23 crores was for the eastern region Government was spending up to 125 rupees per family every month on the three lakhs of displaced persons in camps on relief alone the daily expenditure was more than two lakhs of rupees

Shri Khanna said there had been no two way traffic between East and West Bengal In fact some of the Muslims who had gone away had returned to India and had been fully rehabilitated India could be proud that her minorities were living with dignity security and honour The same could not be said about the minorities in East Pakistan

Railway Appropriation Bill

The Railway Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram introduced in the Lok Sabha on March 7 an Appropriation Bill which seeks to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of Rs 15 04 crores to meet the supplementary expenditure of the Railways for the current financial year Practically the whole of the amouut was voted by the House on March 4 during the debate on the Supplementary Demands

First Report Of The University Grants Commission

The first report of the University Grants Commission was presented to the Lok Sabha on March 3 1958 The report deals with the period December 1953 to March 1957

Dealing with the higher education in the country the Report says that the need of the day is consolidation rather than expansion An attempt has to be made to secure a right balance between the humanities the social and the natural sciences and the professional and technological courses But the primary concern at present is the improvement of standard and facilities

The report says that the average direct expenditure per university student in India is about Rs 500 a year whereas in Britain and United States it is more than Rs 5000 Only about 2.2 per cent of the University age group students (estimated at 10 per cent of the national population) are on the rolls of Indian University

The report shows that the Commission has given the highest priority to the improvement of the teachers salaries both at the university level and in the affiliated colleges So far 14 State Universities have accepted the scales of pay recommended by the Commission About students welfare the Commission says it has given thought to the problem of indiscipline among students and has undertaken a number of steps to improve the position.

Shri Nehru s Reply To Budget Debate in Rajya Sabha

Replying to the four day debate on the General Budget in the Rajya Sabha on March 11 the Prime Minister Mr Nehru said that the future of Five Year Plan of our finances in fact almost everything that we hope to achieve will depend on how much more food we can produce It is going to be a hard struggle but the country has taken a hard and difficult job

Shri Nehru said that the period between 1961 and 1963 would be a difficult one At that time, the repayment of foreign loans would reach its peak. The highest repayment Rs 123 crores would be in 1961 62 and thereafter repayment would taper off The Prime Minister said Government had kept in view the question of repayment at every stage He could not immediately say how these heavy payments would be arranged A good deal would depend on future food imports and production of iron and steel in the country—two main items which consume a lot of foreign exchange

The Prime Minister said there was now a widerspread sense of urgency among the State Governments and the Community Project areas and he had no doubt that this would produce results Their efforts were designed to increase per acre yield by concentrating on areas under community projects and on irrigated areas or those where rainfall was abundant Shri Nehru said as a result of the population increase the country had to provide for five million extra mouths every year He

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APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC THIS MONTH

APPOINTMENTS RESIGNATIONS Etc

Raja Surinder Singh of Nalagarh resigned from the Punjab Assembly on February 12

Mr N N Wanchoo appointed a member of the University Grants Commission in place of Mr S Ratnam officially announced on February 14

Mr Harold E Stassen resigned on February 15 as President Eisenhower's disarmament adviser in order to run for the Governorship of Pennsylvania

Mr M K Vellodi resumed charge as Cabinet Secretary and Secretary Planning Commission, on February 15

Mr Endre Sik appointed Hungary's new Foreign Minister on February 15

Mr Ali Yavar Jung at present Indian Ambassador in Cairo appointed Ambassador to Yugoslavia

Major General Carl Carlsson Von Horn 54 Years-old Swedish army officer was appointed the new U N Truce Chief in Palestine on March 3

Lt Col Gyan Singh of the Regiment of Artillery appointed Principal of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Darjeeling

Mr R.S.S Gunewardene Ceylon's permanent Representative to the U N elected chairman of the commission on Human Rights, succeeding Mr Felixberts Serrano the Philippines Foreign Minister from March 10

Mr Mohammed Mir Khan (Pakistan) elected Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the U N Special Fund for Economic Development, from March 11

Mr B P Singh Roy elected President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1958 59

VISITORS ARRIVALS ETC

A nine-man Egyptian delegation comprising officials and non officials led by Dr M B Chiati Under Secretary of State Ministry of Communications Egypt arrived in Bombay by air from Cairo on February 11 on a two-week visit to India

An 11 member Soviet Parliamentary delegation, led by Mr Pavel Lobanov President of the House of the Union Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, arrived in new Delhi on February 15, on a three week visit

Mr J Ross Stainton General Manager of B O A C's eastern services arrived Delhi on February 19, on a five-day visit India

A 19 member cultural delegation from the Mongolian Peoples Republic arrived in Delhi on March 1, to visit India for a fortnight at the invitation of the Government of India.

The Foreign Minister of Austria, Dr Leopold Figl arrived in New Delhi on March 4 on one week state visit

Prime Minister of Rumania, Mr Chivu Stoica accompanied by Mr Emil Bodnaras the Vice President of the Rumanian Council of Ministers and Mr Avram Bunaciu the Foreign Minister arrived in New Delhi on a state visit to India from March 7 to 22

The Agha Khan His Highness Shah Karim Khan arrived in New Delhi on March 9 from London

The Prime Minister of New Zealand Mr Walter Nash arrived in New Delhi on March 17 on a 3-day state visit to India

AWARDS, PRIZES ETC.

Mr Pavel Satyukav Chief Editor of *Pravda* was awarded the Order of Lenin on Jan, 12.

Sangeet Natak Akadami Awards

The Sangeet Natak Akadami on Jan 2[illegible] announced the names of musicians dancers playwrights music directors and actors chosen for the Akadami Awards for 1957 58

The Award winners who have been selected by the General Council of the Sangeet Natak Akadami are

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

Vocal Mr Ganesh Ramachandra Behre buo.

Instrumental Mr Yusaf Ali Khan (Sitar).

KARNATAK MUSIC

Vocal Mr Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar

Instrumental Mr Budalur Krishnamurthi Sastri (Gottuvadhyam)

DANCE

Manipuri Guru Atomba Singh

Kathakali Mr T K Chandu Panikkar

DRAMA

Playwriting Mr B V (Mama) Warerkar

Acting Mr Ahindra Chowdhury

FILM

Music Direction Mr Sachin Dev Burman

Acting Mrs Durgabai Khote

Mrs Anjanibai Malpekar Hindustani vocalist has been elected unanimously Fellow of the Sangeet Natak Akadami

Since 1952 when the Akadami Awards were inst tuted by the Sangeet Natak Akadami 35 artists have received them

The Awards will consist of a scroll signed by the President A bracelet of gold chain and a shawl or 'angavastram (upper cloth) bordered with go'd lace

OBITUARY

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (59) President of Pakistani Muslim League died in Karachi on Feb 14

Mr Frank Mc Dougall one of the founders of the U N Food and Agriculture Organisation, died in Rome on Feb 15

Prince Heinrich Franz Wilhelm of Bavaria killed on Feb 13 in a jeep accident near the Andez mountain resort of Bariloche in Argentina

Dr A L Ravi Verma (74) famed scholar and doctor, died in Trivandrum on February 16

Mr Numan Menemencioglu (67) veteran Turkish statesman and diplomat died in Ankara on Feb 15

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (69) Union Education Minister died in New Delhi on February 21

Mr Bhuvanananda Das (73) a veteran Congress leader and member of the Rajya Sabha died in New Delhi on February 23

Mr Santosh Kumar Banerjee (53) M P (Congress) and member of the Tea Board died in Calcutta on February 23

Mr Durga Charan Banerjee (64) a former member of Parliament from Midnapore died in Calcutta on Feburary 28

Vallathol Narayana Menon (79) Poet Laureate of Kerala died in Ernakulam on March 13

(*Continued from page 3 7*)

stressed the need for restricting population growth and said this had become a question of crucial importance

About complaints of heavy taxation Shri Nehru said there could be no escape from it but it was being spread out as far as possible He did not agree that the present situation did not offer enough incentive for people to invest India s problem he said was unique it could not be solved by what he called the normal methods of free enterpri e He said free enterprise would not set up four huge steel plants and then wait for years for profit to come In fact several private enterprises in India were carrying on very much by public help

The Railways Appropriation Bill

The Lok Sabha passed on March 12 the Railway Appropriation Bill containing the demands for grants of the new Railway Budget amounting to more than a thousand crores of rupees

Speaking in the brief discussion on the Bill the Railway Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram said his Ministry was examining the feasibility of a group insurance scheme for railway employees out of their contributions from the Provident Fund

Adjournment of Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha adjourned on March 14 for a month s recess when the biennial election for one third of the seats would be held Bidding farewell to the retiring members the Chairman Dr Radhakrishnan said 78 Members including the leader of the House and the leader of the Opposition were retiring While many of them would come back a few would not return and he wished to convey to them the hope that they would have other opportunities of serving the country in these exciting times when we were trying to build a new India

Associating himself with these sentiments the Prime Min ster said that whether some of the Members return or not it was good to remember that the field of service in the country was vast This was necessary as sometimes there was a tendency to think that the only effective way of serving the country was to be in the l gislatures It was the millions of people that carried the country forward not the few who were in the legislatures



FEBRUARY

8 Tunisian sources claimed that French war planes raided a village Sakhet Sidi Youssef, just inside the Tunisian border 100 killed 80 injured

U.S Army ground combat troops were withdrawn from Japan for the first time since 1945 it was announced in Tokyo

Ceylon and the Soviet Union signed at Colombo a trade and payments agreement providing for export of Ceylon s primary produce and imports of Russia s finished goods

The Turkish Premier reshuffled his Cabinet for the second time in little more that two months

9 The Panjab Government appointed justice G D Khosla to conduct an inquiry into the police firing on Hindi procession at Jullundur on Feb 8 in which two person were killed and 28 seriously injured

Mr Jayaprakash Narayan re affirmed in New Delhi his view that the experiment in parliamentary democracy had not succeeded fully in any country and in India it had been a greater failure than in the West

Rebel military leaders in Central Sumatra demanded the resignation of the Indonesian Prime Minister Dr Djuanda s Cabinet or face the consequances of a holy war Padang Radio reported

Mr R.S Garfield Todd Parim Minister of Southern Rhodesia was ousted from leadership of the United Federal Party in Salisbury (South Rhodesia) A party Congress elected Sir Edgar Witchead in his place

9 Tunisia placed before the U N her complaint against the French bombing of the Tunisian village of Saklet Sidi Youssef in which 78 persons were killed and 84 injured

10 President Dr Rajendra Prasad opened Parliament s budget session in New Delhi

Lt Col Achmad Husseen Commader of Indonesia s Cent al Sumatra District gave a 5-day ultimatum to the Indonesian Government to resign or be faced with Sumatra s secession from the authority of the Central Government

11 China s Vice Premier Marshal [illegible] Yi succeeded Mr Chou En lai as Fore[illegible] Minister

The Lok Sabha voted extension of [illegible] Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immov[illegible] Property Act by six years empowering [illegible] Centre to requisition immovable property [illegible] the purpose of the Union (The Act was d[illegible] to expire on March 14)

A new opposition party called 'Soci[illegible] Front and headed by Sri Ram Sharma [illegible] formed in Punjab Vidhan Sabha

The Tunisian Government banned Fre[illegible] warships from entering Bizerta and as[illegible] France to close four of her seven consul[illegible] general in Tunisia

The Rajya Sabha passed a Bill empow[illegible] postal authorities to destroy articles conta[illegible] ing lottery tickets or any matter relating [illegible] unauthorised lotteries detected during th[illegible] transmission and providing for penalties [illegible] senders of such articles

12 The West German Government [illegible] cially announced her decision to aid In[illegible] with foreign exchange in the financing of [illegible] second Five-Year Plan

The French Premier, M Felix Gaill[illegible] won a solid 339 to 179 vote support in [illegible] National Assembly for his Government s sta[illegible] on *the bombing of Tunisian village Sak[illegible] sidi Youssef*

The Lok Sabha passed the Criminal L[illegible] Amendment Bill which seeks among oth[illegible] things to tighten up measures against corru[illegible] tion.

13 Mr Justice Chagla in his report fi[illegible] factual responsibility on the Finance Minis[illegible] Mr T T Krishnamachachari for the purch[illegible] of Mundhra shares by the Life Insuran[illegible] Corporation

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru accept[illegible] the resignation of Mr Krishnamachari [illegible] Finance Minister

A joint statement by Dr Ho Chi Minh a[illegible] Mr Nehru, issued in New Delhi, underli[illegible] the desirability of holding a high-level [illegible]

ing to consider "ways and means of ending nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests

The U.S State Department announced in Washington an exchange of notes with India increasing the amount of wheat to be sent to India from 200 million dollars to 225 million dollars

14 The Arab Federation merging Jordan and Iraq proclaimed and 25 year old King Feisal of Iraq named the Chief of State of the New Union

A joint statement issued by the King of Afghanistan and Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi welcomed the formation of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria expressed the hope for an early solution of Algerian question and stressed the desirability of holding a highlevel meeting of great powers to consider international tens on and the problems of war and peace

President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia put police guards around three French consulates which France refused to close

A new Trade Agreement between India and Greece signed in New Delhi The agreement is valid upto December 31, 1959

15 Rebel military leaders in Central Sumatra proclaimed a new independent provisional Government for Indonesia which instructed all Government servants diplomats overseas and soldiers to receive orders form and deal only with the new administration

Dr Frank P Graham U N Representative for Kashmir left Karachi for Geneva where he will write his roport

Mr P R Nayak Commissioner of the Delhi Municiapl Corporation took over the administration of the ten local bodies to be merged into the Corporation

The U.S signed with Poland a new economic aid agreement totalling 98 million dollars

Britain and the U S reached full agreement on the establishment of American I R B M bases in Britain, officially announced in London

16 The rebel Indonesian Government ordered all foreign firms to halt oil shipments and royalty payments to Jakarta said a report from Padang

17 The railway minister Mr Jagjiwan Ram presenting budget for 1958 59 in Lok Sabha revealed that Gross traffic receipts for the budget years were estimated at Rs 407 48 384 40 crores for the current year The estimated net surplus for the coming year was Rs 27 34 crores No changes in the existing passenger fares or goods freight structure were proposed

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim U P State Finance Minister presented Budget for next year containing revenue dificit of Rs 4 53 crores No new taxation proposed

Aligarh University conferred on King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan the honoris causa degree of Doctor of Laws

France and Tunisia accepted the good offices of the United States and Britian to settle their 9-day-old crisis

18 Mr T T Krishnamachari claimed in the Lok Sabha that he was completely innocent and had no knowledge whatsoever of the L I C investments in the Mundhra group of concerns for months after the transaction was put through

Hari Das Mundhra 28 years-old indutrialist, arrested in New Delhi on charges of alleged forgery

The Lebanon would stay outside both the United Arab Republic and Arab Federation a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced in Beirut

19 Mr Nehru told the Lok Sabha that the Chagla inquiry had not elicited all the facts and that the Government would attempt to probe the matter further

President Eisenhower asked U S Congress for 3 942 million dollars in foreign aid

The French Council of Ministers decided to create a forbidden zone along the entire frontier between Tunisia and Algeria Nobody will be allowed to live in or travel through the zone

The Soviet Government offered to prohibit nuclear and rocket weapons from Central Europe if the United States and Great Britain agreed to do the same

20 At least 185 miners were blasted to death in an explosion 2 000 feet below ground in the Chinakuri Colliery at Assansol West Bengal

An Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile was launched at Cape Canaveral (Florida) and it disappeared in a ball of fire about 30 seconds after it left the launching pad

Tunisia expelled the French Consul at Medjazel Bah

Fifty persons were reported to have been kill

and sank at Bahrein The ship carried 180 tons of commercial explosives

Six women were killed in an explosion on a safety fuse factory on the outskirts of Nagpur City

21 A violent mob of pro-Pakistani Political Conference and Plebescite Front Volunteers attacked a National Conference Workers rally in Srinagar one died 15 injured

Mr A M Thomas Deputy Food Minister said in Lok Sabha that India expected to get 16 000 000 tons of wheat from abroad during the first half of 1958

Syrians overwhelmingly approved the merger of their country with Egypt and chose Mr Gamal Abdul Nasser as the first president of the United Arab Republic

22 President Nasser of the United Arab Republic pledged the new state to promote the ideals of peace freedom and Arab Unity

Britain and the United States signed a space-age agreement providing for the establishment of ballistic missile bases on British soil

23 Mr Fakharuddin Ali Ahmad Bar at law, sworn as a minister in the Assam Government at Shillong

The Iranian Prime Minister, Mr Menuchehr Eghbal assured the Majlis (Parliament) in Tehran that Iran 'will cut diplomatic relations for ever with any country which attempts to include Bahrein in any Arab federation or political unit (Bahrein is a British protectorate but Iran claims the island)

The Russian Communist Party Chief, Mr Nikita Khrushchev said in Moscow that the Soviet armed forces were equipped with 'the most terrifying weapons of all times ' He added But all we want is peace '

Senor Arturo Frondizi a left wing candidate, was elected President of Argentina in the Country s first free elections since the deposed dictator Gen. Juan Alejandro Gomez was elected vice president

24 Forty persons were killed in an explosion at a Pathankot railway siding when labourers were engaged in unloading of services ammunition from rail wagons

President Gamal Abdul Nasser paid his first visit to the Syrian province of his United Arab Republic and received a tumultuous welcome in Damascus

25 The Lok Sabha passed the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill which extends the parent Act to the State of Jammu Kashmir

Riauw in the eastern part of Central Sumatra broke away from the control of the rebel 'revolutionary parallel Government" and given the status of separate province by Jakarta a new Governor Mr S Amin, for that area appointed

Mr John Foster Dulles the U.S Secretary of State said in Washington that a Communist attack anywhere in the world would be designed to injure and be an attack against the U S itself

26 Six persons were killed and 45 injured when a suburban train crashed broadside into a Calcutta bound train at Sonarpur Station 10 miles from Calcutta

An agreement between India and West Germany signed in Bonn, making West Germany agree to the postponement of payments by India on the Rourkela Steel Plant three years

President Eisenhower said in Washington that there would be great difficulty in agreeing with Russia to ban on atomic test because some Atlantic Pact countries need test weapons they are now producing

27 An official statement on behalf India and U.S issued in New Delhi, said that India and United States have affirmed their desire to 'facilitate to develop and expand private trade between the two countries

President Nasser of U.A R at a speech in Damascus denounced the Arab Federal State of Jordan and Iraq as 'false and said that the union of 'imperialists collaborators and Arab traitors would be swept away like leaves in the wind

French Military sources said in Constantine (Algeria) that 1500 Algerian Nationalists were killed and 262 taken prisoner, in Eastern Algeria since February 1

28 The Budget Estimates for 1958-59 presented to the Lok Sabha by Mr Nehru disclosed a revenue deficit of just over Rs 2 crores the revenue and expenditure being Rs. 768 99 crores and Rs 796 01 crores respectively

The United States announced in Washington that Russia conducted two powerful nuclear tests yesterday

MARCH

ward Istanbul sank during storm in the sea of Marmora, drowning 300 persons

The Soviet Government agreed to an East West Foreign Ministers meeting in April to arrange for a summit conference late this year

At a meeting of the Northern Zone Council at Chandigarh, a Committee comprising Inspectors General of Punjab Kashmir and Rajasthan was set up to examine the question of having a common police reserve for the Northern Zone.

Dr Vivian Fuchs Commonwealth Antarctic Expedition arrived at Scott Base it was the first time that man crossed the icy continent by land

President Gamal Abdul Nasser and Crown Prince Al Badr of the Yemen announced in Damascus that the Yemen had joined the U.A R of Syria and Egypt

The Prime Minister of Greece Mr Constantine Karamanlis submitted his resignation to King Paul and advised that the nation should go to the polls

3 The Iraqi Prime Minister Mr Abdul Wahab Mirjan resigned

Prime Minister, Mr Nehru said in the Lok Sabha that in their talks with Dr Frank Graham on the Kashmir issue the Government of India expressed the hope that the U N Representative and the Security Council will take necessary action for the rectification of the violation (by Pakistan of different U N resolution and the cease fire agreement) and for the eviction of aggression by Pakistan

Saudi Arabia finally decided to abstain from forming a Kings Union with Iraq and Jordan

4 The U S Secretary of State Mr J F Dulles said in Washington that Russia s proposal for a pre summit Foreign Ministers meeting was unacceptable on the terms the Russians had laid down

Two persons were killed and 44 injured when Refugees and Pathans fought each other in a pitched battle in a refugee colony six miles from Karachi

The Permanent Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation at Paris rejected Russia s latest terms for an East West summit meeting

5 The U S Army launched a second rocket at Cape Canaveral (Florida) but it tumbled down

Tunisia charged that Cairo-based plotters wanted to kill President Habib Bourguiba because of his devotion to the West threatened to break diplomatic relations with Egypt

President Nasser said in Cairo that Colonel Abdul Hamid Serraj Syrian Chief of Army Intelligence had been offered a bribe of £1 900 000 sterling to stop the Union of Egypt and Syria

King Saud of Saudi Arabia named as the mastermind behind the plot

A Japanese trade delegation signed a one year agreement in Peking a ming at a 35 million pound sterling each way trade with China

6 The temporary Constitution of the United Arab Republic announced by President Nasser is secular in character

King Mohammed V of Morocco declared himself in favour of a North African Union a federation of Morocco Algeria and Tunisia

7 The total mobilisation of Indonesia s entire air potential was annonnced in Jakarta by Air Vice Marshal Survadarma Chief of staff of the Indonesian Air Force

Dr Frank Graham U N Representative for India and Pakistan left Geneva for New York

Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld U N Secretary General reported at U N headquarters that he had accepted credentials from Mr Omar Loutfi formerly the Egyptian permanent representative as the Envoy of the United Arab Republic

The Philippines President Mr Carlos Gracia said in Manila that the Philippinese would be willing to permit troops from SEATO nations to establish bases in his country

8 A warning that Pakistan would desert the Western Camp unless the U K and the U S offer greater positive support to her over the Kashmir dispute was given by Mr Noon Pakistani Prime Minister in the National Assembly at Karachi

Mr Aneurin Bevan urged Britain to end H bomb tests

The Soviet Union suggested that eleven countries—including India could participate in the Foreign Ministers Conference which will draw up the agenda for "summit talks

signed a 32-article agreement welding both countries into a unique Republic Monarchy federation

The Soviet Government called for the establishment of an atom free zone and a system of collective security for Asia

9 The All India Language Conference at Calcutta organised by the Association for the Advancement of National Languages adopted a resolution demanding an amendment of the Constitution to provide for the retention of English as the Union official language without any time-limit

10 Indonesian Central Government troops landed at Bengkalis at the mouth of Siak river in Central Sumatra

Mr Justice G D Khosla of the Punjab High Court held that the Police firing at Jullundur on February 8 last was justified and that the extent of the force used was appropriate to the occasion and could not be said to have been excessive.

The Prime Ministers of India and Rumania Pandit Nehru and Mr Chivu Stoica in a joint statement issued in New Delhi, welcomed the proposed high level meeting of international leaders and called for effective steps' in preparation for it

11 The Madras Assembly endorsed the State government's bilingual solution to the official language controversy and agreed by an overwhelming majority to the proposal that English should continue with Hindi as the official Union language even after the 15 year time limit specified in the Constitution

SEATO Conference opened in Manila.

An unarmed atomic bomb—lacking the triggering device for a deadly nuclear blast—plummeted by accident from a B 47 bomber only its T N T component exploded, five miles from Florence (South Carolina)

12 The Indonesian Central Government Paratroopers captured Pakan Baru town and airport in Central Sumatra.

India and Poland entered into a new trade development agreement under which payments for imports will be made in rupees

The Pakistan National Assembly approved of a Government Bill designed to change the financial year from March-April to January December from Jan. 1, 1960

Mr Sami El Solh Lebanese Prime Minister submitted the resignation of his Government to President Camille Chamoun

President Nasser of U A R. decreed the immediate dissolution of all existing parties and Political organisations in the province of Syria.

13 President Rene Coty of France Commuted the death penalty on Djamilah Bouhired 21 year old Algerian girl who was condemned by a French military court for complicity in terrorist attacks in Algeria

Indian Union Cabinet reshuffled and portfolios redistributed

14 The dissolution of the marriage of the Shah of Iran and Queen Soraya on account of childlessness was announced in Teheran.

Mr Walter Nash New Zealand Prime Minister said in Hong Kong SEATO will have nothing whatsoever to do with the Kashmir dispute

'Bintang Timur', a Leftist daily of Jakarta, reported that illicit foreign arms dropped by parachute at Pakanbaru airfield just before Government forces occupied it were of American origin

The Government of India decided to establish an Atomic Energy Commission with full executive powers and modelled more or less on the lines of the Railway Board

Syed Amjad Ali Pakistan's Finance Minister told the Pakistan National Assembly in Karachi that Pakistan Government still 'does not recognise that Hyderabad State (now part of Andhra and Bombay) has acceded to India.

The Soviet Government declared it would not take part in the work of any United Nations disarmament body on which the Communist countries would be outnumbered by other nations

The Vice President, Dr Radhakrishnan left New Delhi by air for a month's tour of United States

IMPORTANT FOREIGN EVENTS IN 1957

(Continued From Last Month)

OCTOBER

1 Japan elected to U N Security Council

1 French Government headed by Premier Maurice Bourges Maunoury defeated

5 Soviet Union announced it had successfully launched the World s first earth satellite

7 Soviet Union said it had successfully exploded a mighty and new type of hydrogen bomb warhead

11 Mr H S Suhrawardy resigned as Prime Minister of Pakistan

12 Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip left for a 10 day visit to Canada and U S A

15 Yugoslavia recognised East Germany

15 United Kingdom transfered naval base of Trincomalee to Ceylon

18 New 13 man Cabinet headed by Mr I I Chundrigar Muslim League sworn in Pakistan

18 Agrarian-Socialist Coalition Government of Mr J Sukselainen defeated in Finland

19 Prince Karim 20 year old grandson of late Aga Khan installed as Aga Khan

22 Dr Konrad Adenauer elected to his third four year term as Chancellor of West Germany

26 Marshal Georgi Zhukov Soviet Miniter of Defence relieved of his post by Russian Parliament

NOVEMBER

2 President of China Mr Mao Tse tung flew to Moscow to participate with the numerous national Communist leaders in celebrating 40th anniversary of great October Revolution

Marshal Georgi Zhukov expelled from Communist Party Central Committee and Presidium

3 Russia launched its second earth satellite a half ton air condition sphere, carrying a live dog as its passenger

13 Death of Mr Antonin Zatopocky President of Czechoslovakia

14 Dr K I Singh Premier of Nepal resigned

26 The World Court rejected four of India s six preliminary objections against its jurisdiction to judge the Indo-Portuguese dispute over right of passage

President Eisenhower suffered the closure of a small artery in the brain which slightly impaired speech

DECEMBER

1 An attempt on the life of President Sukarno of Indonesia was made when hand grenades were thrown at a school party he attended

Indonesian Government intensified its anti Dutch campaign with a 24-hour strike against Dutch companies

5 Indonesia ordered Dutch nationals to leave the country and the Dutch Government was also asked to close down its consulates

6 America s first baby moon s launching attempt failed when the launching vehicle exploded in its stand

10 Mr Lester B Pearson of Canada received the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize

10 Jordan expelled two political attaches and the Secretary of the Syrian Embassy in Amman

11 Pakistan Muslim League led coalition Government headed by Mr I I Chundrigar resigned

Pakistan's 7 week old Government resigned President Mirza asked outgoing Prime Minister Mr I I Chundrigar to form a new Government

Mr Ali Jawad Prime Minister of Iraq resigned

The Indonesian Army was ordered confined to its barracks and men on leave were summoned back to their posts

13 A heavy earthquake struck West Iran, 1300 killed, thousands hurt

Russia sent a note to all U N countries stating that the danger of nuclear war had increased and action must be taken to improve relations between nations

The U N Political Committee adopted a resolution expressing the earnest hope that further negotiations and discussions would be undertaken aimed at applying the right of self determination to the people of Cyprus

Antara Indonesia news agency said in Jakarta that almost all Dutch businesses in Indonesia are now under State control

President Eisenhower arrived in Paris to attend NATO meeting

The U N General Assembly endorsed the peaceful coexistence resolution sponsored by India Sweden and Yugoslavia which was earlier adopted in its Political Committee

15 The Cabinet of Mr Abdul Wahab Mirjan new Iraqi Prime Minister was officially installed following sudden resignation of Mr Ali Jawad

In a cable to Mr Nehru President Eisenhower said that to halt nuclear weapon tests at this time without safeguarding assurances from Russia would increase rather than diminish the threat of aggression and war

16 Pakistan's seventh Government in 10 years assumed office with Republican leader Malik Feroze Khan Noon as the new Prime Minister

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Conference opened in Paris

President Eisenhower called on the Atlantic Alliance to make 'heroic efforts' to build its military strength in the missiles race with Russia while the margin of power is still ours

Russia claimed that one of her latest fighter planes had reached a speed of over 2 000 kilometres (over 1242 miles) an hour

17 U.S Air Force successfully launched an Atlas inter continental ballistic missile (ICBM) on a limited range test

18 The 15 nation North Atlantic Alliance agreed in Paris to base American made nuclear missiles in Europe defying Russian threats and warnings

The U.S.A Defence Department testfired an intermediate range Jupiter rocket at Cape Canaveral (Florida) but it failed to launch

19 The NATO summit conference at Paris announced it was willing to promote 'any negotiations with Russia likely to lead to the implementation of the Western disarmament proposals'

Russia urged an East West 'summit' meeting to resolve world problems and rejected as inadequate the NATO plan for a Foreign Ministers Conference to break the disarmament deadlock

22 Sri Oliver Goonetilleke Ceylon Governor-General issued proclamation extending Ceylon's territorial waters upto six nautical miles and her fishing rights up to 100 miles

Mr Paul Henry Spaak Secretary General of Nato said in Paris that the Polish proposal to create a neutral de atomized zone in Central Europe was nonsense as it would demolish the Atlantic alliance

Dr Herbert Evatt Australian oppsition leader urged East Western summit talks until world peace was achieved

26 The British Prime Minister Mr Harold Mac millan won parliamentary approval for the establishment of U.S nuclear missiles on British soil

Mr Nikita Krushchev the Soviet Chief Communist Party chief challenged the West to sign a no-war agreement with Russia

Soviet planes made the first landings at the magnetic South Pole

Ceylon s worst floods in 50 years 100 people killed and 250 000 rendered homeless in three days

The Asian African Peoples Conference attended by some 400 delegates from about 42 countries opened in Cairo

Iraq withdrew her permanent representative to the United Nations Mr Hashim Jawad for voting against Turkey in the Cyprus debate

28 Yugoslavia and Yemen established diplomatic relations for the first time with the signing of freindship treaty and ' scientific technical cooperation pacts in Belgrade

The Indonesian Government was empowered by an order of the premier Dr Djuanda to conscript Dutch technicians to remain in Indonesia to help keep the nations troubled economic sy tem working

Mr M.A Qazilbash Pakistan Industries Minister announced in the National Assembly at Dacca that Pakistan was willing to refer the canal water dispute to arbitration

Mr Carlos Garira was sworn in as President of the Philippines at Manila

31 President Tito of Yugoslavia called for a 'summit conference on international problems at which every counry in the world would be represented

The Maltese Parliament passed a motion proposed by Mr Dom Mintoff the Prime Minister calling for severance of ties with Britain unless she provides alternative work for discharged dockyard workers

Dr Kwame Nkrumah (48) the Prime Minister of Ghana married Miss Fathia Helen Kitzk (25)

President Sukarno declared at Jakarta that Indonesia had reached a point of no return ' in her struggle for West Irian

Mr David Ben Gurion Israeli Prime Minister, submitted his resignation to President Ben Zvi

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INTENATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chief Events

The year 1957 which dawned with International bitterness over Suez Canal and Hungarian issues ended with a new ray of hope for lessening tension between the big Western and Communist blocs During this year the world made very little progress towards peace, the major political problems still remain unsolved Middle East is still the cockpit of power politics Algerians are still fighting for their independence - Cypriots have achieved little progress in their struggle for self-determina tion Kashmir problem is still hanging fire in the Security Council, South Africa is adamant on its apartheid policy

and the Indonesians have taken astounding steps to liberate West New Guinea from Dutch domination. There have been minor troubles in some countries but they had little impact on international politics. The nuclear armament race is still hotly pursued and the U N sponsored Disarmament Committee has ended in fiasco without coming to any agreement. Britain has joined the hydrogen bomb club and France has announced to produce its own H bomb very soon. Russia has stolen a march over other nations in the field of science and nuclear weapon production.

America lost some international prestige by the spectacle presented by its government since the launching of the first Russian Sputnik by its highly publicised failure to throw a baby moon in an orbit round the world and by racial riots and Negro-baiting at Little Rock and Chicago. There have been anti-American riots in Taipeh and anti American demonstrations in Tokyo.

In Russia Khrushchev has become all powerful by eliminating or demoting his collegues who did not agree with his policy. There have been drastic changes in Soviet Presidium and some high ranking communist leaders including Malenkov, Molotov, Shepilov and Kaganovich were dismissed from Party leadership. Lately Marshal Zhukov has been replaced as Soviet Defence Minister by Marshal Malinovsky. Thus the Pro-Khrushchev group seized power in Russia and Khrushchev who once vigorously denounced Stalin is actively following Stalin's policy. Russia successfully tested Inter Continental Ballistic Missile.

The Middle-East

The Middle East Arab countries have been struggling to maintain their independence and neutrality. While there has been peace among Israel and Arab nations there has been interference by big powers in domestic affairs of these countries and there have also been internal conflicts and bitterness amongst the Arab nations themselves. The Eisenhower Doctrine was an open invitation [illegible]

governments of Arab countries. On March 9, Mr Eisenhower signed the document which gave him power to send military aid to any Arab country which asked for it. Though the aid was meant against spread of international communism, in disguise it was a plea to interfere in the internal affairs of Arab countries. Mr Eisenhower sent his emissary Mr James Richard to tour the Middle East countries in search of seekers of American aid. Mr Richard's mission to the Middle East was a failure and the Arab leaders unanimously rejected Mr Eisenhower's power vacuum in the Middle East theory but a rift has been created in the solidarity of Arab Nations. Saudi Arabia allowed America to keep its military base in the country and Jordan became more inclined towards America by accepting economic aid from her. On April 25 King Hussain of Jordan proclaimed martial law throughout his kingdom and dissolved all political parties after a severe cabinet crisis. The King also rejected diplomatic ties with Russia. America declared its readiness to give military aid to Jordan but Russia warned against any kind of interference in Jordan. Thus the crisis was averted for the time being. Syria and Egypt stood together and adhered to their policy of positive neutrality (Now formed federation) denounced Jordan for its pro-western inclination and declined to give financial aid to Jordan until the latter changed its policy. There was a radio and press propaganda in Cairo and Amman denouncing the policy and attitude of each other. Early in June Jordan banned all Egyptian papers in any language and expelled Egyptian diplomats from the country. By the interference of Saudi Arabia lull has been created in the press and radio propaganda war but there is still little hope for betterment of relations between Jordan and Egypt in the future. The Eisenhower Doctrine has served its ultimate purpose of dividing the Arab nations and creating a vacuum for Western Powers to step in at the right moment.

Britain has also had its share in interfering in the Middle East. Early in January British forces entered [illegible]

Aden territory from Yemeni raids The Imam of Yemen claimed Aden as a territory belonging to him while the British claimed Aden as their own protectorate Lately there have been direct talks in London between the British Prime Minister and the Yemini crown prince to settle the issue but Britain is not yielding to the Yemini claim nor is willing to leave Aden a stronghold of her influence in the Middle East

The British R. A. F also dropped bombs on Oman in July when the Imam of Oman revolted against the Sultan of Muscat. The revolt was subuded by the active military help of the British forces after a three week local war

France has been fighting its own war in Algeria and chasing the Algerian rebels within the borders of Tunisia Tunisia on July 25 had proclaimed itself a republic by deposing the Bey and electing Habib Bourguiba as its first president Tunisia had bought armaments from Britain and America for defence against French incursions on her territory France had protested to Britain and U S A against providing war weapons to Tunisia and alleged that the weapons were supplied to Algerian rebels by Tunisia Britain and America ignored the protests of France and justified by their selling armaments to a sovereign nation for her self defence

Tunisia had openly declared its sympathy with the Algerian struggle for independence but had denied any Military aid to the freedom fighters The U N Assembly has done nothing to solve the Algerian problem except passing a mild resolution sugges ting direct talks between Algerians and the French The French Government claimed Algeria as a part of France as in Northern region of Algeria the French population is in majority There has been little progress in solution of the Algerian problem and there seems to be no hope for its solution in the near future until the U N Assembly takes some active interest in it or France submits to the right of self-determination of the Algerians On October 1 the four month old French Government headed by M Maurice Bourges Maunoury fell on the Algerian issue A new government France s twenty fourth after the end of World War II, was formed by M Felix Gaillard on November 6 In its policy declaration the new government has also not shifted its stand on the Algerian issue

Early in October Middle East again became an area where a major war could flare up Provoked by Western powers Turkey deployed her armed forces on Turco-Syrian border and carried on provocative acts against Syria There was a Western sponsored fuss over trade pact between Syria and Russia Egypt sent her armed forces to Syria A state of emergency was declared by the Syrian army Turkey is a member of NATO and Baghdad Pact Turkey accused Syria of piling Russian arms on her borders with a view to attack Turkey The armies of both the countries were standing ready for attack On October 18 Russia warned that it would come to Syria s aid if she was attacked This warning made the Western attempt to create trouble in the Middle East fizzle out The result is that Russia again scored a moral victory winning the sympathy of Arab nations

Scientific Progress

On July 1 ten thousand scientists of 65 nations began to study the secrets of nature If not in political sphere the nations of opposite and different political ideologies joined in a common scientific aim to probe into secrets of nature, under the sea on the land and in the sky The combined study and efforts of these scientists during the International Geophysical Year (July 1 1957 to December 31 1958) will greatly enrich the knowledge of humanity

Soviet made Earth Satellite

On October 4 1957, the world witnessed an out standing event—the successful launching in the Soviet Union of the first man made earth s satellite

In the first approximation the satellite orbit was an ellipse one of whose focuses was in the centre of the Earth

The signals sent by the satellite s transmitters were in the form of telegraphic messages

A second artificial earth satellite was launched in the Soviet Union on November 3 1957

New Independent Nations—Ghana

The colony and protectorate of Gold Coast joined the concourse of free people as the State of Ghana on March 6 1957

The new nation brought together the peoples of the Gold Coast Colony Ashanti and the Northern Territories

Parliamentary Government

The State of Ghana is to have a Cabinet and parliamentary system of government of the same general type as exists in the United Kingdom and other independent Commonwealth countries

Under the new constitution Ghana is divided into the following five regions Eastern and Western Regions Trans Volta/Togoland Ashanti and the Northern Territories (including the northern section of Togoland with their present boundaries.

It was proposed to set up Regional Assemblies in each of the five regions

The elections envisaged by the Colonial Secretary were held on July 12 and 17 1956, and resulted in a victory for the Convention People s Party (CPP) led by Dr Nkrumah

Flag of Ghana

The Flag of Ghana consists of horizontal stripes of Red gold and green, with a five pointed black star in the centre of the gold stripe

Facts About Ghana

Area 91 843 sq miles
Climate : Tropical
Average max temperature 88°F
Average min temperature 72°F
Maximum annual rainfall 86 in
Minimum annual rainfall 30 in
Population mid 1954 (est) 4 548 000
Capital Accra (population 1948 census 136 000)
Other Towns Kumasi
(population, 1948 census, 78 500)
Sekondi Takoradi (population 1958 census 44 600)
Cape Coast (population, 1948 census 23,400)

Malaya

An agreement ending the 83 year period of British indirect rule in Malaya and also terminating direct British sovereignty over the former Straits Settlement of Malacca and Penang was signed in Kuala Lumpur on August 5 by Sir Donald Mac Gillivray (the High Commissioner) and the Rulers of the Malaya States, in the presence of the Chief Minister of the Federation (Tengku Abdul Rahman) and members of the Federation Cabinet. Constituting the 1st formality before the achievement of Malaya independence within the British Commonwealth it revoked all previous agreements between Britain and Malaya and came into force on Medeka Day (i.e Independence Day) Aug 31, 1957

The Malayan Parliament The Federation Parliament (*Majlis*) would consist of a Senate (Dewan Nagara) and a House of Representatives (Dewan Ra ayat)

Language Malay would be the official language of the Federation, English would also remain an official language for 10 years after independence

Religion The Constitution laid down that Islam would be the official religion of Malaya

Tunisia

The Tunisian Gove[illegible] Assembly [illegible]

decided on July 25 at the end of a two-day debate (1) to abolish the monarchy (2) to proclaim Tunisia arepublic, and (3) to invest M. Habib Bourguiba (the Prime Minister) with the functions of Head of State and with the title of President of the Republic

Kashmir Affairs

Kashmir issue has been entangled in power politics Instead of naming Pakistan as an aggressor in Kashmir the Security Council has tried to make Pakistan the aggrieved party

Kashmir s Intregration with India

The Kashmir Consembly on November 17 1956 adopted the Constitution of the State reaffirming that State of Jammu and Kashmir ' is and shall continue to be integral part of Union of India ' The Constitution was inaugurated on January 26 1957

U N Security Council and Kashmir

The United Nations Security Council on January 24 1957 approved a resolution calling for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Kashmir while the Council continued consideration of the dispute between India and Pakistan over the State s future

The resolution which was adopted by a vote of ten to none with the Soviet Union abstaining reminded the Governments and authorities concerned of six resolutions adopted by the Council between 1948 and 1950 declaring the principle that a plebiscite conducted under United Nations auspices should decide final disposition of the State

It further said that any action taken by the Constituent Assembly of Kashmir, or action by the parties concerned in support of any such action by the Assembly would not constitute a disposition of the State in accordance with the principle of a free and impartial plebiscite

The resolution was sponsored by Australia Colombia Cuba Britain and the United States

The Jarring Report

On February 21 1957 the Security Council adopted a resolution by which it requested Mr Gunnar Jarring to examine with the Governments of India and Pakistan any proposals which were likely to contribute towards the settlement of the Indo Pakistan dispute

In pursuance of this resolution Mr Jarring arrived in Karachi on March 14 Discussions were held with the Government of Pakistan from March 15 to 20 and again between April 2 and 5 with the Government of India between March 24 and 28 and again between April 6 and 9 Before departing from the sub-continent an other consultation with the Pakistan Government took place on April 10 Mr Jarring departed from Karachi on April 11 He prsented his report to the Security Council on April 30 1957

On the whole the Jarring report presented in clearer perspective certain issues which earlier resolutions of the Security Council had tended to slur over

Graham Mission

The Security Council passed a resolution on 2 December 1957 to send Mr Graham to visit India and Pakistan and explore the possibilities of settlement of the Kashmir dispute India did not accept the resolution Mr Graham visited India and Pakistan and his report is eagerly awaited

NOBEL PRIZES FOR 1957

Peace Prize The former Canadian External Affairs Minister Mr Lester B Pearson, (October 14)

Mr Pearson is the first Canadian ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize

Mr Pearson had spearheaded a campaign in the United Nations last autumn to bring peace to West Asia where Britain and France had joined Israel in an attack on Egypt Largely as a result of Mr Pearson's efforts, a U N Emergency Force was organized for duty in Egypt

Literature Prize (October 17) M Albert Camus the French novelist and philosopher

M Camus (44) will be the youngest winner of the literature prize with the exception of Rudyard Kipling who was a year or so younger when he received the Prize

Physiology and Medicine (Oct 24) Prof Daniel Bonet Swiss born inventor of the synthetic surgical form of curare—the ancient South American Indians arrow poison

This drug is now generally used in producing safe narcosis with complete muscular relaxation

Prof Bonet, who was born in Nuechatel, Switzerland in 1907 is a nationalized Italian and is now Head of the Department of Pharmacology at the Institute Superiore di Sanita in Rome He is also well known for his work on anti histamines and sulphanomides.

Chemistry Britain's eminent biologist Sir Alexander R Todd of Cambridge University (October 31) for work dealing with matter inside the simplest cells

Physics (October 31) Two young Chinese nuclear scientists now working in the United States for moving important obstacles to the understanding of the functions of the atom and the universe

The joint winners of the award were Dr Tsung Dao Lee 31 year-old Professor of Physics of Columbia University and 27 year old Dr Chen Ning Yang Professor of Physics at the Institute for Advance Study Princeton, New Jersey

The investigations conducted by them in effect blew up the so-called parity laws in nuclear Physics which had been generally recognized for more than three decades as fundamental laws of nature

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

(1901 - 1957)

Dr Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish Scientist was born in 1833 and died in 1896. He was the inventor of dynamite He left a fortune of £ 1 750,000 and a large part of this was bequeathed to a fund which was to provide annual prizes to those persons who had most contributed to the benefit of mankind There are five prizes awarded for Physics Chemistry Physiology or Medicine Literature and Peace Each prize is worth £ 12 000 but the amount may vary

PHYSICS

1901 W. C. Roentgen (Germany)

1902 H A. Lorentz and P Zeeman (Denmark)

1903 A H Bacquerel Pierre Curie and Marie Curie (France)
1904 Lord Rayleigh (England)
1905 Philipp Lenard (Germany)
1906 J J Thomson (England)
1907 A A Michelson (America)
1908 G Lippmann (France)
1909 G Marconi (Italy) & F Braun (Germany)
1910 J D Van der Waals (Holland)
1911 Prof W Wien (Germany)
1912 Gustaf Dalen (Sweden)
1913 Prof H Kamerling Onnes (Denmark)
1914 Prof M von Laue (Germany)
1915 Prof W H Bragg and W L Bragg (England)
1916 No award
1917 C G Barkla (England)
1918 M Planck (Germany)
1919 J Stark (Germany)
1920 E Guillaume (Switzerland)
1921 Albert Einstein (Germany)
1922 Niels Bohr (Denmark)
1923 R. A Millikan. (America)
1924 K M G Siegbhan (Sweden)
1925 J Frank & G Hertz (Germany)
1926 Jean Perrin (France)
1927 A H Compton (America) C T R. Wilson (England)
1928 O W Richardson (England)
1929 Victor de Broglie (France)
1930 Sir C V Raman (India)
1931 No award
1932 Prof W Heisenberg (Germany)
1933 Prof P A M Dirac (England) & Prof Erwin Schrodinger (Austria)
1934 No award
1935 Prof J Chadwick (England)
1936 Prof Victor F Hess (Austria) & Dr C D Anderson (America)
1937 C J Davisson (America) & G P Thomson (England)
1938 Enrico Fermi (Italy)
1939 Prof Ernest Orlando Lawrence (America)
1940 1942 No award
1943 Prof Otto Stern (U S A)
1944 Prof Issac Rabi (U S A)
1945 Dr W Pauli (Switzerland)
1946 Percy W Bridgman (America)
1947 Sir Edward Appleton (England)
1948 Prof P M S Blackett (England)
1949 Dr Hideki Yukawa (Japan)
1950 Prof Cecil F Powell (England)
1951 Sir John Cockcroft and Dr E T S Walton (England)
1952 Dr Edward Purcell and Prof Felix Bloch (U S A.)
1953 No award
1954 Prof Walter Bothe & Prof Max Born (Germany)
1955 W E Lamb and P Kusch (U S A.)
1956 Waller H. Brattain Shockley & John Bardeen (U S A.)
1957 Dr Tsung Dao Lee and Dr Cheu Ning Yang (China)

CHEMISTRY

1901 J H Van st Hoff (Holland)
1902 Emil Fisher (Germany)
1903 S A Arrhenius (Sweden)
1904 Sir W Ramsay (England)
1905 A von Baeyer (Germany)
1906 Prof Henri Moissan (France)
1907 E Buchner (Germany)
1908 Prof Ernest Rutherford (England)
1909 Prof Wilhelm Ostwald (Germany
1910 Otto Wallach (Germany)
1911 Marie S Curie (France)
1912 Prof Grignard and Prof Paul Sabatier (France)
1913 Alfred Werner (Switzerland)
1914 T W Richards (America)
1915 R Willstatter (Germany)
1916 1917 No award
1918 F Haber (Germany)

1919 No award
1920 W Nernst (Germany)
1921 F Soddy (England)
1922 F W Aston (England)
1923 F Pregl (Austria)
1924 No award
1925 R Zsigmondy (Germany)
1926 T Svedberg (Sweden)
1927 H Wieland (Germany)
1928 A. Windaus (Germany)
1929 A. Harden (England) Prof Von Euler Chelpin (Sweden)
1930 Prof H Fischer (Germany)
1931 Prof K. Bosch, Prof Bergius (Germany)
1932 Irving Lang Muir (America)
1933 No award
1934 Prof H C Urey (America)
1935 F Joliot & Mme I Curie Joliot (France)
1936 Prof Peter J W Debye (Germany)
1937 W N Haworth (England) and Paul Karrer (Sweden)
1938 Prof Kuhn (Germany)
1939 Prof A F J Butenandt (Germany) and Prof L. Ruzicka (Switzerland)
1940 1942 No award
1943 Prof George Hevesy De Heves (Sweden)
1944 Otto Hahn (Germany)
1945 Prof Artturi Virtanen (Finland)
1946 J H Northrop J B Summer & W Stanley (America)
1947 Sir Robert Robinson (England)
1948 Prof Arne Tiselius (Sweden)
1949 Prof. W Giauque (America)
1950 Prof E O Diel & Kurt Alder (Germany)
1951 No award
1952 Dr Archer Jhon Porter Martin and Dr Richard Lawrence Millington Synge (England)
1953 Prof Fritz Zernike (Holland) Prof Herman Staudinger
1954 Dr Linus Pauling (U S A)
1955 Hugo Theorell (Sweden)
1956 Andre Cournand (U S A)
Dr W Forssmann (Germany) and D W Richards (U S A)
1957 Sir Alexandar R Todd (Britain)

MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY

1901 E Adolf von Behring (Germany)
1902 Sir Ronald Ross (England)
1903 N R Finsen (Denmark)
1904 I P Pavlov (Russia)
1905 Robert Koch (Germany)
1906 Profs Ramon Cajal (Spain) and Camillo Golgi (Italy)
1907 C L A Laveran (France)
1908 Dr Paul Ehrlich (Germany) and Prof E. Metchnikoff (France)
1909 T Kochar (Switzerland)
1910 Dr A Kossel (Germany)
1911 A Gullstrand (Sweden)
1912 Dr A Carrel (America)
1913 C. Richet (France)
1914 Dr R. Barany (Austria)
1915 1918 No award
1919 J Bardet (Belgium)
1920 A. Krogh (Denmark)
1921 No award
1922 A. V Hill (England), O Meyerhoff (Germany)
1923 F G Banting and J J R. MacLeod (Canada)
1924 W Einthoven (Holland)
1925 No award
1926 J Fibiger (Denmark)
1927 J Wagner Jauregg (Austria)
1928 Charles Nicolle (France)
1929 Sir F G Hopkins (England), Prof C Eijkman (Holland)
1930 Dr Karl Landsteiner (America)
1931 Prof Otto Warburg (Germany)
1932 Sir Charles S Sherrington Prof E D Adrian (England)
1933 Prof Thomas H Morgan (America)
1934 G Minot & W P Murphy & G H Whipple (America)

1935 Dr Hans Spemann (Germany)
1936 Prof Sir Henry H Dale (England) & Prof Otto Loewi (Germany)
1937 Prof Albert Szent Gyorgyi von Nagyrapolt (Hungary)
1938 Prof C Heymans (Belgium)
1939 Prof G Domagk (Germany)
1940—1942 No award
1943 Prof Henrik Dam (Denmark) E.A Doisy (America)
1944 Prof Joseph Erlange and Prof. H. Gasser (U S A)
1945 Sir A Fleming Sir Howard Florey & Dr E B Chain (England)
1946 Herman J Muller (America)
1947 Carl F and Gerty Cori (America) and Bernardo A Houssay (Argentina)
1948 Dr Paul Mueller (Switzerland)
1949 Dr Rudolf Hess (Switzerland) & Prof Egas Moniz (Portugal)
1950 Dr Edward C Kendall Dr Philip Hence (U S.A.) & Dr Reichetein (Switzerland)
1951 Dr Max Theilter (U S A)
1952 Dr Hans Adolf Krehs (British) & Dr Selman A Wakesman (U S A.)
1953 No award
1954 Dr John F Endevs Dr Thomas Walter & Dr Frederick Robbins (U S A.)
1955 Halldor K. Laxness (Iceland)
1956 Juen R Jimenez (Spain)
1957 Prof Daniel Bonet (Switzerland)

LITERATURE

1901 R. F A Sully Prudhomme (France)
1902 T Mommsen (Germany)
1903 B Bjornstjerne Bjornson (Norway)
1904 F Mistral (France) and J Echegaray (Spain)
1905 H Sienkiewicz (Poland)
1906 Prof Carducci (Italy)
1907 Rudyard Kipling (England)
1908 Prof R Eucken (Germany)
1909 Selma Lagerlof (Sweden)
1910 Paul Von Heyse (Germany)
1911 M Maelterlinck (Belgium)
1912 G Hauptmann (Germany)
1913 Rabindranath Tagore (India)
1914 No award
1915 Romain Rolland (France)
1916 V Heidenstam (Sweden)
1917 Karl Gjellerupr H Pontoppadan (Denmark)
1918 No ward
1919 C Spitteler (Switzerland)
1920 Knut Hamsun (Norway)
1921 Anatole France (France)
1922 J Benavente (Spain)
1923 W B Yeats (Ireland)
1924 W Reymont (Poland)
1925 G B Shaw (England)
1926 Grazia Deledda (Italy)
1927 Henri Bergson (France)
1928 Sigrid Undset Norway)
1929 Thomas Mann (Germany)
1930 Sinclair Lewis (America)
1931 Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Sweden)
1932 J Galsworthy (England)
1933 Ivan G Bunin (Russia)
1934 Luigi Pirandello (Italy)
1935 No award
1936 Eugene O Neill (America)
1937 R. M du Gard (France)
1938 Pearl Buck (America)
1939 F Eemil Sillanpaa (Finland)
1940-1943 No award
1944 Dr J V Jensen (Denmark)
1945 Gabriela Mistral (Chile)
1946 Hermann Hese (Switzerland)
1947 Andre G de (France)
1948 Dr Thomas S Elliot (American born Britishpoet)
1949 Faul Kner (U S A)
1950 Bertrand Russell (England)
1951 Paer F Lagerkvest (Sweden)
1952 Francois Maurice (France)
1953 Winston Churchill (England)

1954 Ernest Hemingway (U S A)
1955 D Vincent du Vigneaud ?
Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (England) &
Prof Nikolai Semenov (U S S R)
1956 No award
1957 M Albert Camus (France)

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

1901 Henri Dunant (Switzerland) and F Passy (France)
1902 Elie Ducommun and A Gobat (Switzerland)
1903 W R. Cremer (England)
1904 The Institute De Droit International Ghent (Belgium)
1905 Baroness B von Suttner (Austria)
1906 T Roosevelt (America)
1907 E. T Moneta (Italy) and Louis Renault (France)
1908 K. P Arnoldson (Sweden) and F Bajer (Denmark)
1909 Baron de Constant (France) and A M F Beernaert (Belgium)
1910 International Permanent Peac Bureau (Switzerland)
1911 Prof T M C. Asser (Holland) A. H Fried (Austria)
1912 Elihu Root (America)
1913 H. La Fontaine (Belgium)
1914 1916 No award
1917 International Red Cross
1918 No award
1919 Woodrow Wilson (America)
1920 Leon Bourgeois (France)
1921 K. H. Branting (Sweden) and C. L Lange (Norway)
1922 F Nansen (Norway)
1923-1924 No award
1925 A Chamberlain (England) G Dawes (America)
1926 A Briand (France) & G Stresemann (Germany)
1927 Ferdinand Buisson (France) and Ludwig Quidde (Germany)
1928 No award
1929 F B Kellogg (America)
1930 Archbishop Lars O J Soderblom (Sweden)
1931 Jane Addams and N M Butler (both America)
1932 No award
1933 Sir Norman Angell (England)
1934 A Henderson (England)
1935 Carl von Ossietsky (Germany)
1936 Dr Carlos de Saavedra Lamas (Argentina)
1937 Viscount Cecil (England)
1938 The Nansen Office (Geneva)
1939 No award
1940-1943 No award
1944 International Red Cross
1945 Cordell Hull (U S A)
1946 Emily Greene Balch & John R. Mott (America)
1947 American Friends Service Committee (America) and Service Council (England)
1948 No award
1949 Lord Boyd Orr (England)
1950 Dr Ralf Bunche (American Negro)
1951 Leon Jouhaux (France)
1952 Dr Albert Schweitzer (U S A)
1953 George Marshall (U S A)
1954 U N High Commissioner for Refugees.
1955 1956 No award
1957 Mr Lester B Pearson (Canada)

INDIAN AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest *order*

The decoration takes the form of a *peepal* leaf $2\frac{5}{16}$ inches long $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick It is of toned bronze On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun below which the words Bhart Ratna are embossed in Hindi On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto also in Hindi The Emblem the Sun and the rim are of platiuvm

Recipients of the Award

1954—1 C Rajagopalalachari formerly Chief Minister of Madras
2 S Radhakrishnan Vice President of India
3 C V Raman eminent scientist

1955—1 Bhagwan Das eminent philosopher of Banaras
2 M Visvesvarya engineer statesman of Mysore
3 Jawaharla Nehru Prime Minister of India

1957—Govind Ballabh Pant Union Minister for Home Affairs

1958—Dr Dhondo Keshav Karve

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle The diameter of the circular portion is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches and the thickness $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch On the obverse there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space The word Padma' is embossed in Hindi above and the word 'Vibhushan below the lotus flower On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi It is of toned bronze The rim the edges and all embossing on either side are of white gold, except the name of the decoration, which is of gilt silver

Recipients of the Award

1954—1 B G Kher, former Indian High Commissioner in London
2 V K Krishna Menon India s representative at the United Nations
3 Nandlal Bose famous Indian painter
4 Satyendra Nath Bose eminent scientist
5 Zakir Husain leading educationist

1955—1 Dhondo Keshav Karve social worker and pioneer of women s education Poona
2 Jehangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, eminent industrialist of Bombay

1956—1 Fazl Ali formely Chairman of the S R C.
2 Shrimati Jankibai Bajaj
3 Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, Governor of Andhra

1957—1 Sri Prakasa Governor of Bombay
2 Motilal Chimanial Setalvad Attorney General of Iddia
3 Ghanshyamdas Birla eminent businessman and industrialist.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distidguished service of a high order in any field including service rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the Padma Vibhushan, with the difference that on its obverse the word Padma appears above and the word Bhushan below the lotus flower Further the rim the edges and all embossing on either side are of standard gold, except the name of the decoration, which is of gold

Recipients of the Award

1954—1 P.S. Rau formerly Adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU
2. S Kumar Sen, formerly Chairman, National Electoral Commission of Sudan
3 K.S Thimayya, (Lieut General) formerly representative of India and Chairman Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea
4 Homi Jehangir Bhabha Chairman Atomic Energy Commission
5 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (late) formerly Secretary Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research
6 Mahadeva Iyer Ganapati Development Commissioner Kandla Port Project
7 Jnan Chandra Ghosh Vice Chancellor Calcutta University
8. Maithili Sharan Gupta Hindi poet, Jhansi
9 Radha Krishna Gupta Chief Engineer Projects Bhakra Nangal
10. Raghunath Rai Handa, Chief Engineer Bhakra Canals
11 Amarnath Jha Chairman Bihar Public Service Commission
12 Ajudhianath Khosla, formerly Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission
13 Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Director National Physical Laboratory New Delhi
14 Hussain Ahmed Madni, Principal of Madrasa ul Uloom Deoband, U P
15. Josh Mal Sahabadi Urdu poet
16 Vaikunth Lallubhai Mehta Chairman, All India Khadi and Village Industries Board
17 Vallathol Narayana Menon, Malayalam poet
18 A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar Vice Chancellor Madras University
19 Vesharma Narahari Rao retired Comptroller and Auditor General of India
20. Jamini Roy famous artist Calcutta
21 Satyanarayan Sastri Ayurvedic physician
22 Shrimati M S Subbalakshmi, eminent musician Madras

1955—1 Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman West Bengal Council
2 Pran Krushna Parija, Pro-Chancellor, Utkal University
3 Fateh Chand Badhwar formerly Chairman, Railway Board
4 Sunder Das Khungar, General Manager, Bhakra Dam Project
5 Attur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya Consultant to D V C.
6 Lalit Mohan Banerji President, Medical Education Society of Bengal
7 Vasant Ramji Khadkar Director Indian Cancer Research Centre Bombay
8 Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker Director Indian Institute of Science Bangalore
9 Shrimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, eminent social and public worker
10 Surendra Kumar Dey, Administrator Community Projects
11 Madapati Hanumantha Rao social worker of Hyderabad
12. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, social and public worker

1956—1 Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale M P
2 Rajshekhar Bose
3 Dhyan Chand hockey star
4 Malur Srinivasa Thirumale Iyengar
5 Kanwar Sain Chairman, C.W P C.
6 Shrimati Pushpavati Janardanrai Mehta
7 Shri Cottari Kankaiya Nayudu distinguished cricketer
8 Muthulakshmi Reddi
9 Kasturi Srinivasan Editor "Hindu"
10 Shrimati Mahadevi Varma M.L.C.
11 Tiruvadi Sambasiva Venkatraman
12 Bhai Vir Singh (late) poet Panjab
13 Nawab Zain Yar Jung

1957—1. Abid Husain Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

2. Bhikham Lal Atreya *Head of the Department* of Philosophy Banaras Hindu University
3 Shrimati T Balasaraswathy Bharata natyam artist
4 Rm Alagappa Chettiar Philanthropist of Madras
5 *Hazzari* Prasad Dwivedi Head of the Department of Hindi Banaras Hindu University
6 Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon M P
7 Redha Kumud Mukherji M P
8 Ustad Mushtaq Husain Khan eminent musician
9 K A Nilakanta Sastri eminent historian and indologist
10 Kishakke Covilagam Kutti Ettan Raja, formerly Director General of Health Services, Government of India
11 Shrimati Andal Venkatasubba Rao Founder
12 Seva sadan Madras N Pandit Shrikrishna Ratanjankar Musician Vice Chairman of Audition Board All India Radio
13 Shyamanandan Sahaya Vice Chancellor Bihar University
14 Govind Sakharam Sardesai *eminent historian*
15 Boshi Sen Scientist Vivekananda Laboratory Almora Uttar Pradesh
16 Siddheswar Varma Sanskrit scholar and Philologist

1958—1 Ustad Allauddin Khan Musician
2 Shri Jehangir Ghandy Director in charge Tata Iron and Steel Company limited Jamshedpur 3 Rao Raja Hanut Singh Sportsman 4 Dr Narayan Subrao Hardikar, M.P, Social Worker 5 Shri Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar Musician 6 Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah of Tehri Garhwal 7 Shri Kumar Padma Sivasankara Menon Ambassador of India, Moscow 8 Shri Arathil Candeth Narayanan Nambiar Ambassador of India Bonn 9 Dr Kuppali Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa Vice-Chancellor Mysore University 10 Prof Poola Tirupati Raju Jaswant College Jodhpur 11 Shri Debi Prosad Roy Choudhry, Artist, 12. Shri Salim Ali, Ornithologist, 13 Dr Rustom Jal Vakil Physician Bombay 14 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram Sportsman 15 Shri Surya Narayan Vyas of Ujjain *Astronomer* and Philologist 16 Dr Darashaw Nosherwan Wadia Geological Adviser to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word Padma above and the word Shri below the lotus flower on the obverse The rim the edges and the embossing on either side are of stainless steel except the make of the decoration which is of gilt silver other details of its design being the same as those of the Padma Vibhushan

Recipients of the Award

1954—1 S P P Thorat (Major General) formerly Officer Commanding Custodian Force of India in Korea
2 Shrimati Asha Devi Aryanayakam Wardha
3 Birbhan Bhatia Professor of Medicine, Gandhi Memorial Medical College Lucknow
4 Shrimati Perin Captain Orient Club Building Bombay
5 Kshitish Ranjan Chakravarty Chief Technologist Sindri
6 Shrimati Achamma Mathai Bombay
7 Mathra Das eye surgeon Punjab
8 Shrimati Bhag Mehta Recovery Organisation Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi
9 Akhil Chandra Mitra Chief Engineer Irrigation Department
10 Appa Saheb Bala Saheb Pant, formerly Com*missioner* for India in East Africa
11 Shankar Pillai, Editor, *Shankar's Weekly* New Delhi
12 Shrimati Marinmayi Ray founder of the Jitendra Narayan Ray Infant and Nursery School, Calcutta

Recipients of the Award

1954—1 P S Rau formerly Adviser to the Rajpramukh of PEPSU

2. Sukumar Sen formerly Chairman National Electoral Commission of Sudan

3 K S Thimayya, (Lieut. General) formerly representative of India and Chairman Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission in Korea

4 Homi Jehangir Bhabha Chairman Atomic Energy Commission

5 Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar (late) formerly Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research

6 Mahadeva Iyer Ganapati Development Commissioner Kandla Port Project

7 Jnan Chandra Ghosh Vice Chancellor Calcutta University

8 Maithili Sharan Gupta Hindi poet Jhansi

9 Radha Krishna Gupta, Chief Engineer Projects Bhakra Nangal

10. Raghunath Rai Handa Chief Engineer Bhakra Canals

11 Amarnath Jha Chairman Bihar Public Service Commission

12 Ajudhianath Khosla formerly Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission

13 Kariamanikkam Srinivasa Krishnan, Director National Physical Laboratory New Delhi

14 Hussain Ahmed Madni Principal of *Madrasatul Ulema* Deoband U P

15 Josh Malihabadi Urdu poet

16 Vaikunthlall Lallubhai Mehta, Chairman, All India Khadi and Village Industries Board

17 Vallathol Narayana Menon Malayalam poet

18 A Lakhshmanaswami Mudaliar Vice-Chancellor Madras University

19 Vyakarna Narahari Rao retired Comptroller and Auditor General of India

20. Jamini Roy famous artist Calcutta

21 Satyanarayan Sastri Ayurvedic physician

22 Shrimati M.S. Subbalakshmi, eminent musician Madras

1955—1 Suniti Kumar Chatterji Chairman, West Bengal Council

2. Pran Krushna Parija Pro-Chancellor Utkal University

3 Fateh Chand Badwhar formerly Chairman, Railway Board

4 Sunder Das Khungar, General Manager, Bhakra Dam Project

5 Attur Rangaswami Venkata Acharya Consultant to D V C.

6 Lalit Mohan Banerji, President Medical Education Society of Bengal

7 Vasant Ramji Khadkar, Director, Indian Cancer Research Cantre Bombay

8 Maneklal Sankalchand Thacker Director, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore

9 Shrimati Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya, eminent social and public worker

10 Surendra Kumar Dey Administrator Community Projects

11 Madapati Hanumantha Rao social worker of Hyderabad

12. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru, social and public worker

1956—1 Shrimati Rukmini Devi Arundale M.P

2 Rajshekhar Bose

3 Dhyan Chand hockey star

4 Malur Srinivasa Thirumale Iyengar

5 Kanwar Sain, Chairman, C W P C.

6 Shrimati Pushpavati Janardanrai Mehta

7 Shri Cottari Kankaiya Nayudu distinguished cricketer

8 Muthulakshmi Reddi

9 Kasturi Srinivasan Editor *Hindu*

10 Shrimati Mahadevi Varma M.L.C.

11 Tiruvadi Sambasiva Venkatraman

12 Bhai Vir Singh (late) poet Panjab

13 Nawab Zain Yer Jung

1957—1 Abid Husain Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi

2 Bhikham Lal Atreya Head of the Department of Philosophy Banaras Hindu University
3 Shrimati T Balasaraswathy Bharata natyam artist
4 Rm Alagappa Chettiar Philanthropist of Madras
5 Hazzari Prasad Dwivedi Head of the Department of Hindi Banaras Hindu University
6 Shrimati Lakshmi N Menon M P
7 Redha Kumud Mukherji M P
8 Ustad Mushtaq Husain Khan eminent musician
9 K.A Nilakanta Sastri eminent historian and indologist
10 Kishakke Covilagam Kutti Ettan Raja formerly Director General of Health Services Government of India
11 Shrimati Andal Venkatasubba Rao Founder
12 Seva sadan Madras N Pandit Shrikrishna Ratanjankar, Musician Vice Chairman of Audition Board All India Radio
13 Shyamanandan Sahaya Vice Chancellor, Bihar University
14 Govind Sakharam Sardesai eminent historian
15 Boshi Sen Scientist, Vivekananda Laboratory, Almora Uttar Pradesh
16 Siddheswar Varma Sanskrit scholar and Philologist

1958—1 Ustad Allauddin Khan Musician
2 Shri Jehangir Ghandy Director in charge Tata Iron and Steel Company limited Jamshedpur 3 Rao Raja Hanut Singh Sportsman 4 Dr Narayan Subrao Hardikar, M P Social Worker 5 Shri Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar, Musician 6 Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah of Tehri Garhwal 7 Shri Kumar Padma Sivasankara Menon Ambassador of India Moscow 8 Shri Arathil Candeth Narayanan Nambiar Ambassador of India Bonn 9 Dr Kuppali Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa, Vice-Chancellor Mysore University 10 Prof Poola Tirupati Raju Jaswant College Jodhpur 11 Shri Debi Prosad Roy-Choudhry, Artist, 12 Shri Salim Ali, Ornithologist 13 Dr Rustom Jal Vakil Physician Bombay, 14 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram Sportsman 15 Shri Surya Narayan Vyas of Ujjain Astronomer and Philologist 16 Dr Darashaw Nosherwan Wadia Geological Adviser to the Governmant of India in the Department of Atomic Energy

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word Padma above and the word Shri below the lotus flower on the obverse The rim the edges and the embossing on either side are of stainless steel except the make of the decoration which is of gilt silver other details of its design being the same as those of the ' Padma Vibhushan

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11 Shankar Pillai Editor, *Shankar s Weekly* New Delhi
12 Shrimati Marinmayi Ray founder of the Jitendra Narayan Ray Infant and Nursery School, Calcutta

13 Machani Somappa member All India Handloom Board Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi
14 Tarlok Singh Joint Secretary Planning Commission

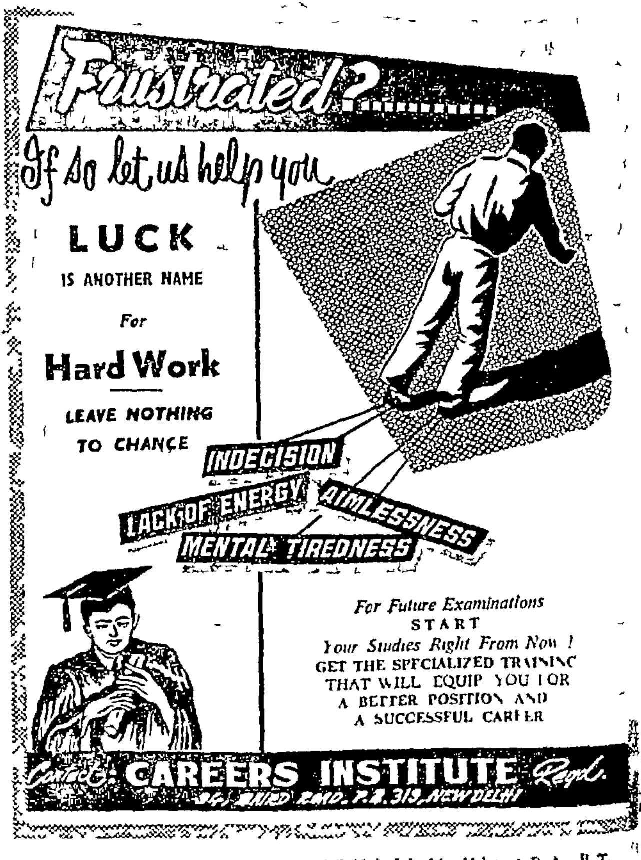
1955—1 Krishan Kant Handiqui formerly Vice Chancellor Gauhati University
2 Digambar Vasudev Joglekar Director Hydraulic Research
3 Habib-ur Rehman Architect C P W D New Delhi
4 Parkash Verghese Benjamin T B Adviser to the Director General of Medical Services Government of India
5 Siddha Nath Kaul eye specialist Delhi
6 Mahesh Prasad Mehray founder of Sitapur Eye Hospital U P
7 Shrimati Mary Clubwalla Jadhav M L C Madras
8 Shrimati Zarina Currimbhoy Bombay
9 Shrimati Ratna Shastri Banasthali Vidyapith Jaipur
10 Lakshmi Narain Sahu author, Orissa
11 Omkarnath Thakur eminent musician
12. Kewal Singh Chaudhry, Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry
13 Maneck Jehangir Bhakhaji Maneckji Commandant Home Guards Bombay State
14 Humayun Mirza formerly Dewan of Banganapalli

1956—1 Suryya Kumar Bhuyan
2 Satish Chandra Majumdar
3 Murugappa Chennaveerappa Modi
4 Mohan Lal
5 Sukhdev Pande
6 Chintaman Govind Pandit
7 Sthanam Narasimha Rao
8 Isaac Santra
9 Sohan Singh of Amritsar

1957—1 Jashwantrai Jayantilal Anjaria Economic Adviser to the Government of India
2 Balbir Singh Captain Indian Olympic Hockey Team
3 Atmaram Ramchand Chellani, Superintending Engineer Hirakund
4 L M Chital Architect, Madras
5 Narayanaswami Dharmarajan Superintending Engineer (Electrical) Hirakud
6 Ram Parkash Gehlote Senior Architect Central Public Works Department
7 Major General Gurbaksh Singh General Officer Commanding East Punjab Area
8 Thachakkadu Natesasastrigal Jagadisan, Secretary Hind Kasht Nivaran Sangh.
9 Major Ralengnao Khathing Political Officer North East Frontier Agency
10 Sudhir Ranjan Khastgir Principal Government School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow
11 Khushdeva Singh Tuberculosis Officer Patiala
12. Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu Musician.
13 Shrimati Nalini Bala Devi Authoress and Poetess Assam
14 Krishnaswami Ramiah Scientist and formerly Director, Central Rice Research Institute Cuttack
15 Shiyali Ramamritha Ranganathan Professor of Library Science, Delhi University
16 Sumarendranath Sen Chairman International Commission for Supervision and Control Laos

1958—Shri Debaki Kumar Bose Film Producer Shrimati Devika Rani Film Artist Kanwar Digvijai Singh, Sportsman Shri Punamalai Ekambaranathan Inventor of the Ambar Charkha Shrimati Fatima Ismail Social Worker Kumari Nargis (Fatima A Rasheed) Film Artist Dr Bal Raj Nijhawan Director National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur Dr Benjamin Peary Pal Director Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi

(Continued to next month)



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Mar Editor A C. Goyle





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EDITORIAL

THE SUMMIT CONFERENCE

For the last few months there has been a talk about some kind of Summit Conference Every peace loving country—its leaders and its people—have welcomed the idea of a high level meeting of the heads of Governments of big Powers to ease the prevailing tension in the world It is hoped that direct discussions among the heads of the great Powers might succeed where every other political and diplomatic device to break the East West deadlock has failed so far Efforts have been made through United Nations and through diplomatic channels to bring some kind of concord among the conflicting East West nations but day by day the tension had been increasing due to the progress of production and testing of new and deadlier nuclear weapons by Russia America and Britain The tension has reached such a pitch that any wrong step to use force in settling international disputes may lead to world wide conflagration and ultimately to nuclear war and the destruction of mankind Therefore, any move to reduce the tension and remove the danger of a war at this critical juncture must be hailed by peace loving nations Such a move came from the Soviet Union who called for a meeting of the heads of East West Governments and every country became interested in this matter as the peace of the world depends on its outcome

What Led To Cold War

The question can be asked What led to the deterioration of amicable relations between Soviet Russia and the Western countries ? Why the war time allies fell out after defeating their common fascist enemy ? A very simple answer is that the Soviet Union and the Western countries have different and quite opposite political ideologies and each side is endeavouring to spread its area of influence which the other side does not approve The origin of this conflict can be traced back to pre-war years The war only temporarily brought Russia and Western countries together with the common aim to defeat the common enemy But even during the prosecution of war there was a big split among Russia and Western allies Each side fought its own war on its own front and under its own military commanders The Soviet leaders camplained of the inadaquacy of supplies under lend and lease arrangement and accused the Western countries of delay in opening a Second Front The Western allies blamed Russia for not declaring war on Japan After the victory the differences came into the open The two sides quarrelled on the terms of peace to be offered to the defeated foes Russia had sovietised the countries which she had occupied during the war and had fringed its western boundaries with satellite states Poland East Germany Czechoslovakia Hungary Rumania Bulgaria Albania Yugoslavia—in all these countries puppet communist governments were installed under the aegis of Moscow Russia broke all pledges given to these countries during the war Seeing the ever spreading sphere of communism in Europe the United States initiated military and economic aid to European countries under the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan The aim was to stem the growth of Communism in non aligned countries Russia denounced these measures as 'dollar imperialism' and accused the United States of by passing the U N Russia termed these measures as calculated to divide the world into two hostile camps and replied the West by bringing forth its own 'Molotov Plan to knit more closely the satellite countries In 1948 the communists seized power in China The West became alarmed of the waxing tide of communism in the world America assumed the leadership of the West in its fight against International Communism The split widened and the world became sharply divided into two power blocs The East West rivalry was given the name of Cold War, in other words—a war of nerves U N ideals were flung to the winds and the big nations turned to power politics The leaders of each bloc began to win new allies from the ranks of few nations who still remained unattached to either side Each side began to secure for itself a position of strength by running a race for armament production This intensified the cold war still more and the world became alarmed that unless a check is made to armament race and the tension is eased the situation may lead to a third world war

The Armament Race

During the war America developed tested and dropped on Hiroshima her first atomic bomb It promptly ended a prolonged and tiresome war At the same time it also gave America a position of strength On June 19 1946 Soviet Russia proposed outlawing the production and use of atomic weapons and the destruction of all existing stocks of atomic bombs America did not agree to this as with out the atomic bomb she was no match for Russia who America said had colossal armies and a vast supply of conventional armaments On December 14, 1946 U N General Assembly adopted a U S proposal calling on Security Council to give prompt consideration to problem of safeguards for control of atomic energy and regulation and reduction of armaments On February 13 1947, the Security Council voted to establish commission for conventional armaments but Soviet Union abstained The U N Atomic Energy Commission decided on July 29 1949 to suspend indefinitely its work for the international control of atomic energy as the sponsoring powers could not come to any agreement after hundreds of meetings

In the meantime Russia had produced her own atomic bomb and its first indication was made on September 23 1949 in an announcement by President Truman that the U S. Government had evidence that an atomic explosion had taken place in the U.S S R On January 11 1952 U N General Assemply voted to establish a Disarmament Commission consisting of eleven Security Council members plus Canada On November 1 1952, the United States exploded her first hydrogen device The Soviet Government announced on August 20 1953 the explosion of her first hydrogen bomb within the last few days Thus America and Russia while openly trying to come to some sort of agreement on disarmament both were secretly producing and testing powerful nuclear and hydrogen bombs Seeing the coming danger to world peace India first raised her voice against the production of nuclear weapons and on April 2 1954 she proposed a standstill agreement on nuclear testing The U N Disarmament Commission on July 29 1954 unanimously agreed to consider India's proposal and gave full publicity to destructive power and known effects of nuclear weapons But in spite of all the good efforts of India and other peace-loving nations, the manufacture and tests of nuclear and H ibs were continued by America and Russia.

In may 1957 Britain tested her own first hydrogen bomb on Christmas Island in the Pacific On May 19, 1957, Prime Minister of India and Ceylon jointly urged ban on nuclear weapons Two days later the Prime Ministers of Japan and India jointly urged suspension of nuclear test explosions On June 14 1957, Russia proposed cessation of nuclear testing for two or three years and accepted the principle of control posts scientifically equipped within the nuclear states *Tass* announced on August 27, 1957 that Soviet Union launched Inter-continental Ballistic Missile (I C.B.M) On October 4 1957 Russia again scored a success against Western Powers by launching the first earth satellite By this time the balance of power had tilted in favour of Russia The Soviet Union boldly proposed on October 27, 1957, to disband the existing Disarmament Commission and its sub-committee and to establish a standing commission on Disarmament of all 82 U N members. This proposal was rejected On November 4 1957 Russia announced it would not take part in Disarmament Commission or its sub-committee. The U.S called this action of Russia a gesture of over confidence and blackmail" On November 19 1957 the U N Assembly adopted a compromise plan for expanding the Disarmament Commission to 25 members and continuing its disarmament talks but the the Soviet Union bluntly refused to participate even in this expanded commission on the plea that the commission had majority of members allied to Western Powers.

To end this impasse Prime Minister Nehru, on November 28 1957 appealed to the U.S and Soviet Union to stop all nuclear test explosions and ' thus show the world that they are determined to end this menace and to proceed also to bring about effective disarmament. He added It is only by direct approaches and agreement through peaceful methods that these problems can be solved '

In a *communique* issued by NATO nations on December 19, 1957 they welcomed a meeting with Russia at Foreign Ministers level to resolve the disarmament deadlock. Russia rejected this offer but proposed on January 9 1958, a meeting of the heads of Governments within two or three months While the talks about holding a summit meeting were going on Russia announced on March 31 1958 a unilateral cessation of nuclear tests This gesture from Russia has given a great hope to the success of the forthcoming summit meeting

Towards The Summit

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, the then Soviet Prime Minister announced on January 9 1958, and on days immediately following in letters to the British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan and the U S President, Mr D D Eisenhower, as well as to 17 other countries (including all members of NATO as well as Sweden and Austria) that Russia intended to call within the next two or three months a conference of Heads of Governments to consider a series of definite proposals, for easing world tension

Marshal Bulganin s letters said that the present international situation was on the one hand, a continuation of the cold war, an accelerated armaments race and a direct threat to universal peace, and on the other a gigantic desire of the people for peace and security It would therefore be useful to convene a conference of statesmen on a high level to avert the danger of another war

In his letter to President Eisenhower Marshal Bulganin suggested the following nine point agenda for the summit conference

(1) Proposal for a two or three year suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests and other aspects of disarmament

(2) Pledge to renounce the use of atomic and hydrogen weapons,

(3) Polish plan for an atom free zone in Central Europe

(4) Conclusion of an East West non aggression pact

(5) Reduction of forces stationed in Germany and in the territories of member States of Warsaw Pact and NATO

(6) Proposal for an 800 kilometer zone in Central Europe for aerial reconnaissance and photography and for the establishment of control points at railway junctions ports and trunk roads to guard against surprise attacks

(7) Expansion of international trade

(8) Prevension of war propaganda and

(9) Steps to reduce Middle East tension

In his letter to Mr Nehru, Marshal Bulganin hoped that the Indian Prime Minister would use his influence to facilitate the convening of a summit conference

In his reply to Marshal Bulganin made available on January 12 President Eisenhower made the following proposals

1 Strengthen the United Nations

3 Give people of Eastean European countries the right to choose the form of Government under which they live

4 Use of outer space for peaceful purposes

5 End new, unrestricted production of nuclear weapons

6 Stop the testing of nulcear weapons indefinitely

7 Reduction of conventicnal weapons and military manpower

8 Guarantee against the possibility of surprise attack

In a statemant on January 11 the Afghan Prime Minister Sardar Mohammed Daud Khan supported the Soviet proposals and described them as a helpful and effective step to relax international tensions

Austria s reply published on January 21, told the Soviet Union that it had agreed in principle with the idea of an East West conference to end the cold war provided it was carefully planned in advance

The then French Prime Minister Mr Felix Gaillard told Marshal Bulganin on January 14 that a world summit conference such as Russia had proposed should be carefully prepared and preceded by a Foreign Ministers meeting

In his reply to Marshal Bulganin s letter on February 5 1958 Prime Minister Nehru said We are in agreement with you that a high level conference is both desirable and necessary We should welcome such a conference whether it is confined to a few or with more members If our presence in it is generally desired and we feel that we can serve the cause of peace thereby we shall be glad to consider an invitation I earnestly trust that the intitiative which the Soviet Union is taking will result in lessening world tension and furthering the cause of peace

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr Dag Hammarskjold told a news conference in New York on February 6 that a summit meeting of Heads of States would not yield a useful result unless it was very carefully prepared and was directed to fairly concrete questions

At a news conference on February 3 President Eisenhower said that there was nothing at that moment in the Bulganin letters on which to base a truly favourable conclusion regarding a summit conference In a note delivered in Moscow on February 8 Mr Macmillan urged Marshal Bulganin to agree to summit

sters or, alternately through diplomatic channels

In a further communication to Marshal Bulganin the text of which was released in Washington on February 17 President Eisenhower suggested that both sides should work through normal diplomatic chanenls for an eventual 'summit conserfence

On February 20 the British House of Commons endorsed the Government's summit talks policy by a majority of 66 Replying to the debate the Prime Minister, Mr Macmillan said that he desired a summit' conference and added But I do earnestly want it to achieve at least some success

Marshal Bulganin replied on March 7 to President Eisenhower's letter of February 15 He said that the Soviet Government was ready to meet halfway the President's suggestion that a Foreign Ministers Conference should be called as a step in preparing a summit meeting Marshal Bulganin proposed that a Foreign Ministers Conference should be called in April to draw up an agenda for the summit meeting determine its composition time and place The U S officials said in Washington that the latest message of Marshal Bulganin "does not advance things very much" and they 'did not see anything new in it. On March 14 Marshal Bulganin wrote to British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan that the Soviet *Government* had agreed to the preparation of a summit meeting being entrusted to the Foreign Ministers who are to meet for this purpose

The U S Secratary of State Mr Dulles declared in Manila on March 12 that the question of whether there will be an East West heads of Government conference depends on the willingness of Soviet leaders to talk "seriously about serious subjects

Mr Nikita Khrushchev *said in* Moscow on March 14 that of course all problems could not be solved at a summit conference but the 'main task consists in making a good beginning to the work of easing tension He said following issues were ripe at the present stage

1 Immediate A and H-Bomb test ban
2 Renunciation of nuclear weapons by Russia Britain and America
3 An atom free zone in central Europe
4 A non aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Pact
5 Reduction of foreign troops in Germany
6 Measures to prevent sudden attack ease tension in the Near and Middle East, broaden trade and stop war propaganda.

The U S., Britain and France proposed on march 31 that diplomatic talks should get underway in Moscow In April, to lay the ground work for a possible summit conference This proposal had received the unanimous approval of the 15 member NATO

On April 11, Soviet Union issued another aide memoire to the U S, Britain and France In it the Soviet Government stressed the need to hold an early meeting of Foreign Ministers to agree on the time place and composition of a summit meeting and determine the range of problems to be discussed at such a meeting

The Ambassadors of U S U K. and France notified the Soviet Foreign Minister in Moscow on April 16 that they would make themselves available on April 17 for a broad *discussion of issues involved in calling a summit* conference The Western nations said that the preliminary negotiations must reveal a real desire by all the four powers ' to make practical progress towards a settelment

Hope Of The World

The eyes of the whole world are riveted upon the outcome of the summit conference as the peace and stability in international relations depend on its success The mankind *is faced with* the terrible danger of a destructive nuclear war It is the supreme duty of all political leaders responsible for the further development of international relations to break the present deadlock Only those governments will measure up to the problems of this responsible period of mankind's history that will be able to rise above ideological differences do everything in their power to make cooperation and not hostility peace and not war prevail in international relations The urgent problems particularly those posed by nuclear weapons must be solved as soon as possible to rid the world of the spectre of third world war The atomic energy should be harnessed for peaceful use for the welfare and happiness of mankind Until different nations with different ideologies learn to live as peaceful neighbours there is very little hope of easing the present tension The lack of trust among nations must be removed. Let us hope the summit conference would be instrumental in removing tension and bringing peace to the world.

INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME

By Dr H J BHABHA

THE five countries which are at present advanced in atomic energy namely Canada France U.S.S.R U.K and U.S.A.[1] are all industrially advanced countries with a developed technical background All of them except the U S S R co-operated closely with each other in developing atomic energy during the war

While India is behind all these in atomic development and indeed has long way to go to catch up the most advanced among them its programme is nevertheless more developed than that of most countries in the world including some of the highly industrialized countries of Europe India is therefore in unique position of being the only industrially under-developed country with an important atomic energy programme

This development has been made possible by the fact that India is a very large country with a population of nearly 400 million, so that although its *per capita* production may be small, its total production is quite considerable. India is one of the largest producers of textiles in the world and in addition produces many industrial commodities like steel locomotives machine tools heavy chemicals and fertilizers which are produced in very few under developed countries This gives it a technical ability to develop on its own which is quite different from that of other under-developed countries Nevertheless whatever India may have achieved in atmoic energy has been achieved by a concentration of effort and resources by a selection of some of the best young scientists and engineers from all parts of the country and their concentration in one big research and development centre at Trombay where they can assist and stimulate each other and finally by a provision of the best available equipment The Government of India has given atomic energy development a high priority and its full support Our atomic development has depended above all on the strong and continuous backing of the Prime Minister Mr Jawaharlal Nehru to whose faith in the importance of science and its practical application indeed all scientific development in the country owes so much

Competitive Cost

Since the peaceful and the military applications of atomic energy are so closely linked, assistance in many of the crucial steps leading to the use of atomic energy for generating electricity and to the production of some of the important materials required for an atomic power programme will only be given by other countries or by an international agency under conditions which would bring the Indian programme under international inspection and control Although the Indian atomic energy programme has no military component and it has been stated categorically by the Prime Minister on several occasions that we do not propose to go in for any such military programme an independent foreign policy and non alignment with any Power bloc makes the acceptance of inspection and control unacceptable to us as long as they are not applied universally to all countries alike in the interst of peace and international security It is therefore necessary for India to plan its entire atomic energy programme so that it can move forward if necessary without any external aid This does not mean that aid from friendly countries will not be accepted when it is given without any strings being attached and indeed we have received considerable help from several friendly countries some of which are mentioned later

A study of the economics of atomic power in India has shown that electricity from atomic energy would be competitive with electricity from thermal power stations in regions of the country remote from the coal fields which indeed include the major part of the country and many of its industrial centres The competitiveness of atomic energy in most parts of India is due to the operation of three factors namely the location of its coalfields the limitations of the transport system and the general shortage of power in the industrial areas Eighty per cent of the coal used in India today is produced in the eastern corner in the States of Bengal and Bihar and coal has to be transported some 1 500 miles to important areas in the north west and south such as Delhi Ahmedabad Bombay and Madras The true price of coal at these areas is therefore such as to make electricity from thermal stations more expensive than electricity from atomic power stations even today Secondly the railway system is already heavily little

spare capacity. A considerable increase in railway transport capacity will in any case be necessitated by the industrial development of the country thus involving an expenditure of large sums of money. One third of all the goods traffic carried by the railway at present is coal which is incidentally carried at a subsidized rate and, therefore represents a burden on the economy. The future development of electric power in a manner which does not involve a formidable increase in coal transport will therefore save the country large sums of money and a further capital expenditure on the railways. Finally, power in industrial areas is so short that the grid systems as a whole have a very high load factor, a situation which is necessary and favourable for the economic operation of atomic power stations. The Government of India therefore have under consideration the setting up of one or more atomic power stations in the period immediately ahead. If a decision to set up one were taken in the current year the power station would not be in operation till 1962 and atomic power would therefore only make a contribution during the third Five Year Plan. It is however necessary that we should embark on such a programme now in order to be able to take advantage of the developments in atomic power generation, which are bound to take place in the next few years and thereafter.

To instal a million kilowatts of net electrical capacity from atomic power stations during the third Five-Year Plan that is by 1965 is today entirely feasible technically and desirable economically. Whether and to what extent such a programme will be embarked upon will depend principally on financial rather than economic consideration.

Fifteen Years Goal

For all these reasons it has been decided to go ahead with a research development and production programme which will make possible the construction and operation of atomic power stations in India within the next ten to fifteen years.

On the industrial side it is intended to produce within the country all the materials required for a full atomic power programme. For this reason a start was made by setting up a plant at Alwaye in South India to [illegible] the well known monazite sands on the west coast. In addition to producing rare earths and trisodium phosphate, a cleaning material sold in the market, this plant produces a cake containing thorium and uranium. This cake is brought to the plant at Trombay near Bombay which produces a very pure thorium salt and also a uranium salt. This plant was built by our own scientists and engineers and has been in operation since 1954. Its capacity increased sixfold last year.

There has been designed a small uranium plant which will turn this uranium salt into reactor grade uranium metal, and it is expected to have this plant in operation by the middle of 1958. This plant will give us enough uranium metal for experimental purposes and for use in the reactors that are under construction at present. It will also give our scientific and technical staff the necessary experience for the design and construction of the large uranium plants which will be required by a full atomic power programme.

A small plant for the fabrication of fuel elements has also been designed and its construction is being undertaken forthwith. Besides producing the fuel elements for our currently scheduled natural uranium reactors it will also enable research and development work to be carried out on new types of fuel elements and their canning.

India is one of the largest producers in the world of the rare mineral beryl from which the metal beryllium can be obtained, the present annual production being several thousand tons of high grade beryl. Beryllium oxide may have interesting possibilities as a moderator and the metal or one of its alloys holds out great promise as a canning material. A large pilot plant for producing atomically pure beryllium oxide of nuclear purity and sintering it into bricks is also being designed. Its capacity will be about 15 tons of beryllium oxide per annum but it will be capable of expansion to several times this size. Preliminary studies indicate that the cost of beryllium oxide produced in this plant will be lower than the cost at which it is being produced in Europe at present.

It is also intended to produce heavy water in quantity and the decision was taken two years ago to produce heavy water and fertilizer together in a large plant which is being built at Nangal in the north. This plant will produce over 340 000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer annually and between 10 and 20 tons of heavy water. Hydrogen for the ammonia plant will be made electrolytically. The heavy hydrogen will be concentrated in the last stage

in the electrolysis cells which will be arranged in cascade The heavy hydrogen from these cells, which will comprise between 20 and 40 per cent of the total stream will be liquefied and the deuterium extracted by the hydrogen distillation process The plant has been placed at Nangal so that it can draw cheap power from the dam at Bhakra It will consume 160 000 kilowatts of electric power and cheapness of power is essential for the economics of the process It is estimated that by charging to heavy water only the direct costs involved in its production the cost of heavy water will be about $ 20 per pound which is substantially lower than the present world price Production will commence in 1960 Several other large fertilizer plants are expected to be constructed during the second Five Year Plan and it is the intention of the Government to produce heavy water in all of them

Studies are also being made for the erection of a plant to make atomically pure graphite from the coke produced in a refinery in Assam Experiments which are under way at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay have already shown that graphite of a high density can be produced by a method which is being tried

Zirconium is another metal which has promise as a canning material In order that it should be so used hafnium has at first to be separated from it and quite a good deal of research work has been done on the separation of hafnium from zirconium A process is now being tried out which is even more promising than the one reported by us at the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy This method promises to yield metallic zirconium free from hafnium in one step Zircon the mineral from which zirconium can be obtained is found as a constituent of the famous beach sands on the South West coast of India and is available in plentiful supply

Any country, which does not wish to depend wholly upon outside aid must have its own research and development organization not only for investigating the many possibilities which remain unexplored but also because even in fields where general knowledge is available practical experience and detailed know how are to be obtained The Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay near Bombay which was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January last year is Indias centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy

Research Activities

A layout of the entire Establishment has been prepared and some buildings completed while the construction of others will start very soon Some of the new laboratories will be ready early this year although all the buildings planned at present will not be ready till 1959 The Establishment is located at Trombay some 15 miles from the centre of Bombay The site of the Establishment which covers an area over 2 000 acres is completely separated from the rest of the industrial area of Trombay by Trombay Hill on its west Its eastern side lies on the upper reaches of Bombay Harbour

The research activities of the Establishment were however started without waiting for the new buildings to come up The Physics and Engineering Divisions were located in the Tata Institue of Fundamental Research at the Old Yacht Club building and in war time hutments on its new site at Colaba A warehouse in another part of Bombay was converted for housing the Chemistry Division while the Biological and Medical Divisions were set up at the Indian Cancer Research Centre The total scientific and technical staff of the Establishment is now about 400 and it will increase to over 800 by 1959 By this time the total number of workers on the site including administrative maintenance and workshop staff will be over two thousand

To ensure a steady supply of trained scientific and technical personnel there has been started a training programme under which 250 young graduates and engineers will be recruited annually from the universities and given supplementary training for a year to fit them for work in our atomic energy programme The first course commenced in August last year with 170 trainees It is hoped to increase the intake of this school to 350 a year in due course

Apsara

Apsara India s first atomic reactor or the swimming pool type reached criticality for the first time on August 4 1956 It is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outside the U S S R It was designed, engineered and built entirely by our own people and by Indian industry except for the fuel elements The fuel elements which contain enriched uranium have been provided by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

The decision to [illegible] taken in April, 1955 A [illegible] basic

design was made in August, 1955 and it took about one year to complete its construction

As soon as the decision to build the Swimming Pool Reactor was taken in early 1955 our attention was given to the next step of building a powerful high flux reactor for engineering research Several different types were being considered when there was received a generous offer from the Canadian Govenment to set up a reactor of the NRX type in India The decision to proceed with the joint project was taken in August 1955 and the ground for it was broken in February, 1956 This reactor is expected to be completed early in 1959 This reactor requires some 20 tons of heavy water which was sold to us by the United States' Atomic Energy Commission

A short while ago it was decided to build a third zero energy reactor which will enable us to study the effect of different lattices shapes and sizes of fuel elements mixed lattices containing uranium or plutonium and thorium, and so on This reactor is expected to be in operation in 1958 also and indeed it may be the second reactor actually to go into operation in India

The immediate need in many parts of India is for small power stations of about 20 mega watts, and it is our intention to study for this purpose reactors moderated with beryllium oxide gas cooled and working on natural or slightly enriched uranium Since the critical size of beryllium moderated reactors is smaller than graphite moderated ones preliminary calculations show that they may well be more economical in the power range below about 20 megawatts For this purpose there has been for some years a joint project with the Commissariat a l Energie Atomique of France for studying the properties of beryllium oxide as a moderator A small group at our Trombay Establishment is now actively engaged in feasibilty studies on beryllium oxide moderated reactors of a power output below 30 megawatts

The Indian atomic energy programme is of a very modest size compared with the programmes in the United States the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. It has no military component and one may recall on this occasion the words of the Prime Minister Mr Nehru, at the inauguration of the Trombay Establishment, when he said whatever might happen whatever the circumstances we shall use atomic energy for evil purposes." Although the Atomic Energy Commission was established as an advisory body in 1948 in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research the work did not really develop until a separate Department of the Government of India with the full powers of a Ministry was established in August 1954 Since then the work has progressed very rapidly and the expenditure on atomic energy has grown about twelve fold within three years Only a modest beginning has been made which may greatly help to accelerate the industrialization of the country

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OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The organisation of athletic sports in India on country wide scale began in 1923, when on the eve of the eighth Olympics at Paris (1924) a provisional National Olympic Committee was formed The Committee organised the first All India Athletic meet which was held at Delhi in February 1924

The first properly sponsored Indian team of seven athletes participated in the World Olympics in 1924 at Paris

At the time of the second National Athletic Championships held at Calcutta in 1927 the provincial representatives present for the meet decided to replace the provisional Committee by a properly constituted Indian Olympic Association

In 1928 at Amasterdam Olympics India won the world hockey title which she has retained till now

The Indian Olymic Association took over the responsibility of controlling and organising various sports in the country and held biennial Olympic Games from 1928 onwards

A separate organisation for athletics known as the Amateur Athletic Federation of India came into existence in 1946

The National Athletic Championships instead of being held every two years along with the Indian Olympic Games were made an annual feature from 1949 by the Federation

A beginning in Asian games was made in 1934 when the first Western Asiatic Games were held in New Delhi In 1951, they were replaced by Asian Games the first meet again was organised at New Delhi

The second Asian Games were played at Manila (Philippines) in 1954 India stood fourth with five gold medals

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS

By J N MAHALANOBIS

THE acute shortage of foreign exchange with which this country is faced now could have been reasonably anticipated when the plan was formulated To be precise the weakest part of the plan related to foreign exchange position In spite of optimistic estimates a clear gap of Rupees 400 crores was left uncovered hoping that this would be covered by foreign aids and loans This gap has now very much widened due to increased imports both in value and volume It is true that during the first plan period substantial loans and aids were available from different sources particularly from U.S A and other world organisations but even assuming the same order of assistance would be available from the sources the deficit would remain Another mistake was that the deficit was calculated on the basis of 1955 prices but even in that year indications were available that the world prices were moving up especially in countries which would supply us bulk of the machines and other equipment for our capital projects, and it would have been prudent to allow an increase of at least 25% in the price of imports on the basis of price trend observed during the last ten years It may be argued that the allowance for such price increase was not thought necessary as any increase in the cost of imports would be compensated at least partly by increase in the value of exports, but this is a wrong assumption. It is true that during the years 1949-51 the prices of primary products shot up to a very high level but that was an abnormal position created by Korean war And immediately after 1951 when the war fever disappeared the prices of all primary products exported from the country sharply delined An analysis of the prices of raw material and other primary praducts exported from under developed countries like India shows that the prices of these commodities tend to decline compared to industrial products Throughout the history of international trade in the 19th and also in 20th century except during abnormal period such as war or hectic boom the terms of trade have always gone against the countries exporting primary products The Indian exports which even now mainly consist of raw materials and agricultural products also suffer from the same disadvantages. It is not intended to say that all the problems could be foreseen in 1955 when the plan proposals were drafted but in regard to foreign exchange position a very realistic approach is necessary especially when a country has to implement an economic plan for a given period One may argue that the deficit in foreign exchange account may be largely wiped out by drastically reducing the imports of non essential articles as has been done down But the scope of restricting the imports of consumption goods in favour of capital goods is not very wide and any policy of drastic restriction of imports may create conditions which may affect the volume of exports and defeat the very objective of such policy

The prospect of further expansion of export trade in the near future does not seem to be very encouraging The main items of export consist of tea jute oilseeds, cotton textiles and light engineering goods Our jute manufactures have to compete with the products of other countries including Pakistan and it seems now that within a few years time the industry which enjoyed a monopoly position will have to face acute competition in world market On the demand side also the position does not seem to be imporving The current expansion of world trade and commerce do not seem to have much effect on the demand for jute manufactures There are indications that the world market for jute manufacture is gradually shrinking In tea also the prospect of further expansion seems doubtful The tea industry enjoyed high prosperity in 1954 and 1955 but 1956 has not been quite a good year, even now the prices do not appear to indicate a firm trend In future increased competition from other tea producing countries of the world may bring down the world tea price and the value and volume of Indian tea exports may fall Indian Cotton Textiles are being exported in increasing volume to South East Asian countries and also to Middle East but the capacity of the consuming markets to absorb larger volume is limited and foreign exchange earnings on this account cannot suddenly increase even though a gradually increasing trend in the volume of export is probable over a number of years In other miscellaneous articles also the

penditure. The main items of the programme under implementation are the following

Youth Leadership Training Camps

It has been accepted on all hands that in all kinds of youth welfare work for students the organisation and leadership should be in the hands of the teachers who are the natural leaders of the youth in their charge. This would arouse the staff to a greater sense of their fuller duties and would also help to bring about friendly co-operation and understanding between the two important groups—the teachers and the taught. Further it would prevent the exploitation of students by outside and unacademic organisations. In order to give useful directions to the teachers in guiding their students in various co-curricular activities the scheme of Youth Welfare includes the organisation of Youth Leadership Training Camps.

In these Camps the teachers are given short term training in the techniques of Youth Leadership and effective organisation of co-curricular activities and educational institutions. The problems of the youth are explained and solutions are suggested through talks and discussions by experts in different subjects on Youth Welfare.

Six such Camps have so far been organised directly by the Youth Welfare Section of the Union Ministry of Education & Scientific Research. The first Camp was held at Srinagar for selected members of the staff of the colleges of the Punjab University, the second at Mahableshwar for the Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Poona and Karnatak, the third at Caubatia (Ranikhet) for the Universities of Aligarh, Agra, Lucknow, Banaras and Allahabad, the fourth at Lovedale (Ooty) for the Universities of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Travancore, the fifth at Darjeeling for the Universities of Calcutta, Visva Bharati, Gauhati, Patna, Bihar and Utkal and the sixth at Hyderabad for the Universities of Agra, Nagpur, Osmania, Annamalai, Venkateshwara and Saugar.

Dramatic Training Camps

Training in the art of dramatics has been given an important place in the programme of work as drama is one of the most important cultural activities in our educational institutions.

Three dramatics training camps have already been conducted, one at Andretta, the second at Sabathu and the third at Metheran. These Camps have been found to be of great educative value and it has been felt that [illegible] such Camps should be conducted to [illegible] all the colleges.

As it is not possible for the Ce[illegible] [illegible] conduct the required number of camps it [illegible] been suggested to the Universities and S[illegible] Governments that they may organise th[illegible] own Camps for which Centre will give fi[illegible] aid to the extent of 75% of the expendit[illegible] upto a maximum of Rs 3,000/ for each pr[illegible]ject. The Universities of Jammu and Kash[illegible] Annamalai and Gujarat and the former PEP[illegible] State Government have been given grants f[illegible] holding such camps.

Educational Tour

Tours to places of historical importan[illegible] scenic beauty, cultural interest and big na[illegible] al projects have great educative value for th[illegible] students. Government therefore provid[illegible] facilities of travel to students for this purpo[illegible] under a special scheme. Under the scheme the Government of India gives 75% of th[illegible] Railway or Bus fare at student's concessio[illegible] rate to small manageable batches of studen[illegible] going on educational tours. Since the incep[illegible]tion of this scheme over Rs 3 lakhs have bee[illegible] sanctioned to about 400 institutions and ov[illegible] 10,000 students have benefited from th[illegible] assistance.

Youth Hostels

In order to provide cheap food and accom[illegible]modation to the students, while on tour [illegible] is intended to set up a network of Yout[illegible] Hostels in the country. This work is carrie[illegible] out through —

(1) Youth Hostels Association of Indi[illegible] (2) State Governments and (3) Joint Projec[illegible] by the Ministry of Education and Scienti[illegible] Research and the Ministry of Transport.

The Youth Hostel Association of India [illegible] a private organisation engaged in encourag[illegible] Youth Hostels movement in the country. According to the information available nea[illegible]ly 115 Youth Hostels are functioning in the country. Since most of these buildings ar[illegible] Hostels attached to colleges their use is limit[illegible]ed to the vacation time.

The Government of India gives financ[illegible] assistance to State Governments to meet th[illegible] 50% of the expenditure for the constructio[illegible] of Youth Hostels subject to a maximum o[illegible] Rs 20,000/ for each project.

The Government of India also propos[illegible] to construct a few model Youth Hostels [illegible] selected places in the country. A tentat[illegible]

scheme for this purpose has been drawn up which is under furth r examination

Youth Welfare Boards

In order to set up a compreh nsive organi sation to implement Youth Welfare Program me for the Youth in and outside educational institutions the Government of India has suggested that each State should set up a State Board of Youth Welfare under the president ship of its Governor

Under this Board three kinds of committees can function a University Youth Welfare Committee a School Youth Welfare Commit tee and a Non student Youth Welfare Com mittee The objective of these Boards and Committees is to initiate and implement a comprehensive programme for the welfare of the Youth Universities and College Youth Welfare Committees which are to implement the programmes, are to be so constituted having equal representatives of the students and the staff Thus the vo ce of the young will be heard in matters which concern them and they will be actively associated with the planning of the programme This will affo d them ample opportunities for s lf ex pression and self development

To g ve a fill p to this scheme the State Governments and Universities will be eligible for financial help to the extent of 50 per cent of the [administrative expenditure upto Rs 10 000/ for a State Youth Welfare Board and Rs 4 000/ for a University Youth Welfare Committee The Universities of Rajasthan Annamlai and Agra have been given financial help for the scheme

Survey Of Living Conditions

In order to enquire into the socio economic conditions cultural interests and study habits of the young it is proposed to conduct a sur vey of the living conditions of students To begin with it is intended to conduct a pilot survey and the Universities of Delhi Banaras Jadavpur Nagpur Bombay and Travancore have been included in this project

Non Student Youth Clubs

In order to attend to the needs of the Non Student Youth the State Governments have been informed that their requests for financial assistance to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure upto a maximum of Rs 5 000/ for each Club or Centre will be considered

Youth Festivals

The problems of the youth are predominantly emotional and therefore their cultural and emotional needs must find an important place in the programme of work for their welfare The Inter University Youth Festi val held in 1954 was the first of its kind in the country and it made its mark as a suitable activity for the satisfaction of cul tural emotional and artistic urges of the youth The educative value of the event has been accepted at all hands and on account of its popularity the function has been made an annual feature of the Youth Welfare Pro gramme

The three Inter University Youth Festi vals conducted so far give a definite indica-tion that the enthusiasm among the students in this programme has been steadily increasing The items included in the programme of the Festival are intended to satisfy the artistic and cultural urges of the youth Drama being one of the most popular and best means of expression and of general education has been made an important feature of the Festi val

The practice of craf s will make our young men more skilful more able to sublimate the urge to power and more handy about their homes

The practice of mus c and dance will pro vide the necessary impetus for the expr ssion of the creative urge and will impart zest and joy to life

The Hindi Elocution Contest will serve to arouse keen interest in our national language thus ensuring unity in diversity

It is hoped that when fully implemented this comprehensive Youth Welfare Programme will help produce able and y ung leaders with broad national outlook to shoulder heavy res ponsibility in New India

In view of the importance of the Youth Welfare Programme in the cultural develop-ment and promotion of basic unity of the coun try the Second Five Year Plan has provided a sum of nearly Rs 7½ crores for the various activities aimed at canalising the youthful energy into constructive channels

These activities are also intended to deve lop the resource resilience and responsibility of the youth. These include comprehensive Youth Welfare Programme Physical Educa tion Sports and Games Labour and Social Service Camps and National Discipline Scheme

PICTURES OF THE MOON

By LUCIEN NERET

NOT long ago news agencies announced that the Soviet scientist Nicolai Kuprevich had obtained a televised picture of the moon Stated in this way the news appeared fantastic or, to say the least very confusing Could it mean that a TV camera had been landed on the moon had taken pictures and transmitted them back to earth where they were picked up by Professor Kuprevich ? The answer of course is no—at any rate not yet ! But Professor Kuprevich s experiment is well worth describing

He told us about it in his laboratory at Pulkovo Observatory near Leningrad where he was busy putting the finishing touches to a new TV receiver

' It happened this way," he said "One day in 1952, I was reading an American magazine when two photographs printed side by side on the page suddenly caught my eye They both showed th same young woman But whereas one was an ordinary photograph, the other had been taken by photographing the reproduction of the original shot transmitted by a camera onto a TV receiver screen Yet there could be no doubt about it, the picture taken by the television process was much more luminous detailed and clear than the ordinary photograph

'This gave me the idea of applying the process to astronomical photography For some time past I had been grumbling bitterly about the difficulties we were having in getting decent photographs of the moon The biggest photographs we had—obtained with an excellent telescope—were never more than 14 centimetres (about 5½ inches) in diameter And even then, the enlargement had been obtained at the expense of luminosity, or precision in detail. You see to accentuate the contrast between light and shade you have to increase exposure time but this is often impossible due to atmospheric disturbances The same thing would happen if you tried to photograph a tree on a very windy day if the exposure time is long the leaves of the tree will be invisible

Nicolai Kuprevich was certain that television could provide an answer to his problem But between his discovery of the two pictures in the American magazine and ultimate success lay years of research and exper tion

A special camera had to be fitted to th eye piece of a telescope, an iconoscope had to be built then an amplification chain finally, a special receiver But in J 1956 everything was ready, and the pictures were taken with a small lens

Today a large telescope originally built fo solar observations is being used in this and the Russian scientists have been able obtain photographs measuring 1.50 (nearly 5 feet) in diameter of the illumina hemisphere of the moon, in which such d as craters etc., stand out very clearly

Alongside these pictures in Pr Kuprevich s laboratory was another set seemed out of focus An unsuccessful ment , he commented wryly I tried to take photograph of the moon enlarged to a d of 5 metres (16 feet) with not very satisfac tory results as you can see I shall have to change my illumination amplifier, and that very difficult '

Is Professor Kuprevich s method likely influence future astronomical observations I is difficult to say yet But applied to luna observations it should certainly provide im portant data on the moon s physical character stics

At the present time many astronomers confess sad gaps in their knowledge with regard to the moon s relief A few years ago sensational articles appearing in the press spoke of large constructions which were said to have been observed on the face of the moon.

The facts are as follows In August 195 two British astronomers H P Wilkins and Patrick Moore perceived what they took to be a gigantic bridge spanning the *Mare Crisium* Speaking on the BBC Wilkins reported that its total length was about 18 miles that it stood at least 500 feet above the moon s surface on which it cast a shadow and that it narrowed towards the centre its width varying from about 1 to 2 miles

Other observers have reported seeing li in different parts of the moon This fact is mentioned in the report of the Royal Astrono

mical Society of Great Britain which organized permanent observations of the *Mare Crisium* over a three year period

As far back as 1826, the astronomer Gruithiser reported alignments of lights on the moon These were so regular that he thought they might even be the streets of a town illuminated at night. But modern astronomy refutes this as pure fantasy Speaking of the alignments the famous British astronomer Fred Hoyle said that the brilliant streaks were probably jets of vitreous matter that had fused projected by the same explosions which produced the neighbouring craters

But the real object of such observations is not the quest for ' selenites or alleged moon dwellers The moon is a dead planet with no water, a tmosphere or vegetation and it is being constantly bombarded by meteorites and the sun s ultraviolet rays What astronomers are interested in today is the moon s geological characteristics some of which are undoubtedly similar to those of the earth So similar in fact that some astronomers have put forward the theory that the moon broke away from the earth. Osmond Fischer and later George Gamow have both said that the earth still bears the scar of this separation under the waters of the Pacific Ocean But most scientists nowadays reject this hypothesis for reasons that are easy to uderstand For example, Alexandre Dauvillier a professor at the College de France commented The volume of the (Pacific) Basin is 34 times smaller than that of the Moon and the separation occurring at a period when the Earth was completely molten could not have left a scar

Fred Hoyle, for his part believes that the Earth and the Moon were formed very close together while Vladimir Krat head of the astrophysics department of Pulkovo Observatory shares a similar view 'The moon he says was formed separately from the Earth but at approximately the same distance from the Sun as our own planet

Viewed in this light the Moon is perhaps not a satellite of the Earth but a twin-sister planet. And when the era of interplanetary travel opens it is likely to become a kind of suburb of the earth for its relative closeness by interplanetary standards—only about 240 000 miles—will make it an ideal stopping off place for spaceships bound for far distant destinations. The first men to land on the moon will probably find nothing there but silence dust and desolation but with their weight reduced to one sixth of what it is on earth they will be able to rush around at the speed of an express train When that time comes the television camera will surely reveal some very strange pictures of the moon

(*UNESCO*)

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(*Continued from page 350*)

into being to help the member-coun ries to tide over their difficulties The International Monetary Fund helps in matters of financial difficulties arising out of currency adjustment or to meet any temporary adverse balance of payment and the other organisation the World Bank is primarily intended to give financial assistance for longterm economic development Such help is given to specific projects which in the opinion of the Bank would yield sufficient return to pay off the loan India has received some assistance but the Bank has to meet demands from other member-countries also and may not like to put too many eggs in one basket

We have made survey of the probable source of foreign exchange earnings to show how difficult it is for this country to increase such earnings to meet the over growing needs of a developing economy Apart from physical bottlenecks to increase agricultural production for export increased internal expansion would mean that largest volume of raw materials some of which are now exported may be consumed by the local industries The position has become very much complicated by the successive failure of crop making it imperative to import large quantity of food This has already caused a heavy drainage on our slender foreign exchange resources and our sterling balance has droped very low Th s low sterling balance is not considered by many financial experts as a safe provision even against normal fluctuation of balance of payment To sum up it may be said that the present disequilibrium in our balance of payment is not a temporary phenomenon but will remain for a fairly long per od if the present rate of economic expansion continues To rectify the disequilibrium foreign loans and aids may not be enough Some sort of a scheme to bring out the gold hoard in this country is essential to pay for the cost of the plan in terms of fore gn currencies

(*Courtesy The Hindustan Standard*)

ROBERT FROST POET OF EVERYDAY PEOPLE

By H B GARLAND

President Dwight D Eisenhower recently joined with the Poetry Society of America in honouring Robert Frost who was awarded the Society's Gold Medal for Distinguished Service to Poetry also known as the Alexander Droutzkoy Memorial Award President Eisenhower said in a message sent to four hundred leaders in art literature science and education who paid homage to Robert Frost at the Poetry Society's 48th annual dinner 'The sensitive and imaginative words of the poet contribute much to the spirit of the people It is fortunate that our nation is blessed with citizens like Robert Frost who can express our innermost feelings and speak so clearly to us of our land and life It is a pleasure to join in tribute to the great gifts of Robert Frost

ROBERT Frost who was 84 years old on March 26 1958 is the dean of American poets He was in his forties when people began to read know and admire him But with the publication of each volume of his poems his popularity has grown

No one now disputes his place as one of America's greatest living poets He won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry—one of the nation's highest literary honors—four times On his 75th birthday the Senate of the United States did an unprecedented thing It took time off from its political activities to consider and unanimously agree upon a citation to honour him because his poetry has given the American people a long series of stories and lyrics which are enjoyed repeated and thought about by people of all ages and callings and because his poems have helped to guide American thought with wisdom and humour setting forth to our minds a reliable representation of ourselves and of all men."

Robert Frost enjoys such universal recognition and admiration for several reasons His place is and always has been singularly central He has had nothing to do with the extremes of either side This is why one can predict that he will be read beyond his time His poetry is something to almost anybody—to posterity as well as to us

Although he has no message to deliver to the world, his poems about nature, everybody life and everyday people, mostly on farms in New England, have a deep meaning He usually selects an object, an animal a person a life or whatever other thing he likes and makes it a symbol of something else which is larger and deeper than itself As we read him we seem to see behind or through his subject matter and derive pleasure from so doing

One of his critics has said No other living poet has written so well about ordinary men His wonderful dramatic monologues and scenes come out of a knowledge of people that few poets ever had and they are written in a verse that uses with absolute mastery the rhythms of actual speech"

In an editorial on the occasion of his 80th birthday, 'The New York Times gave another reason why Frost has won such wide recognition An intensely American poet the editorial said "Frost has touched those things in American life that, despite a century of urbanization, still form our emotional bedrock Our idea of human relationship our understanding of tragedy and our knowledge of hope remain firmly associated with farm houses and newly ploughed fields. Frost writes of a real world of real people succeeding in bringing the reader into it and rewarding him with a sense of experience and even moments of revelation."

The life of this great poet is quite uneventful Robert Lee Frost was born in San Francisco on March 26 1874 When he was 11, his father a newspaper editor died and his mother a teacher, settled in Massachusetts where the boy's grandfather lived. For some 20 years before he published his first book of verse Frost supported himself by working as a factory hand school teacher country newspaper editor and principally as a farmer This gave him the insight into the lives of ordinary people which is reflected in his work

His first book, A Boy's Will," wholly lyrical, was published in England in 1913 North of Boston published one year later in England and in the United States brought him much acclaim Abandoning the rhymed forms of his first volume he wrote this book rich in its spiritual values almost entirely in blank verse The critics compared Frost's moving poetry to the bucolic poetry of Theocritus to Virgil's idyls and to Words

worth s pastoral lyrics to the poems of Hesiod and Catullus

In 1916 "Mountain Interval appeared In this collection Frost again included many rhymed lyric forms, such as the sonnet and ballad But here and in all his later books the conversational colloquial tone and the dramatic manner of his poetry strike one first More than a second glance is needed to appreciate his expertness as a prosodist Gradually he grew fonder of searching among abstractions It was not surprising therefore that he should try in A Masque of Reason to get a forthright answer out of God for his bewildering treatment of Job and the rest of the human race

Steeple Bush,' his last book of new poems is largely composed of thoughtful or whimsical commentaries many of them on topics of the day aphorisms brief novels in blank verse and short or longer lyrical poems While it illustrates Frost in his latest phase as an informal philosopher who had made up his mind about the trifling nature of several matters that the world takes with too much concern it also communicates to readers his characteristic desire to provoke responses in kind

There can be no question that Frost has suffered as a sensitive nature can suffer but he refuses to acknowledge defeat and believes in the persent and the future He is essentially a moralist but he accepts the world s contradictions and regards everything about the world with love occasional amusement and tender tolerant pity

All his books show as their fundamental and embracing quality sincerity—sincerity in perception sincerity in thought sincerity in feeling and sincerity in expression The segments of life in his poem all existed first as experiences none were conceived at the desk He is sincere with life and nature He never pretends to see what is not there but he sees everything and reveals always fresh charms

For the past 30 years Frost has been a farmer and a teacher at various universities The students admire him because of his simple manners and his persistent search for truth Asked recently what he had to say to the young poet today Frost replied

One thing I care about and I wish young people could care about it is taking poetry as the first form of understanding Young poets forget that poetry must include the mind as well as the emotions Too many poets delude themselves by thinking the mind is dangerous and must be left out Well the mind is dangerous and must be left in The poet can use the mind—in fear and trembling But he must use it

Of the subject matter of poetry Frost has said 'A poem begins with a lump in the throat a homesickness or a love sickness It is a reaching out toward expression an effort to find fulfillment A complete poem is one where an emotion has found its thought and the thought has found the word

Robert Frost spends his winters in Cambridge, Massachusetts where he lectures at Harvard University and Florida where he has a small house During the summer months he stays at his farm in Vermont. After 43 years of a happy marriage he lost his wife in 1938 and of their five children only two are still alive He works late into the night and sleeps late in the morning He does not force himself to write He waits for the poems He has always done his best writing when living in isolated farm districts He enjoys taking long walks and likes to stop and chat with his neighbours

Louis Untermeyer another poet described Robert Frost as having a face carved out of native granite pale blue and quizzical eyes the quickly bantering smile a stubborn scholar s face masking the irrepressible poet s Others have described him as a stocky ruddy faced man with casual white hair and brambly brown eyebrows

Frost s poetry like his face is true to New England—true to its landscape its climate its morality its tongue 'He is a New England poet but his verse can be understood anywhere in any country Frost s country is the country of human sense of experience, of imagination, and of thought

One of his critics has said that if his poems are pressed they reveal a distrurbing indetermination and shallowness. Others have written that many of his poems are trivial or merely whimsical and that while the lyric vein runs pure and unchallengeable throughout the thought can be challenged at many points It is true that other contemporary American poets may have had greater influence—T S Eliot Ezra Pound W H Auden. Each, in various measures is said to have expressed more accurately the tumults of our time But when the time itself has passed into history it may well appear that Robert Frost poet of everyday life immaculately matching thought and image has chosen the more durable material.

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HOW TO MASTER A SUBJECT BY STUDYING

By MARJORIE BOULTON M A

LEARNING a subject at school has the advantage that we receive regular instruction from practiced teachers who keep our noses to the grindstone

Learning a subject by ourselves needs much more self-discipline But it is more pleasurable in that we have chosen our own course of study and have a much more conscious, satisfying sense of adventure

So there are advantages on both sides

Since the person who is still at school automatically receives professional guidance this article is mostly for the older learner who is trying to master some subject without a time table and regular homework. But much of it will also be relevant to the work of the student at school or college

How should I study? Let us ask, first of all another question Why should I study? The best reason of all and the incentive which will keep us longest at our books is interest

I have just read an account of the finding of the coelacanth by the professor who made the discovery He thought more about fish than about any other subject His absorbed interest an interest so passionate that to others it must have seemed almost like an obsession led him to outstanding expert knowledge and finally to world renown

While we can encourage ourselves to be interested by adopting a cheerful, positive attitude to life and cultivating curiosity as a virtue it is difficult to produce eager interest out of the blue, as it were But by cultivating interest, we can make it grow

The second best reason for studying a subject is practical need. This probably means that we *shall never take the subject* on a high level but it is a strong incentive

Such a need arises when we learn a language in preparation for a trip to a foreign country learn a subsidiary subject which is a condition of some examination in our favourite subject attend a class on car maintenance in order to run a car more economically and safely

A less common but rather fine reason for studying some subject is in order to share someone else's *life more fully* My mother took a course in Esperanto in order to share my life more deeply, and has since received many unexpected rewards of friendship and interest

A wife who studies the subjects relevant to her husband's work or hobby will be a far better companion, more sympathetic, more *intelligent*

A husband could often win great appreciation from his wife by a similar sharing of interests Where personal love is a stimulus it may soon lead to real interest and absorption

One thing is certain to study with no end in view with no sense of purpose except when we are very young indeed and cannot yet see the point of much that we genuinely *need to learn (for example, the multiplication* table) is a futile occupation

Some people take refuge in meaningless study as an escape from real life It should be a means of enriching life No knowledge is useless that really satisfies our soul but the collection of useless knowledge can become a substitute for leading a full life

When we have asked why and are sure that our reason for studying our chosen subject *is strong enough to carry us through the* proposed course we can begin to ask ourselves "How?"

The answer will depend somewhat on the subject Chemistry history theology or driving a car obviously involve very mental operations, and the same rules need not apply to all the four subjects

Here however are some general hints for the student that apply to most

1 *Select material sensibly* Many students even experienced students, have no idea how to take notes or what to memorise They try to take notes of everything in a book, everything a lecturer says. Naturally in the end, they cannot see the wood for the trees

They try to learn every single fact or quotation by heart, then suffer torments of anxiety because all this will not go into one head Of course it will not! What are books for? We are not living in those primitive times when all knowledge had to be memorised

The wise student makes notes of those facts which it will be worthwhile to learn by heart, those salient facts that are constantly needed or that examiners may demand He will learn those facts by heart thoroughly

There is no need to learn explanations analogies allusions in a book or lecture once the student is sure he has understood the facts these explanations, analogies or allusions are clarifying

Often students remember some picturesque or comical little detail that is unimportant but forget an essential fact. We should under stand that the picturesque dramatic details that impress us will probably stay in our heads anyway and that the effort of learning should be directed to the dry bones of facts

Copying uncritically from books taking down lectures word for word (or as in my experience young learners so often do in a form that is so garbled it would horrify the lecturer) and then repeating these very words is no way to gain marks in an examination Also it is completely useless as mental train ing

It is foolish to waste time learning by heart facts that are easily accessible in a reference book, unless an examiner is likely to demand these facts—for many examinations are still very stupid

Unless they are wanted for such a purpose dates in history or the history of literature are not worth learning In science there is no point in learning the boiling points of a great many substances unless we are to use the information almost every day In langu ages it is absurd to waste our time mastering the irregular plurals of very rare words

Such things can be looked up when for some reason we need to know them

On the other hand the English student who thought Shakespeare was an eighteenth century author the chemist who could not remember the boiling points of water and al cohol or the interpreter who did not know the days of the week in his foreign language would be embarrassed and would make more mistakes owing to his ignorance

2 *Avoid long intervals* In general twenty minutes of study each day is worth much more than three hours study at the week end

There are subjects such as philosophy in which long periods of study are necessary But in most we can do a great deal in short periods It is surprising how much of a langu age or a science may be picked up in odd moments during our busy days

Most important, to abandon a subject com pletely for several days is to forget a great deal and to make the re starting difficult We have all experienced this on returning to school after perhaps a very short illness

It is as well to glance at our books daily for a few minutes even if we cannot do a proper spell of hard study This will help the mind to retain the facts learned, so that if we cannot make progress that day, we shall at least not slide backwards

3 *Proceed from the known to the unknown* This is a rule that all teachers learn When we meet some unfamiliar facts we should try to compare them with what we do know

In studying any subject we should not begin with too difficult a textbook. We should seek the best advice on a book for a beginner Even if we master the beginner s book very quickly and feel it is almost in-sultingly easy it will give us a good foundation on which to build our future knowledge A book intended for children will often give an adult a very good start in an unfamiliar subject

One rigid rule for the student should be Never go on to the next step in a subject until you are sure of the first step

It is worthwhile to spend a great deal of time and effort on acquiring a really firm grip on the essentials We can soon add to well digested knowledge but half understood facts are no use

4 *Hasten slowly* It will follow from this that it is possible to study too fast Speed comes as we continue This is especially noticeable in the study of languages and the acquisition of skill in crafts or something mechanical

It is best to start very slowly and not be impatient if we do not seem to be making much progress the first thing is to master the elementary knowledge A slow start may save a great deal of muddle later

Many people who take correspondence courses make the mistake of trying to go too fast They try say to prepare for an exami-nation in one year when they really need at their ideal speed of learning two years

Lessons seem to rain on them One lesson comes in before they have mastered the pre-vious one A short illness seems a catastrophic loss of time Tests grow worse and worse since nothing has been properly assimilated

And at last the student after much genuine misery decides that he is too stupid to take the examination.

In fact he might if he had allowed himself more time have taken the examination quite comfortably

Unless there is some overwhelming practical reason—an age limit a qualification for a good post which may otherwise be lost the possibility of a valuable prize—we should always give ourselves plenty of time for preparing for an examination

Cramming is no more beneficial to the mind than stuffing oneself with food however nourishing is good for the body We must also consider our own powers of assimilation.

5 *Us visual aids* We should make as much use as we can of pictures graphs diagrams and tables Often we learn a great deal by preparing our own. If we set out facts in tabular form the table often shows us relationship we had not noticed and not only helps us to remember the facts but also helps us towards useful generalisations

Pictures graphs, diagrams are often more impressive than words and help to fix in the memory the facts that they represent

6 *Seek help and ask questions* Steinbeck, in his beautiful short novel *Sweet Thursday* makes a wise worldly woman say 'There ain t nobody was ever insulted by a question and The nicest thing you can do for anybody is let him help you

There is a great deal of truth in this Most people are delighted to be asked about their own subjects Among students the abler student is pleased and flattered if a less able student asks for help

We should cultivate the society of people who are interested in the same subject and encourage discussion To talk about a subject is a good way to test our understanding of it as well as to learn more

Radio and television programmes on our subject will usually be attractively presented and the facts reliable It is worthwhile to look out for notices of public lectures and for articles in newspapers or magazines

Many learners are not sufficiently aware that there are periodicals connected with their subjects Especially in scientific and technical subjects but also in the arts subjects it can be dangerous to rely too much upon textbooks New discoveries and theories are constantly appearing and a textbook even a few years old may in places, be out of date

The student who takes out a subscription to some professional magazine on the subject will be kept in touch with the latest information

7 *Test yourself* The school child is often tested by the teacher The adult student must learn to test himself Working alone he has to be especially careful not to deceive himself that he knows something when he has merely read it over

How can a student test himself? He can close the book and try to write down the facts he has been trying to learn He can cover up portions of the book with his hand and check whether he remembers what he has just read. He can try to recollect the subject just studied when doing something else

Best of all two friends studying together can consolidate their knowledge admirably by testing each other

8 *Use knowledge as soon as possible* Obviously there is some knowledge that we cannot immediately put into practice But whenever we have the opportunity to use new knowledge in a real life situation we should take it

For example the person who is learning a language should take a trip abroad or meet some native of the country as soon as possible One who is studying history can visit some place where historical deductions are called for—such as a cathedral or castle or a museum

When we apply knowledge, we test its accuracy; we fix it more firmly in our heads and the gratification of success gives us more confidence to continue the effort to learn

All these tips are of use But only the individual student himself can advise himself on one final point. He should try to learn as much as possible about his own methods of study

Some people study best in the early morning a few late at night some in a library with others working around them others in solitude some have a very good visual memory, others more easily remember what they hear and so on

Each student will work more efficiently when he learns something of how his own particular mind works and can apply this knowledge to his methods of study

Study that is adapted to our own individual pattern is not only successful As the acquisition of knowledge should be It is a pleasure and the most exciting of all sports

(From *The Psychologist Magazine*)

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INDIAN ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAMME

By Dr H J BHABHA

THE five countries which are at present advanced in atomic energy namely Canada France U S S.R U K and U SA [1] are all industrially advanced countries with a developed technical background All of them except the U S S R, co-operated closely with each other in developing atomic energy during the war

While India is behind all these in atomic development and indeed has long way to go to catch up the most advanced among them its programme is nevertheless more developed than that of most countries in the world including some of the highly industrialized countries of Europe India is therefore, in unique position of being the only industrially under-developed country with an important atomic energy programme

This development has been made possible by the fact that India is a very large country with a population of nearly 400 million so that although its *per capita* production may be small its total production is quite considerable India is one of the largest producers of textiles in the world and in addition produces many industrial commodities like steel locomotives machine tools heavy chemicals and fertilizers which are produced in very few under developed countries This gives it a technical ability to develop on its own which is quite different from that of other under-developed countries Nevertheless whatever India may have achieved in atmoic energy has been achieved by a concentration of effort and resources by a selection of some of the best young scientists and engineers from all parts of the country and their concentration in one big research and development centre at Trombay where they can assist and stimulate each other and finally by a provision of the best available equipment. The Government of India has given atomic energy development a high priority and its full support Our atomic development has depended above all on the strong and continuous backing of the Prime Minister Mr Jawaharlal Nehru to whose faith in the importance of science and its practical application indeed all scientific development in the country owes so much

Competitive Cost

Since the peaceful and the military applications of atomic energy are so closely linked, assistance in many of the crucial steps leading to the use of atomic energy for generating electricity and to the production of some of the important materials required for an atomic power programme will only be given by other countries or by an international agency under conditions which would bring the Indian programme under international inspection and control Although the Indian atomic energy programme has no military component and it has been stated categorically by the Prime Minister on several occasions that we do not propose to go in for any such military programme an independent foreign policy and non alignment with any Power bloc makes the acceptance of inspection and control unacceptable to us as long as they are not applied universally to all countries alike in the interst of peace and international security It is therefore necessary for India to plan its entire atomic energy programme so that it can move forward if necessary without any external aid This does not mean that aid from friendly countries will not be accepted when it is given without any strings being attached and indeed we have received considerable help from several friendly countries some of which are mentioned later

A study of the economics of atomic power in India has shown that electricity from atomic energy would be competitive with electricity from thermal power stations in regions of the country remote from the coal fields which indeed include the major part of the country and many of its industrial centres The competitiveness of atomic energy in most parts of India is due to the operation of three factors namely, the location of its coalfields the limitations of the transport system and the general shortage of power in the industrial areas Eighty per cent of the coal used in India today is produced in the eastern corner in the States of Bengal and Bihar, and coal has to be transported some 1 500 miles to important areas in the north west and south such as Delhi Ahmedabad Bombay and Madras The true price of coal at these areas is therefore such as to make electricity from thermal stations more expensive than electricity from atomic power stations even today Secondly the railway system is already heavily loaded and has little

spare capacity A considerable increase in railway transport capacity will in any case be necessitated by the industrial development of the country thus involving an expenditure of large sums of money One third of all the goods traffic carried by the railway at present is coal, which is incidentally carried at a subsidized rate and therefore represents a burden on the economy The future development of electric power in a manner which does not involve a formidable increase in coal transport will therefore save the country large sums of money and a further capital expenditure on the railways. Finally power in industrial areas is so short that the grid systems as a whole have a very high load factor a situation which is necessary and favourable for the economic operation of atomic power stations. The Government of India therefore have under consideration the setting up of one or more atomic power stations in the period immediately ahead. If a decision to set up one were taken in the current year the power station would not be in operation till 1962, and atomic power would therefore only make a contribution during the third Five Year Plan It is however, necessary that we should embark on such a programme now in order to be able to take advantage of the developments in atomic power generation which are bound to take place in the next few years and thereafter

To instal a million kilowatts of net electrical capacity from atomic power stations during the third Five-Year Plan that is by 1965, is today entirely feasible technically and desirable economically Whether and to what extent such a programme will be embarked upon will depend principally on financial rather than economic consideration

Fifteen Years Goal

For all these reasons it has been decided to go ahead with a research development and production programme which will make possible the construction and operation of atomic power stations in India within the next ten to fifteen years

On the industrial side it is intended to produce within the country all the materials required for a full atomic power programme For this reason a start was made by setting up a plant at Alwaye in South India to treat the well known monazite sands on the west coast In addition to producing rare [illegible] and trisodium phosphate a cleaning material sold in the market this plant produces a cake containing thorium and uranium This cake is brought to the plant at Trombay near Bombay which produces a very pure thorium salt and also a uranium salt This plant was built by our own scientists and engineers and has been in operation since 1954 Its capacity increased sixfold last year

There has been designed a small uranium plant which will turn this uranium salt into reactor grade uranium metal and it is expected to have this plant in operation by the middle of 1958 This plant will give us enough uranium metal for experimental purposes and for use in the reactors that are under construction at present It will also give our scientific and technical staff the necessary experience for the design and construction of the large uranium plants which will be required by a full atomic power programme

A small plant for the fabrication of fuel elements has also been designed and its construction is being undertaken forthwith. Besides producing the fuel elements for our currently scheduled natural uranium reactors it will also enable research and development work to be carried out on new types of fuel elements and their canning

India is one of the largest producers in the world of the rare mineral beryl from which the metal beryllium can be obtained the present annual production being several thousand tons of high grade beryl Beryllium oxide may have interesting possibilities as a moderator and the metal or one of its alloys holds out great promise as a canning material A large pilot plant for producing atomically pure beryllium oxide of nuclear purity and sintering it into bricks is also being designed Its capacity will be about 15 tons of beryllium oxide per annum but it will be capable of expansion to several times this size Preliminary studies indicate that the cost of beryllium oxide produced in this plant will be lower than the cost at which it is being produced in Europe at present

It is also intended to produce heavy water in quantity and the decision was taken two years ago to produce heavy water and fertilizer together in a large plant which is being built at Nangal in the north This plant will produce over 340 000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer annually and between 10 and 20 tons of heavy water Hydrogen for the ammonia plant will be made electrolytically The heavy hydrogen will be concentrated in the last stage

in the electrolysis cells which will be arranged in cascade The heavy hydrogen from these cells, wh ch will comprise between 20 and 40 p-r cent of the total stream, will be liquefied and the deuterium extracted by the hydrogen distillation process The plant has been placed at Nangal, so that it can draw cheap power from the dam at Bhakra It will consume 160 000 kilowatts of electric power and cheapness of power is essential for the economics of the pro cess It is estimated that by charging to heavy water only the direct costs involved in its produc tion the cost of heavy water will be about $ 20 per pound which is substantially lower than the present world price Production will commence in 1960 Several other large fertilizer plants are expected to be constructed during the second Five Year Plan and it is the inten tion of the Government to produce heavy water in all of them

Studies are also being made for the erection of a plant to make atomically pure graphite from the coke produced in a refinery in Assam Experiments which are under way at the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay have already shown that graphite of a high density can be produced by a method which is being tried

Zirconium is another metal which has promise as a canning material In order that it should be so used hafnium has at first to be separated from it and quite a good deal of research work has been done on the separation of hafnium from zirconium A process is now being tried out which is even more promising than the one reported by us at the Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy This method promises to yield metal lic zirconium free from hafnium in one step Zircon the mineral from which zirconium can be obtained is found as a constituent of the famous beach sands on the South West coast of India and is available in plentiful supply

Any country, which does not wish to depend wholly upon outside aid must have its own research and development organization not only for investigating the many possibilities which remain unexplored but also because even in fields where general knowledge is available practical experience and detailed know how are to be obtained The Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay near Bombay which was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister in January last year is Indias centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy

Research Activities

A layout of the entire Establishment has been prepared and some buildings completed while the construction of others will start very soon Some of the new laboratories will be ready early this year although all the buildings planned at present will not be ready till 1959 The Establishment is located at Trombay some 15 miles from the centre of Bombay The site of the Establishment which covers an area over 2 000 acres is completely separated from the rest of the industrial area of Trombay by Trombay Hill on its west Its eastern side lies on the upper reaches of Bombay Harbour

The research activities of the Establishment were however started without waiting for the new buildings to come up The Physics and Engineering Divisions were located in the Tata Institue of Fundamental Research at the Old Yacht Club building and in war time hut ments on its new site at Colaba A warehouse in another part of Bombay was converted for housing the Chemistry Division while the Biological and Medical Divisions were set up at the Indian Cancer Research Centre The total scientific and technical staff of the Esta blishment is now about 400 and it will increase to over 800 by 1959 By this time the total number of workers on the site including administrative maintenance and workshop staff will be over two thousand

To ensure a steady supply of trained scientific and technical personnel there has been started a training programme under which 250 young graduates and engineers will be recruited annually from the universities and given supplementary training for a year to fit them for work in our atomic energy programme The first course commenced in August last year with 170 trainees It is hoped to increase the intake of this school to 350 a year in due course

Apsara

Apsara India s first atomic reactor or the swimming pool type reached criticality for the first time on August 4 1956 It is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia out side the U S S R It was designed engineered and built entirely by our own people and by Indian industry except for the fuel elements The fuel elements which contain enriched uranium have been provided by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

The decision to build this reactor was taken in April, 1955 A firm decision on the

design was made in August 1955 and it took about one year to complete its construction

As soon as the decision to build the Swimming Pool Reactor was taken in early 1955, our attention was given to the next step of building a powerful high flux reactor for engineering research. Several different types were being considered when there was received a generous offer from the Canadian Government to set up a reactor of the NRX type in India The decision to proceed with the joint project was taken in August 1955, and the ground for it was broken in February 1956 This reactor is expected to be completed early in 1959 This reactor requires some 20 tons of heavy water which was sold to us by the United States Atomic Energy Commission

A short while ago it was decided to build a third zero energy reactor which will enable us to study the effect of different lattices shapes and sizes of fuel elements mixed lattices containing uranium or plutonium and thorium, and so on This reactor is expected to be in operation in 1958 also, and indeed it may be the second reactor actually to go into operation in India

The immediate need in many parts of India is for small power stations of about 20 megawatts and it is our intention to study for this purpose reactors moderated with beryllium oxide, gas cooled and working on natural or slightly enriched uranium. Since the critical size of beryllium moderated reactors is smaller than graphite moderated ones preliminary calculations show that they may well be more economical in the power range below about 20 megawatts For this purpose there has been for some years a joint project with the Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique of France for studying the properties of beryllium oxide as a moderator A small group at our Trombay Establishment is now actively engaged in feasibility studies on beryllium oxide moderated reactors of a power output below 30 megawatts.

The Indian atomic energy programme is of a very modest size, compared with the programmes in the United States the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. It has no military component and one may recall on this occasion the words of the Prime Minister Mr Nehru, at the inauguration of the Trombay Establishment when he said "whatever might happen whatever the circumstances we shall never use atomic energy for evil purposes" Although the Atomic Energy Commission was established as an advisory body in 1948 in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the work did not really develop until a separate Department of the Government of India with the full powers of a Ministry was established in August 1954 Since then the work has progressed very rapidly and the expenditure on atomic energy has grown about twelve fold within three years Only a modest beginning has been made which may greatly help to accelerate the industrialization of the country

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OLYMPIC MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The organisation of athletic sports in India on country wide scale began in 1923 when on the eve of the eighth Olympics at Paris (1924) a provisional National Olympic Committee was formed The Committee organised the first All India Athletic meet which was held at Delhi in February, 1924

The first properly sponsored Indian team of seven athletes participated in the World Olympics in 1924 at Paris

At the time of the second National Athletic Championships held at Calcutta in 1927 the provincial representatives present for the meet decided to replace the provisional Committee by a properly constituted Indian Olympic Association

In 1928 at Amasterdam Olympics India won the world hockey title which she has retained till now

The Indian Olymic Association took over the responsibility of controlling and organising various sports in the country and held biennial Olympic Games from 1928 onwards.

A separate organisation for athletics known as the Amateur Athletic Federation of India came in to existence in 1946

The National Athletic Championships instead of being held every two years along with the Indian Olympic Games were made an annual feature from 1949 by the Federation

A beginning in Asian games was made in 1934 when the first Western Asiatic Games were held in New Delhi In 1951 they were replaced by Asian Games, the first meet again was organised at New Delhi

The second Asian Games were played at Manila (Philippines) in 1954 India stood fourth with five gold medals

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS

By J N MAHALANOBIS

THE acute shortage of foreign exchange with which this country is faced now could have been reasonably anticipated when the plan was formulated To be precise the weakest part of the plan related to foreign exchange position In spite of optimistic estimates a clear gap of Rupees 400 crores was left uncovered hoping that this would be covered by foreign aids and loans This gap has now very much widened due to increased imports both in value and volume It is true that during the first plan period substantial loans and aids were available from different sources particularly from U.S A and other world organisations but even assuming the same order of assistance would be available from the sources the deficit would remain Another mistake was that the deficit was calculated on the basis of 1955 prices but even in that year indications were available that the world prices were moving up especially in countries which would supply us bulk of the machines and other equipment for our capital projects and it would have been prudent to allow an increase of at least 25% in the price of imports on the basis of price trend observed during the last ten years It may be argued that the allowance for such price increase was not thought necessary as any increase in the cost of imports would be compensated at least partly by increase in the value of exports but this is a wrong assumption. It is true that during the years 1949 51 the prices of primary products shot up to a very high level, but that was an abnormal position created by Korean war And immediately after 1951, when the war fever disappeared the prices of all primary products exported from the country sharply delined An analysis of the prices of raw material and other primary praducts exported from under developed countries like India shows that the prices of these commodities tend to decline, compared to industrial products Throughout the history of international trade in the 19th and also in 20th century except during abnormal period such as war or hectic boom the terms of trade have always gone against the countries exporting primary products The Indian exports which even now mainly consist of raw materials and agricultural products also suffer from the same disadvantages It is not intended to say that all the problems could be foreseen in 1955 when the plan proposals were drafted but in regard to foreign exchange position a very realistic approach is necessary especially when a country has to implement an economic plan for a given period One may argue that the deficit in foreign exchange account may be largely wiped out by drastically reducing the imports of non essential articles as has been done down But the scope of restricting the imports of consumption goods in favour of capital goods is not very wide and any policy of drastic restriction of imports may create conditions which may affect the volume of exports and defeat the very objective of such policy

The prospect of further expansion of export trade in the near future does not seem to be very encouraging The main items of export consist of tea, jute oilseeds *cotton textiles and light engineering goods.* Our jute manufactures have to compete with the products of other countries including Pakistan and it seems now that within a few years time, the industry which enjoyed a monopoly position will have to face acute competition in world market. On the demand side also the position does not seem to be imporving The current expansion of world trade and commerce do not seem to have much effect on the demand for jute manufactures There are indications that the world market for jute manufacture is gradually shrinking In tea also the prospect of further expansion seems doubtful The tea industry enjoyed high prosperity in 1954 and 1955, but 1956 has not been quite a good year, even now the prices do not appear to indicate a firm trend In future, increased competition from other tea producing countries of the world may bring down the world tea price, and the value and volume of Indian tea exports may fall Indian Cotton Textiles are being exported in increasing volume to South East Asian countries and also to Middle East but the capacity of the consuming markets to absorb larger volume is limited and foreign exchange earnings on this account cannot suddenly increase even though a gradually increasing trend in the volume of export is probable over a number of years In other also

of large expansion is rather remote, except in the case of products of light engineering industries. The export trade in these items has increased remarkably within the last few years, and the scope of further expansion is very encouraging but foreign exchange earnings from this source cannot be so large as to appreciably help us to bridge the gap in our balance of payment account. All these analyses and comments are made not in a pessimistic vein to give a depressing picture but an attempt is made to highlight the difficulties that may rise in the sudden expansion of export trade. No one can reasonably expect that the world economic conditions would change so abnormally in near future as to force up the prices of primary products to a very high level. To be realistic, a further cut in the value and volume of our export does not seem quite improbable in view of the restrictive monetary policies already adopted in Great Britain and West Germany to curb the inflationary pressure. Even in U S A it is reported that during the last few months there has been a decline of 10% in business activity and stocks are accumulating. This by itself however does not mean that world is heading towards a depression but it is likely that for some time at least the hectic phase of business expansion may not be observed in U S A.

The position has been further aggravated by the fact that in almost all under developed countries the pace of industrialisation is being quickened. The demand is increasing at such a rate that it is beyond the capacity of the existing industrially advanced countries the number of which are only few such as U K, U S A and West Germany to meet this demand [illegible] machines and equipment even on a ca[illegible] basis and those who want on credit [illegible] tely at a disadvantageous position. R[illegible] ffered some help but the total [illegible] t of foreign assistance is so larg[illegible] it has not been able to relieve [illegible]. Besides Russia is even now [illegible] nstructing [illegible] own economy [illegible] scale a[illegible] ch she has [illegible] not b[illegible] in [illegible] of the [illegible] period. [illegible] transfers [illegible] present [illegible] to [illegible] vate [illegible] of

ket is considered not adequate for large investment. Besides U S investors find many new avenues of investment within or near their own country and do not like to lock up their money in distant places. The main source is to obtain loan or aids directly from U S Government. Such assistance has been available in the past and may also be received during the current plan period but the indications so far available do not show that the volume of such assistance would be so large as to appreciably relieve the pressure. U K had the tradition to lend heavily in foreign countries. Even now dividend income from foreign investment constitutes very important item of earnings but in the post war years her capacity to give large scale assistance has diminished. In spite of her difficulties some business firms agreed to supply machines and equipment on deferred payment system and this has been a very welcome help but in recent times her balance of payment position has so rapidly deteriorated that the Bank rate has been increased to 7%. Under such conditions no large scale assistance can be expected from that country till her economy is brought to a more even keel. West Germany's industrial power increased remarkably in recent years. She acquired such a quick prosperity that the West German Government is now trying to stabilise the value of mark by various restrictive monetary policies. If she gives us supply on credit the income and employment within the country would increase without any co[illegible]pensatory imports leading to further inflation. In view of the present economic policy of stabilisation any large measure of assistance from [illegible] country may not be expected, a[illegible] within a short period. Japan [illegible] ered some help but all these may [illegible] us substantially to relieve the [illegible] pressure. During the last [illegible] of international lending [illegible] ically disappear [illegible] 19th century and [illegible] al lending helped [illegible] of many countries [illegible] break-down of [illegible] and inter[illegible] and increased [illegible] ing countries [illegible] reasons which [illegible] ance of this [illegible] however two [illegible] ns have come [illegible]

th[illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible]

Youth Welfare Programme In A Socialist Pattern Of Society

INAUGURATING the first Inter University Youth Festival held in November 1954, in New Delhi the Union Minister of Education and Scientific Research Maulana Abul Kalam Azad while underlining the importance of youth welfare had said

'There has been much criticism in recent times of our present day youth You will all agree that there have been instances of indiscipline and lack of ideals which are a cause for regret and shame Steps must be taken to check these evils but this cannot be done by mere commands or exhortations We must find out the causes of such unrest and take steps to remove them I am convinced that if the young are at times restless and turbulent it is not due to any intrinsic defect in them Their restlessness is largely due to the fact that they do not have enough channels for the expression of their youthful urges

'The problem of discipline must be looked at from the point of view of proper utilisation of the abundant energy of youth If youthful urges and energies are canalised and fields are found which will utilise all their enthusiasm and devotion there will be little occasion to impose restrictions from above Discipline must be achieved by giving proper direction to the energy of the youth and not by suppression

Realising therefore the need to direct the mighty reservoir of energy of Indian youth into constructive channels the Union Ministry of Education & Scientific Research, drew up a comprehensive programme for youth welfare work as far back as 1953

Main Objective

The main objective of this programme is to encourage youth in activities which develop character capacity for leadership and high qualities of head and heart For the development of an integrated personality capable of shouldering responsibility for effective citizenship it is essential to promote activities which stretch out to embrace every aspect of life physical and moral health intellectual emotional and social growth and cultural and spiritual advancement

A fuller development of the youth is possible only when they are provided with opportunities for self-expression in an atmosphere of freedom and under proper guidance This programme is therefore directed to complement the training at home, in educational institutions and in occupational employment If the individual is provided with wholesome opportunities to gratify his needs he will be able to act in a very desirable and constructive way thus bringing about an all round development of his personality Denied this his mind will remain unoccupied and the Devil s Workshop will function in the idle mind

The immediate programme for Youth Welfare was therefore so devised as to direct the leisure time activities of the young along pleasurable and worthwhile channels and provide greater scope for physical cultural and social activities

Programme

A countrywide programme for youth in all stations of life was too ambitious to be launched initially as a whole The approach to work therefore has been gradual The problems of college students called for immediate attention This is the body which has to provide leaders in the near future and it must be equipped for it It is also the body which is more full of life and can to an extent understand its own problems and work out their solution

Moreover contrasted with the large mass of youth in the countryside offices factories shops and domestic employment the college youth can be approached more easily through the University and college organisations Even though the major attention has been given to the students yet a beginning has already been made in regard to the programme for non student youth as well

In the implementation of this programme every attempt has been made to secure the co operation of the Universities and the State Governments for they are the agencies directly concerned with the problems of the youth The Central aid is therefore based upon the principle that the States and the Universities concerned should also share a part of the ex-

penditure. The main items of the programme under implementation are the following

Youth Leadership Training Camps

It has been accepted on all hands that in all kinds of youth welfare work for students the organisation and leadership should be in the hands of the teachers who are the natural leaders of the youth in their charge. This would arouse the staff to a greater sense of their fuller duties and would also help to bring about friendly co-operation and understanding between the two important groups—the teachers and the taught. Further it would prevent the exploitation of students by outside and unacademic organisations. In order to give useful directions to the teachers in guiding their students in various co-curricular activities the scheme of Youth Welfare includes the organisation of Youth Leadership Training Camps.

In these Camps the teachers are given short term training in the techniques of Youth Leadership and effective organisation of co-curricular activities and educational institutions. The problems of the youth are explained and solutions are suggested through talks and discussions by experts in different subjects on Youth Welfare.

Six such Camps have so far been organised directly by the Youth Welfare Section of the Union Ministry of Education & Scientific Research. The first Camp was held at Srinagar for selected members of the staff of the colleges of the Punjab University, the second at Mahableshwar for the Universities of Baroda, Bombay, Gujarat, Poona and Karnatak, the third at Caulatia (Ranikhet) for the Universities of Aligarh, Agra, Lucknow, Banaras and Allahabad, the fourth at Lovedale (Ooty) for the Universities of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Travancore, the fifth at Darjeeling for the Universities of Calcutta, Visva Bharati, Gauhati, Patna, Bihar and Utkal and the sixth at Hyderabad for the [illegible] of Agra, Nagpur, Osmania, [illegible] Venkateshwara and Saugar.

Dramatic Training Camps

Training in the art of dramatic[illegible] given an important place in the [illegible] of work as dr[illegible] one of the m[illegible] cultural ac[illegible] our educa[illegible] titutions.

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educative value and it has been felt that many such Camps should be conducted to cover all the colleges.

As it is not possible for the Centre to conduct the required number of camps it has been suggested to the Universities and State Governments that they may organise their own Camps for which Centre will give financial aid to the extent of 75% of the expenditure upto a maximum of Rs. 3,000/- for each project. The Universities of Jammu and Kashmir, Annamalai and Gujarat and the former PEPSU State Government have been given grants for holding such camps.

Educational Tour

Tours to places of historical importance, scenic beauty, cultural interest and big national projects have great educative value for the students. Government therefore provides facilities of travel to students for this purpose under a special scheme. Under the scheme, the Government of India gives 75% of the Railway or Bus fare at student's concession rate to small manageable batches of students going on educational tours. Since the inception of this scheme over Rs. 3 lakhs have been sanctioned to about 400 institutions and over 10,000 students have benefited from this assistance.

Youth Hostels

In order to provide cheap food and accommodation to the students while on tour it is intended to set up a network of Youth Hostels in the country. This work is carried out through —

(1) Youth Hostels Association of India, (2) State Governments and (3) Joint Projects by the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research and the Ministry of Transport.

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BILINGUALISM IN EDUCATION

By SIR BEN BOWEN THOMAS

Though Wales is an integral part of Britain the people there are striving to revive and disseminate the language of their land—Welsh The problem is somewhat similar to India though in Wales people are concerned with only two languages—Welsh and English while in India the problem is more complicated as here we have thirteen indigenous languages in addition to Hindi to contend with English The author who is Permanent Secretary Welsh Department of the British Ministry of Education and is also the representative of the United Kingdom on the Executive Board of Unesco ably describes how Wales is trying to solve the bilingual problem.

WE hear so much today about Bilingualism in Education We cannot escape from it in Wales and in this experience we are not unique On the continent of Europe you have only to think of Belgium Holland Switzerland Yugoslavia and the states of the U S.S R. to realise how many countries are involved And if you go further afield there are the emerging nations of Africa and Asia all of which want to safeguard the position of their traditional languages and at the same time to equip their people effectively for the modern world

Nor is this a matter that exclusively concerns the smaller countries The so-called Great Powers whose language may be English Russian Spanish or French are increasingly realising that monolingualism no longer meets the needs of the present situation and that every intelligent citizen of the future should have a working knowledge of at least one other modern language besides his own—in the main, of course, one of the other major languages of the world Bilingualism is therefore inescapable for all but more so in some cases than in others In Wales it is a case of "Escape Me Never Something has been done about it for three generations or more and it is still a live educational issue

What do we mean by Bilingualism? It is the acceptance of the educational aim that if possible the average pupil in our schools should attain a mastery of his mother tongue and a working knowledge of the second language current within his society by the time he reaches his twelfth year and in any case by the time he reaches the end of his period of compulsory education

There is the general aim It has been set by successive Presidents of the Board of Education and Ministers of Education They have based it upon the fact that in Wales Welsh is the historic It honourable literary history of a thousand years it was a well-established and standardized language before English was though today English is the first language of two-thirds of the people of Wales

In this matter of bilingualism in Wales the Education Acts impose three duties upon the administrators in the Ministry

The first requires the promotion and development of the education of the people of Wales and the development of their institutions pre-eminent amongst which is the Welsh language For the last fifty years there has been no slackening in vigilance in this matter Two authoritative reports dealing with language teaching have been prepared at Ministers request and their recommendations have been strongly supported by the Ministry

Language surveys have been made so as to devise suitable ways and means of dealing with the children of every area in terms of their own conditions Hundreds of summer schools conferences and local courses have been arranged to help teachers to cope with problem of school organization and curricula Publishers have been stimulated to provide school readers the School Broadcasting Council for Wales has been helped in the preparation of its Welsh programmes and as a result of these efforts there has been a great improvement in the development of clear language policies by local education authorities in increasing the number of competent teachers of Welsh in improving school organization and in applying better classroom techniques

The second duty is concerned with the training of teachers There is no problem of numbers in Wales but there has been a problem of getting the right kind of teachers and of using them in Wales Training colleges have met both these needs increasingly In addition to earlier provisions courses of train

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Dramatic Training Camps

Training in the art of dramatics has been given an important place in the programme of work as drama is one of the most important cultural activities in our educational institutions.

Three dramatics training camps have already been conducted one at Andretta, the second at Sabathu and the third at Matheran. These Camps have been found to be of great educative value and it has been felt that many such Camps should be conducted to cover all the colleges.

As it is not possible for the Centre to conduct the required number of camps, it has been suggested to the Universities and State Governments that they may organise their own Camps for which Centre will give financial aid to the extent of 75% of the expenditure upto a maximum of Rs 3,000 for each project. The Universities of Jammu and Kashmir, Annamalai and Gujarat and the former PEPSU State Government have been given grants for holding such camps.

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The Youth Hostel Association of India is a private organisation engaged in encouraging Youth Hostel movement in the country. According to the information available nearly 115 Youth Hostels are functioning in the country. Since most of these buildings are Hostels attached to colleges their use is limited to the vacation time.

The Government of India gives financial assistance to State Governments to meet the 50% of the expenditure for the construction of Youth Hostels subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 for each project.

The Government of India also proposes to construct a few model Youth Hostels at selected places in the country. A tentative

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been established at two of our colleges and the Minister has asked the Welsh Joint Education Committee to encourage Welsh local education authorities to see that these qualified bilingual teachers should be employed in due course.

The third duty derives from the section of the Act that says that pupils are to be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents. This is often referred to in connection with bilingualism.

In recent years the Ministry has approved the establishment in mixed linguistic areas of Welsh schools for Welsh speaking children on educational grounds.

The local education authorities have also made considerable progress both singly and collectively. Some have appointed language organisers; a few have stimulated the production of suitable school textbooks—and very good they are. Several have reorganised their schools in the interest of better bilingual teaching. This task is by no means an easy one where English and Welsh speaking people live together in the same communities and it is harder today than it would have been two generations ago. Where these communities are overwhelmingly Welsh-speaking or English-speaking arrangements can be simple and little change may be required. Welsh language primary schools or English language primary schools can be established and the second language—English or Welsh—can be gradually introduced when the child enters the Junior School.

But where the communities are very mixed in a linguistic sense other solutions become necessary. Sometimes all the children will enter the same school and then they will be classified on a language basis, the unity of the school being maintained through its acts of worship, social functions and games. In such schools the dominating language of the playground will be the ascendant one. The second solution in linguistically mixed areas may also involve the assembling of children of the minority language group from a wider area than is usual and concentrating them in one school. In this way Welsh language schools have appeared in recent years in city, town and urban areas.

Then there is collective action. For nearly ten years now the Welsh education authorities have worked through the Welsh Joint Education Committee. When it was established, the Minister of Education handed it amongst its [illegible] the review of questions arising from the curriculum of schools with special reference to the teaching of Welsh language and literature."

The stimulation of the production of Welsh books for schools has engaged the attention of the Joint Education Committee. For the last four or five years they have been able to stimulate such a supply by levying sums of money from the local education authorities so as to guarantee something like £16,000 a year for expenditure on Welsh books. The scheme enables the Welsh publishers to feel confident that books that they may publish will be purchased and thus the element of risk for them is reasonably curtailed.

And so we have both central and local governments playing their part to establish as fair a bilingual policy in the schools of Wales as is possible.

Fundamentally, it is the will of the Welsh people to survive and the fair provision of ways and means that will decide the issue. The result can be of far reaching importance. Only recently one writer in the magazine "Education" wrote: "If this policy can be carried through successfully it will have an importance beyond the frontiers of Wales. The Welsh crucible can yield results that might radically influence not only other bilingual countries, but the teaching of language everywhere."

(UNESCO)

—o—

THINGS THEY SAY

A happy childhood is one of the best gifts that parents have it in their power to bestow.

—*Mary Cholmondeley*

Good manners and good morals are sworn friends and fast allies.

—*Bartol.*

Give the rogue a taste of his own roguish methods (*Shatham prati shathyam*)

—*Marathi Proverb*

Experience shows that success is due less to ability than to zeal. The winner is he who gives himself to his work body and soul.

—*Charles Buxton*

The past cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.

—*Hugh White*

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence. It does not matter, that you attempt all the questions. What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers. The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out.)

—QUESTIONS—

1 Below are given a few questions with their likely answers. Choose the correct answer to each question —

(i) Certain shopkeepers are called Ironmongers because

(a) They buy and sell scrap-iron
(b) They repair articles made of iron
(c) They sell articles made of iron

Underline the right reason

(ii) In order to be called a SQUARE a space must be

(a) Enlosed by four lines meeting at four right angles
(b) Enclosed by four lines all the same length
(c) Enclosed by four straight lines all the same length.
(d) Enclosed by four equal lines, all straight and meeting at four right angles

(iii) In order to be called a PROPHET a man

(a) Must be able to work miracles
(b) Must sell things for more than he paid for them.
(c) Must be able to foretell events in the future
(d) Must have been written about in the Scriptures
(e) Must be a good business man.

Underline the correct answer

(iv) The number 41 is called a PRIME NUMBER because

(a) It is under 100
(b) It will not be divided by 2
(c) It is an odd number
(d) Its only factors are itself and I
(e) It is not in any of the time tables

2 Read very carefully through the following at least twice and then answer the questions

Napoleon had strange misgivings that night. He had lost some of his old confidence. His generals noted that he did not eat much dinner in spite of there being roast duck his favourite dish. Besides he had a worried look and had fits of absent mindedness. By morning, however he seemed to have recovered. The prospect of battle steeled him and he was always at his best when action threatened. News was brought that Wellington was striking camp and making for a farm near Waterloo. Surrounded by his generals all young men Napoleon looked what he was—the master warrior. There was not a single man in the ranks who would not lay down his life for his Emperor and country. And this was what gave their leader renewed confidence as he gazed on their steadfast faces and read their inmost thoughts. Soon he came to a decision. The order to march was given. The English would be met at Hougoumount and Welligton crushed before Blucher and his Prussians arrived

(i) What was the matter with Napoleon before the battle ?
(ii) How did his generals know that there was something worrying their leader ?
(iii) When did Napoleon recover himself ?
(iv) When was he always at his best ?
(v) What news was brought to Napoleon?
(vi) Were his generals old or young men?
(vii) What gave him renewed confidence?
(viii) What 'decision did Napoleon make?
(ix) Where would the English be met ?

3 The words of the following sentences have been mixed up and one of the words removed and placed in brackets at the end. Choose this word from the three in brackets and write it down

(i) Wise takes man a it make a to time (for m [illegible])

(ii) Cowards many times before death their (live, die, birth)

(iii) The bed to nurse put the (child blanket medicine)

(iv) Paint when as will stick to one it (green white wet)

(v) A rain brings wind north east (never, when usually)

(vi) Live without could we not (charcoal, bread fish)

(vii) Go bed if healthy be to early must you wish (than, you I)

(viii) King the in lived old an (post office dungeon castle)

4 In a certain code the letter A is represented by O B by 1 C by 2 and so on Now write down the following words as they would appear in this code

(i) Fade (ii) High (iii) Cabbage
(iv) Feed (v) Beach.

5 Each of the following questions is answered by one of the phrases A, B, C, D, E, F, G H, I given below Answer each question by writing down the letter that stands before the suitable phrase.

(i) Punctuality means ?
(ii) Generous means ?
(iii) Dare means ? (iv) Hasty means ?
(v) Glare means ? (vi) Seldom means ?
(vii) Scarce means ?
(viii) Gorge means ?
(ix) Ladle means ?

A. Look at some one fixedly
B Dish out with a spoon
C. Do things in a hurried fashion
D Not very often
E. Eat a large quantity of food
F Being there at the appointed time
G. Being kind to people
H Risk a thing
I Not many

6 What arithmetical signs should be placed between each of the following to obtain the results given at the end ?

Example · 4 3 7 =49 Answer : (4+3)×7=49

(i) 4 5 7 3=13
(ii) 315 7 4=77
(iii) 21 1 825=847
(iv) 6 7 11 5=29
(v) 93 75 8=[illegible]
(vi) [illegible]

7 Arrange the following in the natural order

Example cher warm, hot . . . etc.

(i) Thursday Friday Monday Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday (Begin with Sunday)

(ii) toe ankle waist knee neck head.

(iii) early very late, punctual very early, late

(iv) hour, second month year minute, day week

(v) long covet yearn wish, like

(vi) 4356 4354 3456 2345, 5446 5439

8 Several little wooden cubes each with an edge of one inch are put together to form a solid cube with an edge of three inches This big cube is then painted red all over the outside. When the paint is dry the big cube is broken up into the original little cubes Now answer these four questions about the little cubes

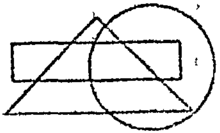
(i) How many cubes will have paint on four sides ?

(ii) How many cubes will have paint on three sides ?

(iii) How many cubes will have paint on two sides ?

(iv) How many cubes will have no paint on ?

9



(i) Write the letter A inside both the triangle and the circle

(ii) The letter B where it will be inside the oblong only

(iii) The letter C inside circle and oblong only

(iv) The letter D inside circle oblong and triangle

ANSWERS

1 (i) c
(ii) d
(iii) c
(iv) d

2 (i) He had strange misgivings
(ii) He had lost some of her confidence
(iii) By meeting
(iv) When action was about to take place

- (v) That Wellington was striking camp and making for a farm near Waterloo
- (vi) Young
- (vii) Because he saw the steadfast faces of his men and could read their inmost thoughts
- (viii) To march and meet the English at Hougoumont and defeat Wellington before Blucher and his Prussians arrived
- (ix) Hougoumont

3 (i) Fool (ii) Die
(iii) Child (iv) Wet
(v) Usually (vi) Bread
(vii) You (viii) Castle

4 (i) 5034 (ii) 7867
(iii) 2011 064 (iv) 5443
(v) 14027

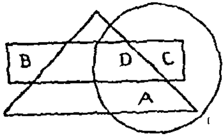
5 (i) F (ii) G (iii) H
(iv) C (v) A (vi) D
(vii) I (viii) E (ix) B

6 (i) 4+5+7−3=13
(ii) (315−7)−4=77
(iii) 21−3+824=842
(iv) 6+7+11+5=29
(v) SS+TS−S=SST
(vi) $\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{4}\times\frac{3}{8}=\frac{3}{64}$

7 (i) Sun , Mon., T , W , Th F S
(ii) Toe ankle, knee, waist, neck, head
(iii) Very early, early, punctual late, very late
(iv) Second minute hour, day week month year
(v) Like wish covet, long yearn
(vi) 2345 3456 4354 4356 5439, 5456

8 (i) 0 (ii) 8 (iii) 12 (iv) 1

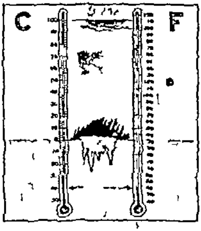
9 This is where the letters should go



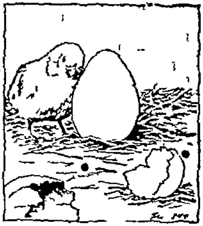
DID YOU KNOW ?



More than 200 000 persons have fled to the West from Communist Hungary since the Hungarian Revolution in October November 1956



Forty degrees below zero is the only point at which the centigrade and Fahrenheit thermometers coincide exactly



Eggs set on their large ends will not hatch The air cell is located in that end, and the weight of the contents destroys it

(ii) Cowards many times before death their (live, die birth)

(iii) The bed to nurse put the (child, blanket medicine)

(iv) Paint when is will stick to one it (green white wet)

(v) A rain brings wind north east (never, when usually)

(vi) Live without could we not (charcoal, bread fish)

(vii) Go bed if healthy be to early must you wish (than, you I)

(viii) King the in lived old an (post office dungeon castle)

4 In a certain code the letter A is represented by O B by 1 C by 2 and so on Now write down the following words as they would appear in this code

(i) Fade (ii) High (iii) Cabbage
(iv) Feed (v) Beach

5 Each of the following questions is answered by one of the phrases A B, C, D, E, F G H, I given below, Answer each question by writing down the letter that stands before the suitable phrase

(i) Punctuality means ?
(ii) Generous means ?
(iii) Dare means ? (iv) Hasty means ?
(v) Glare means ? (vi) Seldom means ?
(vii) Scarce means ?
(viii) Gorge means ?
(ix) Ladle means ?

A Look at some one fixedly
B Dish out with a spoon
C. Do things in a hurried fashion
D Not very often
E. Eat a large quantity of food
F Being there at the appointed time
G Being kind to people
H. Risk a thing.
I Not many

6 What arithmetical signs should be placed between each of the following to obtain the results given at the end ?

Example 4 3 7 = 49 Answer $(4+3)\times 7=49$

(i) 4 5 7 3 = 13
(ii) 315 7 4 = 77
(iii) 21 3 825 = 842
(iv) 6 7 11 5 = 29
(v) SS TS S = SST
(vi) [illegible]

7 Arrange the following in the natural order

Example : close warm hot scorching, etc.

(i) Thursday Friday Monday Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday (Begin with Sunday)

(ii) toe, ankle, waist knee, neck, head.

(iii) early, very late punctual very early, late.

(iv) hour, second month, year minute day week,

(v) long covet yearn wish, like

(vi) 4356 4354 3456 2345 5446 5439

8 Several little wooden cubes each with an edge of one inch are put together to form a solid cube with an edge of three inches This big cube is then painted red all over the outside When the paint is dry the big cube is broken up into the original little cubes. Now answer these four questions about the little cubes

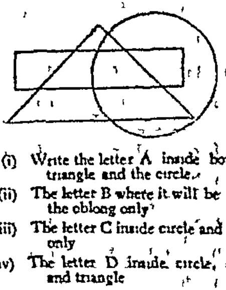
(i) How many cubes will have paint on four sides ?

(ii) How many cubes will have paint on three sides ?

(iii) How many cubes will have paint on two sides ?

(iv) How many cubes will have no paint on ?

9



(i) Write the letter A inside both the triangle and the circle.

(ii) The letter B where it will be inside the oblong only

(iii) The letter C inside circle and oblong only

(iv) The letter D inside circle, oblong and triangle

ANSWERS

1. (i) c
(ii) d
(iii) c
(iv) d

2 (i) He had strange misgivings
(ii) He had lost some of his confidence
(iii) By morning
(iv) When action was about to take place

(v) That Wellington was striking camp and making for a farm near Waterloo

(vi) Young

(vii) Because he saw the steadfast faces of his men and could read their inmost thoughts

(viii) To march and meet the English at Hougoumont and defeat Wellington before Blucher and his Prussians arrived

(ix) Hougoumont

3 (i) Fool (ii) Die
(iii) Child (iv) Wet
(v) Usually (vi) Bread
(vii) You (viii) Castle

4 (i) 5034 (ii) 7867
(iii) 2011 064 (iv) 5443
(v) 14027

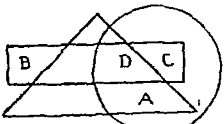
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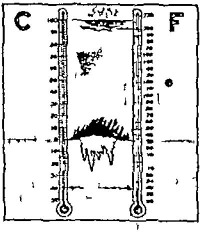
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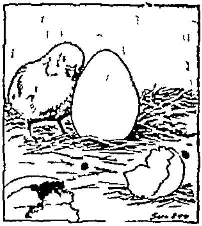
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STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

READING HABITS OF STUDENTS

Whatever other dissatisfactions and apprehensions have been caused by the actions and attitudes of the students of to-day there has been little room for complaint that their reading has suffered. I mean reading as a habit unconnected with lessons or examinations let us say more precisely the habit of having one's attention occupied by printed matter There is no doubt that present-day students—ranging in age from four to twenty—read a great deal what they read and why and whether their soul benefits or suffers by it is another question altogether Even our young children read more About four decades ago general reading was all but unknown But the student partook of a life at home in which the oral tradition of instruction and education was firmly rooted And thus the purely formal training of the school was well balanced by a very informal and almost unconscious absorption of classical and scriptural literature with a generous admixture of folklore proverbs and superstitions

Our immediate problems in education are vast and can be treated only on a mass scale But side by side with this must be examined the finer or more subtle problems of education the solution of which would alter not the content or method but the texture of our education the difference it would make would be like the difference between the mountain and the pyramid. One of them is child education For from the health and habits and mentality of the children of to-day will be born the attitudes and institutions of to-morrow

The read ng habits of students are another This question which is largely conditioned by the teaching habits of teachers includes both the study of curricular texts—a subject which would involve argument about the aims and purposes of education and its ideals and on which therefore only experienced educationists should give tongue—and the leisure hour and general reading of students In our country an evaluation of the latter—especially at this stage of linguistic sensitiveness involves questions of quality and availability In tackling this one problem alone we are about thirty years behind some western countries which having introduced and carried through a programme of country wide and compulsory education have been able systematically to take up the more ticklish problems connected with it Extensive studies have been made of the socio-psychological implications and physiology of reading habits as also of the reading interests and preferences of various age groups and data collected of rate, comprehension and speed of reading at different physical and mental levels Education has been made a subject of serious scientific study It is this kind of study which must be undertaken in our country Of course this would imply a readiness to think scientifically an attitude of mind which is inimical to the national temperament But a scientific approach can be at two levels—one the approach of a people whose temperament has been built upon and shaped by a mechanised civilisation, when it becomes almost an organic trait. It is the temperament which in its extreme form cannot think of an individul without automatically breaking him down to what has been called the spiritual sub-soil twenty four pairs of chromosomes and various chemical compounds held together by the homeostatic principle The second and more elementary and expedient type of scientific approach is scientific only in the sense of being statistical and categorical. It is the approach to a problem which has to be dealt in bulk and which has to be divided into manageable classifications On the subject of reading habits of students, for instance it is the effort to analyse in a general way the urges and motivations which drive and drag students to books and by syllogistic reasoning to arrive at various common denominations Large countries with rapidly increasing populat ons have to adopt this method.

What do our students read beside their texts book? What are the kinds of books they are interested in and what decides their taste? Student life ranges on an average between ten to fifteen years. These years constitute physically emotionally and psychologically, three distinct periods in a student's life Very young children like books of stories

bound in bright wrappers and illustrated and printed in elementary colours—animal stories, nature tales of a fanciful and fantastic nature and simple fairy tales—Panchatantra Cinderella, Snow White and Peter Pan and Tarzan almost in that order Boys and girls from say ten to fourteen at a general estimate de mand a certain degree of realism in their stor ies that is, adventures even of an improbable nature but happening to men and women of flesh and blood the exciting doings of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides tales of partiotism and heroism and stories of school and home life This is the age when every year in creases the reading and assimilation capacity of the young student and widens his and her interests Richmal Crompton Mark Twain R. L. Stevenson Deniel Defoe, Angela Brazil Susan Coolidge and Lousia M Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe are eagerly read during this time

Boys also read mystery and detective stor ies and become seriously interested in sports and develop a sense of humour and delight in puns and crack obvious jokes Young girls in their early teens especially coming from con servative middle class families become avid readers of stories in vernacular week end magazines The inhibited attitude of many of our young girls to sex and their ideas about the travails and adjustments of marriage and maternity are probabally derived from this reading It is at this early teen age level that a diversity begins to be apparent between the tastes of boys and girls Girls linger in Mrs Henry Wood Marie Corelli, Hardy Mazo de la Roche for a year or two after boys have moved into sports Conan Doyle, science fiction bio-graphies and war stories

It is only towards the end of their college life that boys and girls come together again in a passion of admuration for James Hilton Pearl Buck A. J Cronin, Maugham Hemingway, Upton Sinclair Roestler, Priestley and Huxley About this time too or perhaps some time within two or three years after college are read Jules Verne, D H Lawrence Oscar Wilde Rebecca West the Webbs Shaw Dostoievsky and H G Wells At some stage or other in their teen age and not seldom thro-ughout that period all students are attracted to writings about sex

This can only be considered a fairly general grading of reader interests which prevailed till a decade ago in English medium schools and colleges But, as may be understood any effort at detailed classification of child-hood and youth must provide for a variety like adolescent uncertainties availability of books home backgrounds social contacts and economic status influence and alter widely this general grading The students educatad only in the vernacular have not yet got any-thing even approximating the minimum of reading material which should be available in schools and colleges for general reading English—and I do not mean England—pos sesses a huge volume of literature There is in it something to suit the taste and inclination of every age from six to six ty Even after we have built up a wide variety of reading material in our vernaculars we must continue to make English books available to the people through translation The programmes and plans for extensive translation which are being made must not be considered interim plans a device to bridge the time gulf between the disappear-ance of English and the emergence of a national literature

In dealing with the reading habits especial ly of young people the very first fact which has to be understood is the potentiality of the printed word The printed word has a hypnotic quality about it It can influence beliefs attitudes morale public opinion, voting and anti social behaviour It can unite people by emphasising common interests and traditions and ideals or cause rifts in the social fabric by overstressing differences It is a powerful and potent instrument for moulding the thoughts of the young A book can break down psychopathic defences, which no amount of parental moralising can do So the message carried by the printed word strikes the young mind at its most vulnerable moment when it is relaxed and receptive

The mind of the student is like blot ting paper It can absorb absorb and absorb anything that is fed in to it But it has very little taste and its sense of judgment is not quite developed There is not a college boy or girl now, for instance who does not believe that all books which have been produced into films are great litera ture The student s mind when he is ready to leave student life is like a patchwork quilt of undigested ideas and scattered me mories

It need not be so. And this as you will agree I am sure is where the teacher comes in So perhaps we might with bene-fit undertake research into the reading habits first of teachers themselves.

(By *Mrs Santha Rungachari*)

THE UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

To many, the Union Public Service Commission means little more than an agency which puts forth regular advertisements in all the leading newspapers for 'Situations Vacant' and for competitive examinations held by it for recruitment to various posts This explains why on every Saturday thousands of educated young men both employed and unemployed scan the papers avidly for the notices of the Commission

Under India's Constitution however, the Union Public Service Commission discharges a much more imposing array of functions than meets the common eye It is a statutory body independent of the executive and the legislature, charged with the duty of recruiting staff for all civil services and posts under the Union Government, and for advising it on the methods of recruitment and the principles to be followed in such matters as appointments promotions and transfers Subjects like discipline among the Government servants claims in respect of persons who are serving or have served the Government and the award of compensation for injuries sustained by an employee while on duty also fall within its sphere of responsibility (It is obligatory for the authorities to consult it on these questions) Each year the UPSC submits a report of its work to the President, who places it before Parliament for discussion along with a memorandum of cases if any, where the advice of the Commission has not been accepted by the Government

In recent years the work of the Commission has remarkably increased This has been occasioned by the needs of a planned economy and the requirements of the welfare state in the making The following account of the UPSC's activities in 1956 57 may serve as an illustration

It held 25 examinations for which 60 000 application were received more than 44 000 candidates appearing for the final tests The various departments of the Government notified it of 2,800 vacancies for which 14 000 candidates were summoned for interview about 10 000 actually appeared and 2,570 were finally recommended for appointment The Commission also examined over 1 700 cases relating to promotions transfers and disciplinary action

Constitution

The U.P.S.C consists of eight members (including the Chairman) who are appointed by the President for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65, whichever is earlier It is assisted by a fairly large secretariat

The members can be removed from office only for misbehaviour proved by a Supreme Court enquiry The Constitution ensures that they act independently and are immune from all possible influences and temptations With the latter object in view, it has been laid down that, on ceasing to hold office, no member shall take up any employment under the Government, except as chairman of some commission provided he has not crossed the age limit of 65

The UPSC makes good use of the interview method for choosing the best human material In the words of one of its members this method consists of a purposeful and well-directed conversation on a topic of choice in an attempt to discover the experience the skill and the intelligence of the candidates

In constituting its selection boards, the Commission has evolved a system by which it freely draws upon the knowledge and experience of persons of high status in various fields Such boards usually consist of at least one member of the Commission, a representative of the department concerned, and one or more official or non official experts called Advisers They assess each candidate's professional attainments, power to think logically and coherently ability to take practical decisions integrity and capacity for leadership and initiative

(*Raj Narain Gupta in Illustrated Weekly of India*)

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GUIDE TO CAREERS THE ACCOUNTANT

An Accountant's Work is to handle and maintain accounts and examine and interpret their meaning in terms of profit and loss Many types of accountants are employed in offices and concerns as well as engaged in private practice There are junior accountants preparing and handling invoices balance sheets periodic statements vouchers and performing other routine jobs Important and difficult financial transactions and returns are handled by senior accountants who also devise and install accounting systems prepare complicated tax returns render advice on financial matters and report on the financial condition of the business Accountants inspecting financial records securities inventories etc kept by other accountants are

known as auditors and their job is to detect possible defalcations and other irregularities

Accountancy involves considerable mental work and a beginner may often find the work tedious and uninteresting The work at times is confining and strenuous At the end of a financial year, it is quite normal for an accountant to work under high pressure for continuous long hours An auditor has also to be out on tour for a few days every month

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are a natural aptitude for figure work combined with speed and accuracy in simple arithmetical calculations an analytical and enquiring mind a good memory legible handwriting and sufficiently good eyesight to read figures correctly and instantly An accountant should be willing and able to put in long hours of routine clerical duties without sacrificing thoroughness and accuracy

To rise to higher posts in the profession an accountant must in addition possess good judgment and be resourceful mentally alert, honest and incorruptible Other essential qualities are the possession of a pleasing personality to inspire confidence and trust a keen business sense, vision and imagination and the ability in talking or writing to express oneself in clear and simple but forceful language In brief to be worthy of advancement in this profession an accountant has to be a man of character, ability and industry

To Qualify for the better jobs, a person has to obtain a bachelor s degree or the National Diploma in Commerce, although at times experience is substituted for part or whole of the formal training

It takes four years after matriculation to qualify for the degree Studis can be under taken in any Arts or Commerce college offering courses in commerce There are also some colleges which prepare students for the National Diploma in Commerce awarded by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Commerce New Delhi The duration of the course for matriculates is four years but those who have passed intermediate (commerce) or equivalent examination or are graduates may be admitted direct to the second year This diploma is for many purposes regarded as equivalent to the B Com degree of Indian Universities

Some State Governments (for instance West Bengal Bombay Madras and Delhi) also award diplomas in Commerce which are recognised as equivalent to the intermediate examination for purposes of admission to B Com classes

The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay conducts an examination in commerce accountancy business organisation etc The Chamber has no teaching or supervision arrangements but some private institutions are recognised for its examinations Those who have studied at a recognised institution and have been working in a commercial or industrial firm for at least two years are eligible to take the examination

Subjects of study for the degree course include English economics, business methods and commercial correspondence commercial mathematics, commercial geography bookkeeping auditing accountancy banking and currency etc

The Cost Of Training varies from Rs 6/ to Rs 10/ per month as tuition fee for the Intermediate course and from Rs 8/ to Rs 12/ per month for the Degree course Living expenses involve an additional expenditure of Rs 40/ to Rs 80/ per month according to the place and manner of living

Future Training can be undertaken by qualifying for the membership (A C A) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India The members of the Institute who are in practice are known as Chartered Accountants ' To become a member of the Institute one has to undergo practical training under a member of the Institute and pass the Institute s examination Those who are above 16 years of age and have passed the Intermediate University (or equivalent) examination and the Preliminary examination of the Institute or who are graduates are eligible for admission as articled or audit clerks under a member of the Institute permitted to train such clerks On their serving as articled clerks for a period of four years or as audit clerks for a period of eight years and on their passing the Intermediate and Final examinations of the Institute, and on their fulfilling certain other conditions they are eligible for admission as Associate Members of the Institue These examinations are generally held every year in May and November, in all important centres of the country The Institute provides compulsory postal tuition to the articled and audit clerks An Associate can become a Fellow (F C A) after five years of continuous practice of the profession of accountancy as an Associate For sound and scientific management of industries a course in management and industrial accounting is also proposed to be started by the Institute for its members

Persons who wish to qualify for the posts of cost and works accountants, have to prepare for the examinations conducted by the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants Calcutta There are three classess of membership viz Studentship Associateship and Fellowship Candidates for studentship must have passed or been exempted from the Institute s Preliminary examination which is a test in general educational subjects Exemption from the Preliminary examination is granted to those who have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination Student members must normally pass the *Final Examination within five years* of registration and within three years of passing the Intermediate Examination

To qaulify for Associateship (designation A.I C.W.A)persons must have attained the age of 21 years passed the Institute s Intermediate and Final Examinations and must have had at least three years practical experience of Cost Accountancy Candidates for Fellowship (designation F I C W A.) must have attained the age of 26 years must have been Associate for five years and must have held a position as Chief Cost Accountant or equivalent position for a like period

Preparation for chartered and cost accountancy can also be completed at home *through correspondence* courses

Openings for accountants are available in Government and Private offices industrial and commercial concerns banks insurance companies and local bodies There are jobs for accountants in every city and in all offices big or small Experience and training in accountancy is a very good preparation for many other excutive and administrative jobs in banks and insurance companies Under the Indian Companies Act the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants alone can be appointed as auditors of companies They can also practise as income tax practitioners under the Indian Income Tax Act and are entitled to be appointed as Liquidators Administrators, Receivers Trustees, Executors, Custodians Arbitrators Advisors on costing and financial matters, etc

Entry Into The Service is usually at a lower level as a junior accountant assistant accountant or a junior auditor The rise to higher posts is usully possible after gaining a few year s experience Employment can be secured through an Employment Exchange, in response to an advertisement, or as a result of personal contacts with private firms and employers

Prospects For Advancement to higher posts are rapid for accountants with better educational qualifications ability and experience Persons with inadequate training often continue for long periods on routine jobs with little chances of promotion Those who can obtain additional qualifications in cost and chartered accountancy, banking, business administration, law etc., have better chances of employment and advancement in life Higher paid posts are usually filled through promotions within an office or in the case of Government vacancies through the State and Union Public Service *Commissions*

Accountancy presents a vast field and those with required qualifications and aptitude can aspire for the highest posts, provided they can prove their ability

Salaries of accountants vary according to the type of employer and qualifications of an individual as well as with the importance of the work performed Accountants employed in Central Government offices draw the following scales of pay —

Junior Accountant/Divisional Accountant	Rs	133-10-250-EB-15 355
Senior Accountant:	Rs	200-15 380-EB-30-800
Assistant Accounts Officer	Rs	500 30 800

The chartered accountants and cost accountants usually occupy highly paid positions in the field of accountancy

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

The Government business and industry are drawing upon accountants more and more for planning and executing their financial affairs and programmes The present day complex tax systems improved methods of computing costs and controlling budgets the new fields of management accounting and innovations in accounting methods have increased the importance of this profession

Accountancy is a common and vast profession which is fairly crowded at the bottom with inadequately trained persons But there is an acute shortage of well trained and experienced accountants in all spheres of modern economic activities And for outstanding persons with experience and advanced studies in accountancy, there is a wide field for advancement to senior executive position in Government and business concerns

For Further Information on training faci-

lities and employment availability you may contact —

(i) The Principal of a college imparting training in commerce

(ii) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Post Box No 268, New Delhi 1 (for further information on chartered accountancy and management accountancy)

(iii) The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, 12 Sudder Street Calcutta 16 (for information on cost and works accountancy)

(iv) The Employment Exchange nearest your home

* * *

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY WEST GERMANY

The Government of North Rhine West phalia (West Germany have offered a number of scholarships to Indian nationals for practicl training in West Germany, of which at present 41 scholarships are being utilised for the training of technicians in Government Departments/Industries/Firms, etc The practical training will be available in the following branches of Industries

Precision Instruments Optical Instrument. Household Machines, Timber Paper Cellulose Ceramics glass, Cement, Lime Power and Electrical Industry

The applicants for these scholarships should possess general education at least up to Matriculation standard and a minimum of 7 years practical experience or a certificate of craftsmanship or technical training and 5 years practical experience or degree or a diploma in Engineering/Technology and two years practical experience in a well established industrial concern/Government Department/Semi Government Organisation/ Educational institution as the case may be An elementary knowledge of German language is desirable The candidates should be below 30 years of age

The candidates should be sponsored by their employers and the employing authority has to stipulate that on return to India the trainee will be employed in the field for which training has been acquired in Germany

The value of the scholarship is D M 250 to 300 per month with one way passage grant for the return journey from Germany to India The cost of the outward journey will be born by the candidate/sponsoring

Further particulars and application forms can be had from the Government of India Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Scholarships Division (Section S-17), New Delhi if applied through the sponsoring authorities

The last date for the receipt of applications through the sponsoring authorities is *May 3, 1958*, in case of candidates in India For candidates abroad the last date is extended by a fortnight

* * * *

TECHNICAL TRAINING IN NETHERLANDS AND WEST GERMANY

Three offers for practical training of Indian nationals in Naval Architecture Shipbuilding and Mechanical Engineering have been received from the Netherlands and West Germany under the auspices of the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience The duration of the training will be 6 to 9 months

Condidates who have passed in 1957 and have qualified for at least a second class bachelor s degree in Mechanical, Civil Tele Communication or Electrical Engineering are eligible to apply They should not have more than six months practical experience in the line after graduation and should be below 25 years of age on May *10 1958*

Application forms and other relevant information may be obtained from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research (Scholarships Division Section S-9) Government of India New Delhi The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry is May *10 1958*

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CZECH GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of Czechoslovakia have offered 26 scholarships for post graduate study/ research and practical training in various industries in that country during 1958

Of these 3 scholarships have been offered for postgraduate study / research in Botany Zoology Geology Physics Atomic Science, Mathematics Public Health and Medicine in Czech Universities The remaining 23 scholarships are for practical training in the production of non ferrous metals chemical production energetic professions telecommunications and electrotechnic industry polygrafic industry primary manufacture of metallurgy hand machines machine manu

Heavy Machinery including sugar machinery and mechanisation of agriculture

The scholarships for post graduate study/research are tenable for 3 years and for practical training from 1½ to 2½ years

The candidates should have at least a second class Master's degree in Science or at least a second class Bachelor's degree or equivalent qualification in Medicine or Public Health and at least 2 years teaching/practical or research experience after having obtained the requisite qualifications They should either be employed as teachers in Universities Colleges, or comparable institutions of higher education or employed and engaged in research work in recognised research institutions

The candidates for Practical Training Scholarships should either be employed with educational/engineering/technical institutions Government Departments Industrial concerns or well established firms

Applications of candidates for post graduate study/research and practical training should be sponsored by their employers

Further information regarding the qualifications for practical training application forms and other details relating to all the scholarships can be obtained from the Ministry of Education & Scientific Research Section S-18 Room No 10 M Block New Delhi. The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry through the sponsoring authority is May 10 1958

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TRAINING IN PAPER PULP TECHNOLOGY

An offer for practical training of an Indian national in Paper Pulp Technology has been *received from Finland under the auspices of* the International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience The duration of the training will be six months

Candidates who have passed in 1957 and have qualified for at least a second class bachelor's degree in Chemical Engineering Chemical Technology or Applied Chemistry are eligible to apply They should not have more than six months practical experience in the line after graduation and should be below 25 years of age on May 31, 1958

The candidate will get about Ca. 28 000 Fmks (about Rs 415/) per month as remuneration from the firm. The cost of passage, both ways will have to be borne by the candidate himself.

Application forms and other relevant information may be obtained from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Scholarships Division, Section S 9) Government of India New Delhi The last date for receipt of applications in the Ministry is May 21, 1958

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U S A OFFERS TWO SCHOLARSHIPS

Two *offers for practical training for Indian* nationals have been received from the U S.A. under the auspices of International Association for Exchange of Students for Technical Experience The duration of the training will be 6 months but is likely to be extended to 12 months

Candidates who have passed in 1957 and have qualified for at least a 2nd Class Master's degree in Chemistry of a 2nd Class Bachelor's degree in Chemial Engineering are eligible. They should not be more than 25 years of age on May 1958, and should not have more than six months practical experience after graduation

The candidates will get about $ 40/ per week as remuneration from the firm All other expenses including the cost of passage both ways will have to be borne by the candidates themselves.

Application forms and other relevant information may be obtained from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research (Scholarships Division-S-9) Government of India New Delhi The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry is May 31 1958

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THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN SCHOLARSHIPS

The *Government of Sweden have offered* two scholarships for a period of one academic year during 1958-59 to Indian nationals for post-graduate study/research work in any branch of science engineering or technolgy and Political Science Sociology and Economics One of these two scholarships is for Humanities and other for Science Engineering and Technological subjects

The value of each scholarship is Sw Kr 600 (Rs 454) p m. An amount of Sw Kr 2 400 (Rs 2,203) for meeting the cost of passage to Sweden and back will also be provided.

Candidates should possess a first class Master's degree in Science or in the subject concerned of Humanities or a first class

(Continued on page 383)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare Try and see

QUESTIONS

1 What are the powers of the Indian President?

2 Write notes on
The recommendations of the (i) Sanskrit Commission and (ii) the University Grants Commission and on the findings of (iii) Chagla Commission.

3 What office do the following hold?
(i) Khruschev
(ii) Morarji Desai
(iii) Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim
(iv) K L Shrimali
(v) Humayun Kabir
(vi) Phumiphon Aduldel
(vii) Leopold Gigl

4 Answer the following questions

(i) What status has Uganda in the Commonwealth?

(ii) What is the correct title of the Soviet Russian Premier?

(iii) What are the four freedoms as proclaimed by the late President Roosevelt?

(iv) Who said 'When two Englishmen meet their first talk is of the weather'?

(v) Which of the following are insects spider ladybird centipede ant and scorpion?

(vi) What is or was the Benefit of Clergy?
(vii) What is the opposite of homogeneous?
(viii) Which modern vessel is called the Nautilus?

5 Give the dates of the following —
(i) Birth of Jesus Christ
(ii) Death of King Harsha Vardhana
(iii) Signing of the Magna Carta
(iv) Defeat of the Spanish Armada
(v) Deposition of Shahjehan by Aurangzeb.
(vi) Battle of Waterloo
(vii) Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi
(viii) Re-organisation of Indian States

6 Where are the following?
(i) D D T Factory
(ii) Hindustan Cables Ltd.,
(iii) Integral Coach Factory
(iv) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd,
(v) Machine Tools Prototype Factory
(vi) National Instrument Factory

7 Name the following —
(a) The planet
(b) The lightest element
(c) The hardest stone
(d) The heaviest liquid
(e) The return of the rays of light from a polished surface

(f) The change in the direction of ray of light, when it passes from a rare to a denser medium

(g) The relative weight of a substance as compared with that of an equal volume of water

(h) The Instrument which measures atmospheric pressure
(i) The two branches of Biology
(j) The science of weather and climate

8 What flaws in speech or writing are indicated by the following epithets —
(a) Redundant (b) Pedantic
(c) Rigmarole (d) Bombastic
(e) Slipshod

9 Write short notes on the following
(a) Atomic Energy
(b) Antibiotics
(c) Capillary Action
(d) Radar
(e) Hormones

ANSWERS

1 (1) He is the executive head of the Government of India All executive actions are taken in his name

(2) The Supreme Command of the Defence Forces is formally vested in him

(3) He can summon prorogue address and send messages to the two Houses of Parliament

(4) He is vested with the powers of appointment

(5) He gives assent to Bills passed by Parliament

(6) He can grant pardon, suspend remit or commute sentences in certain cases

(7) He can issue ordinances during the recess of Parliament

(8) He has the power to declare war or make peace

(9) He can declare a state of emergency arising due to

(a) War (b) external aggression (c) internal disturbances (d) failure of constitutional machinery in any State (e) threat to financial stability or credit of India.

2 (i) The Sanskrit Commission recommended the compulsory teaching of Sanskrit in all secondary schools and suggested a modification of the three language formulae for this purpose About the system of teaching the Commission says the traditional *pathshala* system should be preserved and revitalised and considers it premature to integrate it with the university system The Commission has *recommended creation of Sanskrit* universities in different areas to upgrade the traditional system of Sanskrit education In its general recommendations the Commission says that Sanskrit should be declared an additional official language

(ii) The first report of the University Grants Commission was presented to the Lok Sabha on March 3 1958 The report deals with the period December 1953 to March 1957

Dealing with the higher education in the country the Report says that the need of the day is consolidation rather than expansion An attempt has to be made to secure a right balance between the humanities the social and the natural sciences and the professional and technological courses But the primary concern at present is the improvement of standards and facilities

The Commission has given the highest priority to the improvement of the teachers salaries both at the university level and in the affiliated colleges About students welfare it has given thought to the problem of indiscipline among students and has undertaken a number of steps to improve the position

(iii) The transaction resulting in the purchases of shares of all companies by Life Insurance Corporation was not entered into in accordance with the business *principles* and was also opposed to propriety on several grounds

3 (i) Premier of Russia and the first Secretary of the Communist Party

(ii) Minister of Finance (Govt of India)

(iii) Minister for Irrigation and Power (Govt of India)

(iv) Minister of Education (Govt. of India)

(v) Minister of Scientific Research and Culture (Govt of India)

(vi) King of Thailand.

(vii) Foreign Minister of Austria

4 (i) Uganda is a Protectorate, not a Colony

(ii) The correct title of the Soviet Russian Premier is 'Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U S S R.

(iii) President Roosevelt proclaimed the following four Freedoms

1 Freedom of Speech and Expression
2 Freedom of Religion
3 Freedom from Want
4 Freedom from Fear

(iv) When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather ,, occurs in ' The Idler by Samuel Johnson.

(v) The ladybird and ant are the insects

(vi) The Benefit of Clergy was originally the privilege of exemption from trial by a secular court of clergymen arrangned for felony They were handed over to an ecclesiastical court. This was applied in England to all these who were able to read—a verse of the 51st Psalm was used as test piece and ultimately even the reading test was omitted The privilege was abolished in 1827

(vii) The opposite of homogeneous is heterogeneous

(viii) Nautilus is the world's first atomic powered submarine built by the United States Navy

5 (i) 4 B C. (ii) 647 A.D
(iii) 1215 A.D (iv) 1588 A.D
(v) 1658 A.D (vi) 1930 A D
(vii) 1956 A D (1st November)

6 (i) Delhi.
(ii) Rupnarampur in the district of Burdwan (West Bengal)
(iii) Perambur (M

(iv) Krishnarajapuram Railway Station (Bangalore)
(v) Ambernath —near Bombay
(vi) Jadavpur (Calcutta)

7 (a) The Earth, Venus Mars etc
(b) Hydrogen (c) Diamond
(d) Mercury (e) Reflection
(f) Refraction (g) Density
(h) Barometer, (i) Zoology and Botany (j) Meteorology

8 (a) Use of superfluous words
(b) Show of learnings
(c) Beating about the bush
(d) Using big words
(e) Leaving many things unsaid

9 (a) *Atomic Energy* When the nucleus of a heavy element, e g Uranium 235 is bombarded with neutrons it undergoes fission or splitting up, and a huge amount of energy is released in the form of heat and radiation This is known as the atomic energy

(b) *Antibiotics* It is a branch of medical science dealing with the prevention and cure of diseases by bacteria The first antibiotic drug Penicillin, was discovered by Fleming in 1929 Latest effective drugs are Streptomycin and Aureomycin

(c) *Capillary Action* When a very narrow tube is immersed in a liquid the liquid rises in it due to surface tension This process is known as capillary action Capillarity is responsible for the upward motion of water in muslin or similar fabrics and the ascent of sap in the stems of plants

(d) *Radar* Radio Detection and Ranging or Radar originally known as Radio location was developed by British Scientists during the Second World War It is a method of detecting and positioning objects especially enemy planes by means of reflected radio waves of very high frequency

(e) *Hormones* are chemical substances produced by certain organs which enter the blood stream and act on other organs different from those in which they are produced Hormones control growth maintain health and help the nervous system

POULTRY FARMING

Though the importance of poultry as a subsidiary industry has long been realised in India, poultry development has been rather slow

In India an average indigenous hen produces about 50 eggs a year as against 120 produced by an average improved bird

The incidence of diseases such as Ranikhet, Fowl pox and Spirochaetosis has told heavily on the development of the industry An effective vaccine recently evolved has somewhat improved prospects to help averting casualities from these diseases

Since 1955 56 the development of poultry is receiving special attention During that year a pilot scheme, as a preliminary to the adoption of a comprehensive poultry development scheme was launched and 33 centres set up

On the basis of the experience gained by conducting these pilot projects an All India Poultry Development Scheme was formulated under the Second Five Year Plan

This Scheme aims at establishing five regional farms and 300 demonstration and extension centres at a cost of Rs 258 10 lakhs The regional farms alone will entail an expenditure of Rs 41 20 lakhs which will be met by the Central Government

The primary function of a regional farm is to maintain acclimatised stocks and supply day-old chicks to the States for setting up poultry extension centres It also serves as a Centre for the training of personnel required for manning the extension centres and poultry development blocks

A demonstration unit is proposed to be attached to each extension centre On these demonstration units training is to be provided to private poultry breeders in modern methods of poultry rearing A defertilization unit is to be attached to each extension centre for processing locally produced eggs in order to prolong their keeping quality

* * *

(*Continued from page 380*)

Bachelor s degree in Engineering or Technology with at least three years teaching practical or research experience They should be below 35 years of age

Application forms and further details can be had from the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research Scholarships Division (Section S-18), New Delhi

The last date for the receipt of applications is May 10, 1958

University FORUM

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED GEOLOGY, DHANBAD

In a written reply to a question regarding the expansion of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology Dhanbad Dr M M Das Deputy Minister of Education and Scientific Research said in the Lok Sabha on March 17 that a scheme of development of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology Dhanbad had been formulated which provided *inter alia* for the expansion of facilities for Mining Engineering studies and institution of new courses in Petroleum Technology and Applied Geophysics

The annual admissions to the School he said were also proposed to be increased to 150 The estimated cost of the scheme was about Rs *134 46* lakhs

The total number of applicants and the number of students admitted during the last three years were as shown below

Year	*Total number of applicants*	*Total number admitted*
1955	*1 006*	52
1956	1,263	112
1947	*2,257*	*169 (including 19 students* admitted in the 2nd year of the Applied Geology Course)

Asked about the method of selection of the students for admission into the institution Deputy Minister replied that the admissions were made on the basis of an entrance test

REORGANISATION OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

In a written reply to a question whether the Governments of Bombay Uttar Pradesh Orissa and Punjab had taken a final decision about the new system of Secondary Education D K.L. Shrimali Minister of Education laid the following statement on the table of the Lok Sabha on March 28

Punjab The State Government have decided to introduce the new system of Secondary Education with effect from the academic year starting from April 1 1958 Regulations have been framed by the University and the State Government have agreed to these with the proviso that the change-over should be staggered over a period of five years instead of three years as suggested by the University of Punjab

Orissa The State Government have finally accepted the new system of Secondary Education and preliminary arrangements like the construction of buildings etc. have been made for the conversion of the first batch of schools into higher secondary type The first examination under the new syllabus prepared by the Board of Secondary Education Orissa will be held in 1961

Bombay No final decision has been taken so far

Uttar Pradesh No final decision has been taken so far

Dr Shrimali added that the Central assistance was being given to State Governments for their approved programmes for this purpose with effect from 1956-57 The rate of assistance was 60% during 1956 57 and 50% during 1957 58

SPECIAL GRANTS BY U G C.

The University Grants Commission at its last meeting held at Jaipur accepted a proposal to give grants not exceeding Rs 1 lakh each to the colleges which have completed 100 years or more of their fruitful existence This grant in aid is intended for specific needs of each college and will be paid as a token of appreciation of the work done by these colleges during the last 100 years for the cause of higher education in India.

The following seven colleges in various parts of the country will benefit from these grants —

1. Agra College Agra.
2. St John s College Agra
3. Bareilly College Bareilly

4 Wilson College Bombay
5 Krishnnath College Berhampore
6 Scottish Church College Calcutta
7 Serampore Colleg Serampore Calcutta

The Commission also sanctioned a special grant of Rs 5 00,000/ to the S N D T Women s University Bombay as a symbolic token of its appreciation of the contribution made by Dr Karve the founder of the Uni versity to the cause of women s education and desired that this amount be utilised for the development plans of the University

* * *

DELHI POLYTECHNIC

In a written reply to a question by Shri R Narayanaswamy as to the number of seats reserved in Delhi Polytechnic for each State Shri Humayun Kabir Minister of Scientific Research and Culture said in the Lok Sabha on April 2 that 10 per cent of the total num ber of seats were reserved for the States of Assam Orissa Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territories (excluding Delhi) which were deficient in respect of facilities for technical education No seats were reserved for Madras or any other State wh ch had facilities for technical education

* * *

INTRODUCTION OF THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE

Dr K L Shrimali Minister of Education in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on April 2 gave details regarding the introduction of Three Year Degree Course by the various Universities

According to the statement the following Universities have either already introduced or have decided to introduce the Three Year Degree Course —

Delhi Annamalai Banaras Bihar Calcutta Jadavpur Madras Andhra Mysore Rajasthan Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyap eth Saugar Sri Venkateswara S N D T Women s Kerala Osmania Nagpur and M S Univers ty of Baroda

Th following Universities have agreed in prin iple to the introduction of Th ee Year Degree Course—

Aligarh Allahabad Gauhati Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Karnatak Kurukshetra Lucknow, Poona Punjab Utkal and Patna

It is understood from Press reports that the Universities of Vikram and Jabalpur have also agreed in principle to the introduction of this reform. Confirmation is being sought

However in view of the fact that the Government of India have now accepted the Rep rt of Three Year Degree Course Estimates Committee in all its aspects the Government of India will address the State Governments regarding the availability of Central A sistance for the introduction of the Three Year Degree Course in the Universities Cop es of the letter will be endorsed to the V ce Chancellors of all the Universities

* * *

RAISING STATUS OF TEACHERS

Dr K L Shrimali, Minister of Education n a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on April 2 said that the Government of India had from time to time made certain sugg stions to the State Governments in con nection with the raising of status of teachers

Some of the suggestions the Minister said were

(1) The salaries of teachers should be raised as far as possible and for this purpose the Central Government offers financial assistance to the S ate Governments on a matching basis

(2) Teachers and their organisations should be associated in an increasing manner with the formulat on of educational policies at all levels and implementing educational pro grammes Due encouragement should be given to professional bodies and Associations of Teachers and Headmasters

(3) On the basis of merit and seniority teachers may be considered for appointment on important educational bod es as well as the welfare organisations engaged in constructive work

(4) Whenever a State contemplates any important piece of legislation it may consider the advisability of appointing an Advisory Committee of suitable University teachers to examine it from an academic standpoint

(5) The State Governments may organise special receptions for primary and secondary school teachers by the Head of the State and the Chief Minister

(6) Refresher courses and holiday camps should be organised for teachers

(7) Educational Officers should be direct ed to humanize adm nistration and maintain and enhance the social status and prestige of teachers by their treatment

(8) Due publicity should be given to outstanding work done by teachers in States

—o—

FILM WORLD

Annual Oscar Awards

Alec Guiness Britain's "man of 1,000 faces," and Joanne Woodward won the movie industry's top Oscar awards

"The Bridge on the River Kwai" was voted the best picture at Hollywood's 30th Academy awards a show (held in Hollywood on March 27) that many critics called one of the best ever

Red Buttons a comic unwanted by television won the Oscar for the best supporting actor for his first movie and first serious roles He played the U S airman who married a Japanese girl in "Sayonara"

And Miyoshi Umeki who played Buttons wife in the picture won the Oscar for the best supporting actress She was the first Japanese to win the honour

Mrs Woodward had an actress's tour de force in "The Three Faces of Eve" and she did it the hard way The picture was a true life psychiatric study of a Georgian woman with a triple personality Miss Woodward a Georgian herself did the sudden changes in continuity rather than shooting each personality separately

Alec Guiness's award was accepted by British actress Jean Simmons an old friend

Other top awards went to David Lean the British Director of "The Bridge on the River Kwai" and to song writers Sammy Cahn and Jimmy Van Huesen for their hit "All the Way"

* * *

The Oscar

Founded in 1927 by a small group of artistes writers and film technicians the Academy initiated the conferring of Oscar awards as an incentive in raising the standard of motion picture production educationally culturally and scientifically

The Oscar is in the form of a small golden statuette of a man somewhat resembling a mediaeval knight holding a sword vertically in front of him with its point touching the ground For three years the golden figure remained nameless Then in 1931, Mrs Margaret Herrick reported for her first day's work and was formally introduced to the statuette He reminds me of my Uncle Oscar she said thoughtfully and a newspaper columnist who heard the words wrote in his column Employees have affectionately dubbed their famous statuette 'Oscar' and Oscar it remains today

* * *

State Awards For Films

The Hindi feature film *Do Ankhen Barah Haath* has been adjudged the best film of the year It was awarded the President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 25 000 The Bengali film *Andhare Alo* is second and wins certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs 12 500 A certificate of merit went to the Hindi film *Mother India*

The Prime Minister's Gold Medal for children's films has been awarded to the Hindi film *Ham Panchchi Ek Dal Ke* In addition it was given Rs 25 000 in cash The Bengali film *Janmatithi* is second in the category and was awarded a certificate of merit and a cash prize of Rs 12 500

In the category of documentaries *Himalayan Tapestry* stands first winning the President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 5 000 It is followed by *Mandu* which gets a certificate of merit and a cash award of Rs 2 500 *Dharti Ki Jhankar* gets a certificate of merit in this category

The regional awards are Silver Medals for *Grihadevata* (Marathi) *Padatha Painkili* (Malayalam) and *Premda Putri* (Kannada) besides *Do Ankhen Barah Hatha* (Hindi) and *Andhare Alo* (Bengali) which won silver medals in their respective languages Certificates of merit have been awarded to *Mother India* and *Musafir* in Hindi *Louha Kapat* and *Harano Sur* in Bengali *Mudalali* in Tamil *Bhagya Rekha* and *Todi Kodallu* in Telugu and *Maak Aru Moram* in Assamese

The awards were announced by the Government on the recommendations of the Central Committee for State Awards for Films presided over by Mr R R Diwakar

The awards were given by President on April 16

* * *

Pictures Produced in 1957

Statistically production of Hindi features registered a fall from 123 in 1955 to 116 in 1957 out of which 110 were produced in Bombay and six in South India This represented about 40 per cent of the all India production of 293 features in 1957 as compared to 296 in 1956

The length of these films varied between 10 554 feet and 16 687 feet Four pictures were produced in colour while a number of others had dance sequences in colour Four films were granted 'A' certificates

Production during the year was marked by a swing towards social themes in a larger measure presentation of spectacle and thrills to woo the box office and a record rise in star prices

* * *

Rising Popularity of Cinema

The cinema and radio are continuously becoming more and more popular sources of entertainment with the public of Delhi This conclusion is arrived at by the Bureau of Economic and Statistics Delhi after analysing the data for the first and second quarter of the last year

The general index of cine-goers in Delhi indicates that cinemas are gaining more and more popularity with the people The general index which stood at 235 in May 1956 rose by 23 points and stood at 258 in May last

The index however showed a sudden steep decline from 258 in May last to 99 in June last due to the break of influenza epidemic necessitating in the closure of cinema houses in the Capital

* * *

Film Finance Body

In reply to a supplementary question in the Lok Sabha Dr B V Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting disclosed that the preliminaries of the Film Institute the Film Production Bureau and the Film Finance Corporation had already been worked out He, however added that the delay in the setting up of these bodies was entirely due to the present difficult financial position All these three units had been accepted in principle He expressed the hope that the Government would be able to set them up as quickly as possible

Dr Keskar added that as far as the Film Finance Corporation was concerned the [illegible] long discussion between the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting The plan for the other two units was also ready It would now depend on financial availability when the Government could begin all the three units

Answering another supplementary Dr Keskar said that the Government had advanced a loan to only one film producer

Dr Keskar also said in reply to another question that the Government did not propose to change the constitution of the Central Board of Film Censors

* * *

Film Festival in Italy

Japan the United States and Canada were among the winners of six gold medals at the fourteenth International Sports Motion Picture Festival which was held in Ampezzo (Italy)

The Italian Olympic Committee awarded the medals to what were regarded as the best of 65 sporting films shown there by a total of fifteen nations

Among the winners of other cups donated by public and private organisations was India with Operation Keddah

* * *

Censor Certificate

The validity of Censor certificates has been raised from five to ten years with effect from March 1 1958 it was officially stated

This concession will be applicable to all certificates in force on that date

It has however been provided that the Central Government may of its own accord or on the advice of the Central Board of Film Censors reduce the certificate of ten years to any period but not less than five years from the date of issue as it deems fit These changes have been embodied in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules 1951

The extension of the life of certificates of public exhibition for films has been done on the request of the film industry

* * *

633 Cinemas in Tokyo

The Metropolitan Exhibitors Union of Tokyo is studying means to prevent unrestricted construction of cinema houses in the city and has decided to set up a committee to examine would be-builders before their applications are accepted by the construction office

The number of cinema houses in the city as at the end of 1957 was 633, compared with 326 in 1953

* * *

Walk of Fame"

The names of 1,500 top film stars of all time have been selected to be engraved in bronze and cemented into a new Walk of Fame in Hollywood One top name is missing Charlie Chaplin s

The chairman of the name choosing committee said that ' opinion on him was divided He added We are not trying to rewrite the history of the entertainment industry

"Hitler s name can t be erased from the pages of history but I doubt if anyone is interested in aggrandising him further"

* * *

Film Feelies

Attempts are being made to make films containing "shots which will not be visible to the audience Such pictures may be known as film feelies

According to the new process called the subliminal process a message is flashed on a screen so quickly that it leaves no visual impression It does however register on the subconscious mind Advertisers are interested in the technique, which it is claimed makes people want to buy a product without realising why

Producer Hal Roach Jr who plans to make a film in the new process believes that the subliminal method can be employed to strengthen the dramatic content and emotional appeal of his story by presenting on the screen symbols or other information projected at such a speed that it would not be visible Roach s film in which this will be tried is a science fiction story dealing with extrasensory perception

The system has tremendous potential In fact adding a new dimension to movies namely the dimension of feel , it is explained

* * *

Position of British Film Industry

Britain s cinema owners campaigning for the abolition of entertainment tax on tickets say in their annual report the position is now desperate "

Immediate relief would enable them to move forward on a sound economic basis

During 1956 and last year says the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association 417 cinemas were closed down in that country because of their financial position

If " says the report, by tax relief exhibitors are able to meet the rises in operating costs which have occurred since 1939 there is no reason to believe that good films will not continue to draw the public from their homes in sufficient numbers to make film exhibition a satisfactory rewarding business

The reference to drawing people from their homes is an indication of the anxiety felt at the menace of television rivalry Licences issued numbered 7 752 000 last year against 46 000 in 1948

* * *

FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME

For execution of the various facets of the Family Planning Programme the sum allocated for the Second Plan is Rs 497 lakhs Rs 400 lakhs of it is intended for schemes by the Centre and Rs 97 lakhs for schemes in State Governments plans

The objectives aim to educate the people on the need for limiting families and the significance for such limitation in the larger context of national economic and social progress

A fundamental consideration in this connection is that population in India is growing at the rate of 5 million persons on an average every year and the various programmes for economic development envisaged in the Five-Year Plans would be in danger of being upset by a continuous increase in the population at this rate

A large scale opening of family planning clinics and centres at which instruction in family planning would be combined with popularisation of the methods by which the objectives can be attained is the first item in the programme

Next to it priority is to be given to the training of persons like doctors health visitors social workers and field workers

During the Second Plan period 2 000 rural and 500 urban clinics are proposed to be established throughout the country in addition to 147 set up in the First Plan period

For the training of personnel provision has been made at three institutions namely, the Family and Research Centre in Bombay the Family Planning Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagram and the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta

To carry out further studies in population trends and research work on better and effective contraceptives two Demographic Centres have been started—one at Bombay in collaboration with the Dorabji Tata Trust which will also function as a regional centre of the United Nations and the other in Delhi under the auspices of the Delhi University

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns. Letters should be brief to the point neatly typed double space. They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer's name and address. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy.

OUR NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Sir,

I crave the hospitality of your columns to publish a few lines in your esteemed journal. I feel pained at the views expressed in your editorial column. In going to plead for Hindi as National language facts have been clearly denied. Our Parliament composed of so many eminent educationists and politicians endorsed the view that Hindi should substitute English as our National Language. But one point should be borne in mind that brute majority is inseparably bound up with the Democracy. Many scholars and politicians whose competence in their respective fields is beyond doubt have deplored the idea of Government imposing Hindi against the will of the people. The fear that the North will be in an advantageous position over the other parts of the country is not entirely baseless. The idea that those who oppose the imposition of Hindi are unpatriotic is fantastic as Chakravarty Rajagopalachari rightly pointed out that it is Bengal who is the pioneer of the struggle of independence.

Lovers of Hindi like to say goodbye to English only because it is a foreign language which is itself doubtful and no other arguments are available againt English. English is an International Language and the most developed language in the world. We must have English so that we may keep ourselves in line with the outside world and our progress may remain unhampered. To drive out such a rich language out of silly sentiment is deplorable and detrimental to the healthy growth of culture. Lovers of Hindi as evident from your article are very sensitive towards English being the foreign language but you propose to standardise and develop Hindi by borrowing words from English. In this case you did not feel repulsive against English which is according to you a foreign language. Such attitude is paradoxical. Only one third of the population of the country have their mother tongue in Hindi which they have decided to impose on the remaining two-third population of the country. Interest of the majority of the masses must be guarded in a country particularly with its Socialistic Pattern of Society. In all India Competitive Examinations the Hindi Speaking people on the imposition of Hindi will be in an advantageous position compared to those whose mother tongue is not Hindi. This will naturally stir the mental balance of those whose mother tongue is not Hindi and a sense of aggrandisement mixed with hatred will make the problem more acute. In view of these facts my suggestion is to let English continue as the official language of the Union and as an interstate language. Every effort should be made, in the mean time to develop Hindi and every one should try to learn Hindi but only on voluntary basis.

Shillong, 14.3.1958

Yours etc.,
S. N. Choudhury

* * * *

LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA

Sir,

Hindi had already been adopted as the National Language of India in 1950 and 15 years time was allotted for its development but no drastic steps have yet been taken to achieve the proposed ends. The well wishers of Hindi on one hand have adopted a wrong concept to thrust it on the non Hindi speaking people and on the other hand the non Hindi speaking people are trying to ignore the fact that Hindi is the National Language and should be learnt as soon as possible. The simple and common

words from other languages should be adopted for enrichment of Hindi. At the same time the non Hindi speaking people should try to learn it and not be afraid of it. While Hindi is spoken by 42 per cent of total population of India, English is spoken by a decimal percentage. Hindi is the only language to become the *lingua franca* of India.

Simla — Yours etc
31-3-58 — R. L. Rustagi

• • • •

FOOD SITUATION IN INDIA

Sir,

Food has consistently proved to be the Achilles heel of Indian economy. This tragedy is accentuated by the fact that ours is essentially an agricultural country with a sizable proportion of the teeming millions drawing sustenance from the soil. With self sufficiency in foodgrains ever receding like the elusive horizon there is no knowing when the country would be able to do without imports from abroad to fill the bellies at home. There has been forsooth glib talk from time to time with regard to increase in production but the stark reality is there that nothing has countervailed against the natural calamities symbolised by the relentless floods and droughts through all these lean and trying years. All this constitutes a forbidding picture and it cannot be said with any degree of precision that the situation in this wise is going to improve in the measurable future.

Today there is an avalanche of loose talk about industrialisation of the country at a galloping speed. But the dictates of reason and robust realism suggest strongly that the superstructure of this imposing edifice of industrialization will continue to be based on a sandy foundation so long as there is not a sound agrarian economy to sustain it at the bottom. If we are inured to importing foodgrains for domestic consumption making a draft on our precious little foreign exchange in the process the country is never never going to make much headway no matter how pious the resolution may be to reconstruct the nation. It is on the authority of a person no less than the vigilant Prime Minister that the clamant and exigent need of the hour is more and more production. It simply comports with a country like India where agriculture provides the mainstay for the subsistence of 70% of the population that there should be at least enough food in the country to go round. Our proposed development will be grievously lop-sided if agriculture which accounts for nearly 40% of the total national income is indiscreetly relegated to the back water. Any form of inefficiency or insouciance in the matter of improving and toning up our agrarian economy should not at any rate be countenanced at this crucial hour of our national existence. The machinery of the State should not move sluggishly in rising to the occasion and making up the leeway through a bold bid to augment the indigenous resources. For the successive onslaughts make the conclusion irresistible and ineluctable that there should be no unconscionable delay in devising ways and means to proffer seasonable incentives to make our cherished dream of increased production come true. Experience, a hard task master teaches us in the painful way that we can ill afford to leave our agricultural operations to the tender mercies of rains and floods or for that matter take half-hearted measures to forestall the ruin that these natural agencies bring in their wake.

Yours etc
Arrah (Bihar) — Prem Chandra Sinha
13-1-58

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Dear Sir,

With reference to the Question Box column of Careers and Courses March 58 I regret to point out the glaring omission of Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur from the list of technical centres providing training in Tele Communication Engineering.

Indian Institute of Technology was established in *1951 and at present it has got 500* students in nine different engineering subjects. It provides facilities for post graduate and post doctorate studies in almost all engineering and particularly in Tele Communication and Electronics. In this department at present eight students are doing post graduate studies, four in U.H.F. and Microwave Engineering and four in Radio Broadcasting Engineering.

Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur is now an autonomous body and enjoys the status of the Institute of National Importance from last year. Before being declared so it was directly under the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India.

Kharagpur — Yours etc
3-4-58 — W. S. Sodhi

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In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box.**

SWITZERLAND AND THE U. N. O.

Q. 1. Switzerland being an independent nation for a long time is not a member of United Nations. Why? —*Narendra Ahuja, New Delhi*

Ans. Switzerland is a natural country whose neutrality is internationally recognised so it is not a member of any international political organization.

ATOMIC REACTOR

Q. 2. What is the function of the Atomic Reactor and its basic principle of action? —*Ranadhir Das, Balasore*

Ans. Atomic reactor is a structure consisting of fissile material e.g. uranium together with suitable moderator e.g. carbon or heavy water so arranged in a lattice that energy is continuously released in a controlled manner as the result of nuclear fission. A suitably designed pile can also be used for the production of plutonium, an element of great importance in connection with the atomic bomb. In the atomic pile the uranium atom is excited by capturing a neutron and undergoes fission. Apart from the elements of approximately equal mass formed as a result of this disintegration an average of two or more neutrons are also emitted. These neutrons produce further fissions in the uranium atoms and a chain reaction develops. This is controlled by inserting neutron absorbers into the pile, which absorb all neutrons in excess of the number required to maintain the reaction at a constant level. The moderator rapidly slows down the fast neutrons emitted by the fission process increasing their chance of capture to produce further fissions.

THE CENTRE AND THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

Q. 3. How does the Communist Government of Kerala abide by the decision of the Central Government of India which is Congress? They are quite two different political governments. —*Suchendra Nath Deka, Dandua*

Ans. The relation between the States and the Union are governed by the Constitution of India and any dispute arising between a State and the Union is referred to the Supreme Court. So it does not matter if the party in power in a State is different from the party in power in the Centre.

CHAIN REACTION

Q. 4. What is chain reaction in case of atomic fission? —*D. K. Kshemkalyani, B.E. (Civil), Ajmer*

Ans. A rapid Chain Reaction can be developed within the atomic pile. In this reaction a neutron splits a nucleus which instantly ejects at least two new high speed neutrons which in their turn split other nuclei. More neutrons are ejected to shatter other nuclei and so on indefinitely. Thus millions of nuclei yield their vast stores of energy instantaneously.

DELHI CORPORATION

Q. 5. What changes are likely to be there in the administration of Delhi with the enforcement of Corporation Act? —*Dina Nath Sharma, New Delhi*

Ans. As compared to the Delhi Municipality the Corporation will have wider powers and its jurisdiction will extend over larger area. The local bodies brought under the Corporation will function as zonal offices directly under the Central office of the Corporation at the Town Hall. The work of the Corporation will be conducted by different committees. Members to the Standing Committee, Electric Supply Committee, Transport Committee and Water Supply and Sewage Committee will be elected. The Standing Committee will have 14 elected members while

the Electric Supply Committee the Transport Committee and the Water Supply and Sewage Committee seven members each four elected and three nominated

DEFINITION OF PSYCHOLOGY

Q 6 Please let us know whether psychology is a study of the Human mind or of the 'Human Heart —*J M Sinha Dehra Dun*

Ans Psychology is defined as a science which classifies and analyses the phenomena or varying states of the human mind Recent developments in psychology have broadened the scope of this science and it studies the behaviours of the heart (in the sense of feelings) as well as the mental states

NATIONALITY—AN EVIL

Q 7 Nationality is the greatest evil for the nation and it is proper for a nation to avoid this evil

—*Jai Bahadur Singh, Askote*

Ans. The idea of a nation in the modern sense is of recent origin but the craving of the individual to belong to a certain group of his own kind is very ancient There is nothing wrong in this idea and 'generally speaking' it is conducive to good of humanity but it becomes an evil only if it implies hatred for other nations Shri Jawahar Lal's advocacy of co existence will greatly help in freeing the idea from any evil effects The need of the day is not to avoid nationality but to cleanse it of the evil that it sometimes breeds

ENERGY WORK AND POWER

Q 8 What is the difference between work, energy and power ?

—*Nirmal Kr Chakravarty Sahibganj*

Ans Energy is the capacity to do work. Work is the advantage gained through the transformation of one kind of energy into another kind and power is the measure of the capacity of a body or a machine to do work

INDEX NUMBER

Q 9 What is an Index Number ?

—*M A Karim Darbhanga*

Ans Figures of price levels arranged in a table with a view to showing the changes in the prices of goods and services

STOCK EXCHANGE

Q 10 What is Stock Exchange ?

—*Lilaraj Mitra Balrampur*

Ans A place where the operations of buying and selling stocks and shares are carried on

CIVIL AVIATION IN FIRST HALF OF 1957

The Air India International and the Indian Airlines Corporation between them carried 309 048 passengers and flew 11,587 929 miles during the half year ending on June 30 1957

Air India International alone flew on its scheduled services 3 081 556 miles carrying 41 582 passengers 1 773 024 lbs of cargo and 732 836 lbs of mail during the first half of 1957, as against 2 933 400 miles flown 39 974 passengers and 1 593,575 lbs of cargo and 672 110 lbs of mail carried during the preceding six months

During the period under review Indian Airlines Corporation flew 8 506 373 miles carrying 267 466 passengers 40 612 080 lbs of cargo and 5 748 104 lbs of mail. The respective figures for the preceding six months were 8 929 211 miles 242 602 passengers 47 077 105 lbs of cargo and 5 921 985 lbs of mail

During this period the Night Airmail Services carried 31 967 passengers 1,406 529 lbs of cargo and 2 113 967 lbs of mail

In addition to the two Corporations and the twelve Flying Clubs six other transport companies held current permits for the operation of non scheduled services on June 30 1957

On non scheduled services operated by Indian air carriers 3 146 550 miles were flown and 74 728 passengers and 56 826 093 lbs of cargo were carried during the half year ending June 30, 1957

The total number of aerodromes maintained by the Civil Aviation Department at the end of June, 1957 was 84

The number of aircraft holding current Certificates of Registration at the end of June 1957 was 533 of which 199 held current Certificates of Airworthiness

The number of persons holding current Pilot's A licences increased from 523 at the end of December 1956 to 715 at the end of June 1957 There was however no change in the number of B pilots holding current licences which stood at 586

The number of Aircraft Maintenance Engineers holding Indian licences increased from 870 in December 1956 to 903 in June 1957

SCIENCE & INVENTION

EXPERIMENT WITH DOG 'LAIKA' SUCCESSFUL

The dog Laika the first animal to travel into space aboard the Second Soviet Sputnik stood satisfactorily not only the launching and the orbiting of the Sputnik but also the orbital flight itself

This statement was made in Moscow on March 25 by Academician Aleksandr Topchiev, Chief Scientific Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences at the annual meeting of the Academy His report is devoted to the results of scientific research and its practical application in 1957

He said that the checking of the possibility of survival of an organism in cosmic flight was a unique experiment which was successful

Preliminary results of the study of 'Laika's' behaviour show that the acceleration of the Sputnik's flight at its launching and orbiting—which is the most difficult stage from the biological standpoint—had acted on the animal in the direction from its chest to its back He recalled that the movement of the Sputnik was accelerated and that the rate of acceleration was several times higher than the acceleration of gravity It has been established that simultaneously with the effect of the acceleratinn the animal was also affected by the vibration and for a certain period by the sound of the rocket engine

An analysis of the data has sh wn that immediately after the start the heart action quickened roughly three fold as compared with its initial state Later on as the effect of the acceleration persisted and even increased the frequency of the heart action fell The electrocardiogram did not reveal any still effects. It showed a typical picture of thick ned heartbeats the so-called Sinus Tachyca dia

As the apparent weight of the animal increased its respiration became more superficial and accelerated At the height of the effect of the acceleration the number of respirations was three to four times higher n th iy

Academician Topchiev declared that the animal had satisfactorily stood the flight of the Sputnik from start to orbiting During the subsequent flight in orbit the animal was in a state of dynamic imponderability The number of respirations declined the frequency of the systole continued to fall systematically and to approach the initial magnitude In spite of imponderability the motorial activity of th animal was moderate

The experiment with "Laika" has demonstrated that imponderability did not in itself cause any substantial enduring or changes in the animal's physiological funct ons

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DEVICE DOES WORK OF 3 000 CLERKS

A new electronic typewriting device has been perfected in the United States which can record enough data in 30 seconds to fill a 300 page book. It is made by the General Dynamics Corporation

Called the Computer Readout the device is designed to record information provided by giant computers or elcetronic brains It can record in permanent readable form the data output of computers at speeds 10 times as great as those of any other recording method

The General Dynamics Corporation says that the device is able to do as much work as 3 000 human stenographers It can record more than 259 000 000 words a day or their equivalent in figures or diagrams

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ATOMIC CLOCK

Two U S scientists have told the Institute of Radio Engineers their of development of a compact atomic clock no bigger than a typewriter which would be accurate to within one second in every 100 years They said that with more work the clock could be made accurate to within one second every 3 000 years The clock operates on the principle of a radio frequency beat from gaseous sodium or cesium The regularity of this resonance keeps the time like the swing of a mechanical clock's pendulum The scientists are Maurice Arditi of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company and T R.

WHEELLESS VEHICLE THAT RIDES ON AIR

The Ford Motor Company of Detroit has demonstrated a three-foot model of a wheelless vehicle that rides on a thin film of air a fraction of an inch above the roadbed Tiny jets of air that can be produced either by a gas turbine or turbojet engine hold the vehicle up Ford engineers say the vehicles will be able to travel for long distance at sustained speeds over 200 miles an hour —an impossible fact today with conventional land vehicles Ford engineers estimated that only about 90 horse power would be required to levitate a one ton vehicle and propel it at 100 miles an hour

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COLD WELDING OF METALS

Academician Konstantin Khrenov and Grigori Sakhatsky M Sc (Engineering) have elaborated a method for the cold welding of metals at the Electric Engineering Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in Kiev It is based on the utilization of the following qualities of certain metals under high pressure

For instance a firm connection of wires is achieved with a simple instrument with special hand plyers weighing less than 1 5 kg The ends of the wire when pressed by the plyers are subjected to pressure of several thousand atmospheres This effort is sufficient for the firm piecing of the wire ends No traces are left at the joint as for instance, can be found after soldering or electric welding of metals Tests have proved that the joints made by cold welding are by far superior in durability to the other parts of the wire

This method is used at the Kiev Ukrkabel Plant for welding aluminium wire At the Zaporozhye Transformer Plant this method is used for welding bars 6 mm thick and 60 mm wide for the electric distribution devices

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"RUBY EYE" SEES TEN TIMES CLOSER

The Navy's radio telescope in Washington has been equipped with a ruby eye for a ten times closer glimpse of venus one of the earth's nearest planetary neighbours.

Developed jointly by the Naval Research Laboratory and Columbia University the device will permit greater amplification of microwaves coming from outer space radio-

Prof. Charles H Townes, Columbia physicist, said the amplification device with a synthetic ruby as its core represents "the first step toward eventual increase to about 100 times the sensitivity of today's electronic telescopes"

The amplifier is known as a maser The term means "microwave amplification by stimulated omission of radiation"

The first maser unit produced in 1954 used gas as its operating medium The latest unit has instead of gas a synthetic ruby Scientists are already at work on still another medium — a crystal of potassium cobalticy anide

Radio-astronomers said electronic telescopes do not give an optical image of a heavenly body By examining radio waves from venus and using data reduction machines, scientists are expected to acquire much new information about outer space

One of the first tasks of the navy's "ruby-eye" equipped 50-feet (65 meters) telescope will be to learn more of the temperature of venus, second planet from sun which is slightly smaller than the earth Venus comes within 26 million miles of the earth at its nearest point

"The radio telescope is making it possible to find out such things as the temperature of venus surface, and may give us information on the length of its day and the nature of its terrain Townes said "Thus we will know more about conditions that exist on venus for possible life on the planet

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TRIP TO MOON

Man should be able to land on the moon and the planet Mars within 10 to 15 years Mr James E Edson Assistant to the Director of Research and Development of the U.S Army said in Chicago on March 20

He wrote in a scientific bulletin that such landings would be possible at the normal rate of engineering progress

And the moon pioneers may not need oxygen he stated Space medicine people are working towards the development of a synthetic nutrient which could be injected into the bloodstream making breathing eating and drinking unnecessary

He thought that within the next two or three years trained men could confidently go on space trips lasting several days.

The United States announced plans to send space ships to the moon and perhaps even land on it

The space ships will carry a "primitive television" device to scan the satellite including the side which cannot be seen from earth.

The American plans approved by President Eisenhower, in Washington on March 27, call for at least five attempts to send unmanned space vehicles to the lunar area Two of these attempts will be made by the Army three by the Air Force

A Defence Department spokesman said it was not the present intention to hit the moon but it was possible that one of the five vehicles could do so

An initial allocation of about eight million dollars (about £2 857 000) had been made to the three services the Department said

The Los Angeles ' Examiner reported on March 28 that the jet propulsion laboratory of the California Institute of Technology will try to send an artificial satellite to the moon possibly as early as next August

The laboratory which developed the U S Army s Explorer satellites is capable of putting a satellite 'in the vicinity of the moon with present equipment the newspaper report said

The California laboratory s plan would equip the satellite with a two or three pound booster propellant charge which ignited at the peak of the orbit would be timed to send the satellite out of orbit and towards the moon There was a remote possibility the satellite would hit the moon the report said

GIANTS FROM DWARFS

A Harvard University medical school professor claimed in Boston on March 29 that he could make dwarfs grow and produce giants at will within a few years thanks to hormone injections taken from the brain s pituitary gland

Speaking to American and foreign newsmen who were visiting American cancer research centre Dr Philip Heneman said biologists can now control human and animal growth thanks to intravenous injections taken from the finger sized pituitary gland

The pituitary gland holds the key to all the body s hormonal system growth sexual activity heart beats etc

Dr Heneman said he had treated seven child dwarfs ranging in age from three to thirteen whose pituitary gland either did not work or had been removed

Results obtained on three of the children were remarkable he said In 45 days they grew two centimeters while their normal yearly growth had varied between one and two centimeters

When adults were injected with the hormone no exterior growth was noticed although their bones became thicker and stronger

Heneman also noted that all during the treatments the patients lost rather than gained weight The body used the fat to furnish the energy needed for the growth he added

Heneman concluded that this pituitary gland hormone was a decisive factor in obesity The hormone may also hold the secret to youth and the key to senility may be tied to a hormone deficiency he said

These experiments may have great importance in the fight against cancer which in basic terms is a rapid growth of abnormal glands in the body The removal of the pituitary gland from women suffering from breast cancer has done away with all trace of cancer in their bodies Heneman noted

STRONTIUM 90 IN HUMANS

The concentration of radioactive cancer-producing strontium 90 in human beings rose 33% last year but is still only a hundred and fiftieth of the maximum permissible total

This was reported in New York on February 6 by three scientists of Columbia University—Dr Laurence Kulp Associate Professor of Geochemistry and Dr Arthur Schulert and Dr Walter Eckelmann, research associates at the university

They said that if atomic and hydrogen bomb tests continued indefinitely with the present rate of fallout the levels would rise to one fifth of the maximum permissible concentration about the year 2000

The Columbia University report was based on an analysis of more than 1 000 human bone samples as well as food and soil

Now *in its fifth year* the survey consists of a worldwide study *of the concentration of radioactive fallout in the bone structure of* man

It was found that children up to the age of four have 10 times the concentration found in adults of 20 years and older

The scientists said levels in Russia were most likely higher than in the USA due to the closer proximity of test sites

They said human beings absorbed strontium from vegetables and milk products ***

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Union Cabinet was reshuffled on March 13 1958 In addition to new Ministers some old Ministers were allotted new port folios Here are brief life-sketches of Ministers with new portfolios.

MR MORARJI DESAI

Mr Morarji Desai (Minister of Finance) former Chief Minister of Bombay was born in 1896 and was educated at Wilson College Bombay He is a member of the Congress Working Committee He has been Union Minister of Commerce and Industry and is the unofficial Vice-Chancellor of the Gujerat Vidyapeeth

MR S K PATIL

Mr S K Patil (Minister of Transport and Communications) who was born in 1900 at Jaswantwadi, in the Ratnagiri district of Bombay was educated at St Xavier s College Bombay and London University College He was in the thick of the political movement and was Mayor of Bombay for three consecutive years He was a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and later of the Constituent Assembly of the Provisional Parliament and of the first Lok Sabha. Mr Patil was the President of the Bombay City Congress Committee for several years until he joined the Union Cabinet

HAFIZ MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim (Minister of Irrigation and Power) 65 who has been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Cabinet since the first time the Congress took office in 1937, is a tried Congressman He is highly respected as a social worker and was recently included in the Congress Working Committee

MR B GOPALA REDDY

Mr B Gopala Reddy (Minister of Economic Affairs) has considerable experience as an administrator having been a member of Rajaji s first Cabinet of Madras in 1937 He was Chief Minister in Andhra and has been Finance Minister of the expanded State of Andhra Pradesh Born in 1907 he graduated from Viswa Bharati, Shantiniketan He was a member of the University Syndicate

MRS TARAKESWARI SINHA

Mrs Tarakeswari Sinha (Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs) is the youngest member of the Council of Ministers being just past 31 As member of the Lok Sabha for a second term she has from the start of her parliamentary career been taking a keen and active part in discussions on economic and financial matters and her presence is invariably felt during question hour

Daughter of the late Dr Shivanandan Prasad Sinha, Mrs Sinha was educated at the Arya Kanya Mahavidyalaya Baroda Calcutta University Bankipore Girls College Patna and Patna Women's College where she obtained her M. A

She was married in 1943 to Mr Nidhi Dev Narayan Sinha and has a daughter From 1945 onwards she has held prominent positions in student labour and cultural organisations On her election to Parliament, she became a member of the Consultative Committees of Finance Commerce and Industry and also of the Public Accounts Committee of the first Lok Sabha

She was a member of the Indian delegation to the last session of the U N Security Council.

MR S V RAMASWAMY

Mr S V Ramaswamy M A Bar at Law F.P C S (London) (Deputy Minister of Railways) has been representing the Salem constituency in Parliament from the first Lok Sabha onwards Born in 1906 he was educated at the Madras Christian College London School of Economics and the Middle Temple He is a senior advocate in the Supreme Court. He has been associated with several welfare organisations and has been a member of the Advisory Committee for Government hospitals since 1950

In 1949 he erected a replica of Sarnath Stupa in memory of those who lost their lives in the freedom struggle

Mr Ramaswamy was a member of the

Indian Parliamentary delegation to Turkey and was parliamentary adviser to the Indian delegation to the eleventh General Assembly session of the United Nations

MR. PURNENDU SEKHAR NASKAR

Mr Purnendu Sekhar Naskar, M A, (Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation) who has been a member of Parliament since his election to the first Lok Sabha, representing the Diamond Harbour constituency of West Bengal, was born in 1921 He graduated from Calcutta University He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply since 1956 He was member of the Indian delegation to the ninth and tenth sessions of the General Assembly Mr Naskar belongs to the Scheduled Castes

MR. AHMED MOHIUDDIN

Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin B A (Cantab) (Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation) who has been a member of Parliament for a second term representing Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh was born in 1898 He was educated at Aligarh and Cambridge Universities He was professor of Economics Nizam s College and member secretary of the Hyderabad Banking Inquiry Committee and later of the Hyderabad Co-operative Finance Inquiry Committee

He was Director of Commerce and Industry Hyderabad from 1938 to 1943 and represented Hyderabad on the National Planning Committee appointed by the Congress in 1939

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VIVIAN ERNEST FUCHS

'Bunny Fuchs Age 50 Doctor of Philosophy in geology Father of a grown up daughter and a senior schoolboy son

He is the son of a German who came to England at an early age and prospered as a farmer His schooldays were spent during the First World War when anti German feeling ran so high that some patriots even stopped keeping Dachshunds Possibly it was then that Vivian Fuchs learned the self control and determination which now are his predominent characteristics

By training and profession Vivian Fuchs is a geologist But his training was done at St John s College Cambridge, famous as a breeding ground for explorers He was only 21 when he went to East Greenland with a university exploration party

Yet the man who was to become famous as an Antractic explorer found the outlet for his questing urge in the tropics Three times he joined expeditions to East Africa During these he worked on his Ph D thesis on the tectonic geology of the Rift Valley the great natural depression which swings up through East Africa. On another occasion he nursed an ancient motor car across the Sahara Desert

In 1935 he was awarded his doctorate But two years before then he had married Joyce Connell, an enterprising and adventurous young woman who had already journeyed alone around the world and with family responsibilities looming Fuchs saw that he would have to settle down to a bread and butter job As a geologist the choosing of a job was uncomplicated It would have to be with one of the big oil companies

Fuchs however managed to squeeze in one last expedition to East Africa and before he could become enmeshed in bread winning routine war broke out

The Army sent him not to East Africa which he knew but to West Africa a wartime backwater Even there his qualities as a leader and organizer attracted attention and he was posted to the Staff College at Camberley From then on he was in the thick of the war serving throughout the European campaign until V day For this work he was mentioned in dispatches

During the war the Argentinians laid claim to the whole Graham Land sector of the Antarctic Britain had a longstanding claim to this area and it was decided that this should b demonstrated by setting up basis there The job was given to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey Not much public attention was paid to this or to the recently demobilized Major V E Fuchs who was made chief of the Survey At one point Fuchs was marooned in Graham Land for a year when his relief was turned back by impenetrable ice

That enforced isolation was to pay dividends in terms of British prestige For Fuchs used his time to plan in detail a dream he had been nursing—to follow through Sir Ernest Shackelton s plan for a trans Antarctic crossing No doubt Dr Bunny Fuchs the quiet geologist from Cambridge can stand proudly in the line of men of high adventure

Foreign Events

UNITED ARAB STATES

A plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on February 21 resulted in an overwhelming majority for the union of the two countries and in the election of Colonel Nasser as first President of the United Arab Republic (U A. R.) President Nasser formed the first U A R. cabinet on March 6 An agreement was subsequently signed on March 8 whereby a federal union was established between the U A R and the Yemen under the name of the United Arab States

The plebiscite of February 21 resulted in a 99.99 per cent majority in favour of union in Egypt and a 99 8 per cent majority in Syria For Colonel Nasser's election as President the voting figures were 6 102,116 in Egypt and 1 312 809 in Syria against 265 in Egypt and 186 in Syria

After the result was announced President Kuwatly and the Syrian Canbinet headed by M Sabry Assali tendered their resignation to President Nasser Foreign diplomatic missions to Syria automatically lost their official status with the confirmation of the union but were allowed two months in which to wind up their work during which period their immunity and privileges continued

Between February 22 and 25 the United Arab Republic was officially recognized by Afghanistan Albania Belgium Bulgaria Ceylon Communist China Czechoslovakia Denmark Western Germany Greece Hungary Indonesia Italy Japan Netherlands Norway Spain Sweden Switzerland Tunisia the U S A the U S S R. and the Vatican Lebanon and Saudi Arabia announced their recognition on February 26 the Sudan on March 3 and Pakistan on March 11 By March 13 recognition had also been accorded by Ethiopia India Yugoslavia and all other countries having diplomatic representation in Cairo except Iraq Jordan Panama and the Philippines (Great Britain France and Australia have at present no diplomatic relations with Egypt) The Iraqi Foreign Minister (Dr Jamali) stated on March 6 that Iraq would not recognize the U A R. at present and denounced it as an "unnatural union" and "a forgery and a farce

The U N Secretary General Dr Hammarskjold, announced on March 7 that he had accepted the credentials of the delegation of the U A R. which had become a single member of the U N in place of Egypt and Syria—thereby reducing the number of U N member countries from 82 to 81 The delegation of the United Arab Republic at United Nations headquarters will be headed by M Omar Loutfi formerly head of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations

On February 24 President Nasser flew to Damascus for consultations with Syrian political leaders on the Constitution of the U A R and on formation of his Cabinet. A provisional Constitution which expanded to 75 Articles the 17 point programme announced on February 5 was proclaimed on March 5 the most important new provisions were that the President could appoint and dismiss one or more Vice Presidents and that the National Assembly would have the right to pass a vote of no- confidence in a Minister of the Republic.

The appointment of President Nasser and four Vice-Presidents of the United Arab Republic and the membership of the first Cabinet of the U A R. were announced in Damascus on March 6

Union with Yemen An agreement establishing a federal union between the United Arab Republic and the Yemen under the name of the United Arab States was signed in Damascus on March 8 by President Nasser and the Crown Prince of the Yemen Mohammed el-Badr The terms of the agreement which had been drafted during negotiations in Cairo on February 6—16 and subsequently approved by the Imam of the Yemen were as follows

(1) The United Arab States would be a federation of the U A R the Kingdom of the Yemen and those Arab States which will agree to join this Union

(2) Each State would preserve its

international personality and its system of government

(3) Defence and foreign policy would be unified and economic policies co-ordinated A Customs union and a common currency would be established later

(4) The heads of member States would constitute the Supreme Council of the Union

(5) A permanent Federal Council consisting of six representatives from each member State appointed for three years would assist the Supreme Council in the exercise of its duties handle the political affairs of the Union and prepare plans and measures designed to achieve closer unity The members of the Supreme Council would preside in turn over the Federal Council for a year at a time and their decisions would have to be unanimous

(6) Councils for defence economic questions and cultural matters would be attached to the Federal Council

(7) The United Arab States would have a separate Federal budget to which the U A R would contribute 97 per cent and the Yemen 3 per cent

(8) A federal authority would define the frontiers of the United Arab States

Orders issued by the Supreme Council on March 13 appointed Field Marshal Hakim Amer as C in C of the armed forces of United Arab States named the Yemeni port of Hodeida as the permanent seat of the Federal Council which however would also meet periodically in Cairo and Damascus and set up a central currency organization for the Yemen with authority to issue currency and control financial operatians A new paper currency would be issued—to be known as the Yemen pound with the same value as the Egyptian pound—and silver rials of the same value as the existing Maria The esa thalers would be the smaller monetary units

The Total population of the United Arab States is about 35 000 000 — 23 000 000 Egyptians 4 000 000 Syrians and 8 000 000 Yemenis

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S-EATO COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

The Council of Ministers of the South East Asia Treaty Organization consisting of Australia France New Zealand Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Manila from March 11 to 13

Inaugurating the session the Philippines President Mr Carlos P Garcia said "I would commend to this Council an increased emphasis in research or appropriate ways of lending greater substance and reality to the provisions of the Treaty pertaining to economic, social and cultural progress He also emphasized need of having appropriate forms of contact between S EATO and other free world collective security arrangements

Mr Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash (Pakistan) said There is a growing feeling among the Asian members of S-EATO that the aid they have received has neither been commensurate with their Treaty obligations nor is it in adequate proportion to the aid received by neutralists from both the camps.

He did not name India as one of the neutralist countries he talked of but left no doubt that he was referring to India

He said It seems there is an understanding between the communists and the so called neutralists While the communists give full diplomatic support to the neutralists in the United Nations and elsewhere and also provide them with substantial economic and military aid the neutralists provide a basis for communist subversion

In a brief reference to the Kashmir question he said I would like to re state with all the emphasis at my command that the continuance of this long standing dispute remains a serious threat to the peace and security of the Treaty area

The US Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles, in an obvious reply to Mr Qizilbash s remarks on economic assistance said that USA had poured more than $500 million in non military aid into the economics of the three Asian member nations of S EATO in the four years since the alliance was formed

Mr Richard Casey (Australia) offered £1 000 000 to the Asian members of S EATO in economic aid and said that Australia s policy was to give economic assistance to fellow S-EATO members to enable them to build up their defences The promised £1 000 000 would bring to £3 000,000 the total Australian contribution to the Treaty members in the past three years

The French Foreign Minister M Christian Pineau, said that S-EATO was aimed only at

those who would deliberately assail the liberties of S-EATO nations.

After the opening speeches the Council went into closed session and a communique was issued at the close of the meeting on March 13. Following are excerpts from the communique

"The fourth annual meeting of the S-EATO Council was held in Manila from March 11 to 13, 1958 under the chairmanship of the acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines Mr Felixberto M. Serrano.

"The Council reviewed the world situation with special attention to the Treaty area approved the work of the Organisation since the meeting in Canberra a year ago and considered reports by the Council representatives Military Advisers and the Secretary General The Council welcomed the appointment of Nai Pote Sarasin of Thailand as Secretary General of the Organization.

"The Council considered the continuing communist threat to the region. The Ministers re-affirmed their determination to maintain national and collective defence against the possibility of communist and communist inspired aggression while at the same time earnestly working for international disarmament with *adequate safeguards covering both nuclear* and conventional weapons

S-EATO has become a bulwark which has enabled the countries protected thereby to proceed in peace with their programmes of national development

Members of S-EATO recognized that a threat to security or to freedom in any region of the world was a threat to security and freedom everywhere

The problems of communist subversion in the Treaty area were discussed at length It was recognized that this represented the most substantial current menace

"The Council was of the opinion that collective security measures had resulted in the diversion of the emphasis of communist activities from military to non military field.

"The Council agreed to continue and expand its programme of cultural activities

The United States and the Philippines announced that they intend to co-sponsor a defence college to be located in the Philippines This would be open to members and non members of S EATO"

1958 59 Budget The Council approved estimates totalling $[illegible]0,360 for the financial year 1958-59 to cover the cost of the Secretariat General and Military Planning Office in Bangkok and to finance certain programmes

The Council accepted with pleasure the invitation of the New Zealand Government to hold its next annual meeting in Wellington.

Conclusion. The Council considered the the work of the present meeting had helped to consolidate the work already achieved by S-EATO They placed on record their determination to continue to work together for the security and progress of South East Asia in accordance with the *principles and purposes of* the Charter of the United Nations The Council members again emphasized the defensive character of S-EATO and re affirmed the principle that international disputes be settled peacefully in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter

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REBELLION IN INDONESIA

A 'Provisional Government' headed by Dr Sjafruddin Prawiranegara the former Governor of the Bank of Indonesia was proclaimed on February 15 by the Central Sumatran Revolutionary Council (the 'Banteng' Council headed by Lieut Colonel Achmed Hussein) after the Indonesian Government had *rejected an ultimatum demanding its resignation* Central Sumatra had been one of the areas which for some time had demanded greater local autonomy, a fairer share of the national revenue and of the proceeds of their own exports and a strictly non-Communist Government in Jakarta The continued deterioration in the relations between the Central Government and the military administration in Central Sumatra was attributed to the interruption of inter-island traffic caused by the taking over in December 1957 of the Royal Dutch Packet Navigation Company (K.P.M.) which had compelled the provincial administrations to organize barter trade in rubber tea coffee copra and other products with Malaya and Singapore in return for rice consumer goods and equipment Fears of increasing Communist influence in Java and dissatisfaction at the continued non participation of Dr Hatta in the Government, were also believed to have been contributory factors

During January 1958 a number of prominent political figures openly associated themselves with the Revolutionary Council including two former Premiers Dr Mohammed Natsir and Dr Burhanuddin Harahap and two former Finance Ministers Dr Sjafruddin Prawiranegara and Dr Sumitro Djojohadikusumo. (Dr Natsir Dr Harahap

and Dr Sjafruddin are members of the *Masjumi* and Dr Sumitro is a Socialist) Several senior military officers also took refuge in Central Sumatra, among them Colonel Lubis the former Deputy Chief of Staff who had been evading arrest since the fa lure of his attempt in November 1956 to lead a military coup in Java Colonel Simbolon, leader of the abortive coup in North Sumatra in December 1956 and Colonel Djambek a former staff officer

Dr Sjafruddin Prawiranegara had gone to Sumatra on leave in December 1957 and refused to return to Jakarta when summoned by the Government In an open letter to President Sukarno published on January 22 1958 he expressed the opinion that there were only two ways to restore *de facto* authority over the whole of Indonesia—either by establishing 'a national Government which is not only strong but has authority and has been formed according to the Constitution or by asking for Soviet aid He re ected the latter alternative however and appealed to all patriots to safeguard Indonesia from becoming a Soviet satellite He was subsequently dismissed from h.. post as Governor of the Bank of Indonesia

The Revolutionary Council meeting at Padang on February 9 1958 approved an ultimatum calling on President Sukarno to dismiss Dr Djuanda s Cabinet within five days to abandon his policy of guided democracy and to appoint a new Government headed by Dr Hatta and the Sultan of Jogjakarta (a former Defence Minister who resigned in 1953 after the failure of a military *coup* in which he was allegedly implicated) If President Sukarno failed to comply with these demands the Council would regard themselves as no longer bound to obey him as Head of State

The Cabinet rejected the Council s demands on February 11 ordered the dishonourable discharge of Lieut Colonel Hussein and Colonels Lubis Simbolon and Djambek, and placed the military forces in Central Sumatra under the direct command of the Chief of Staff Major General Nasution In a broadcast on the following day General Nasution ordered the arrest of the four Colonels whom he accused of complicity in the attempt to assassinate President Sukarno in November 1957

In view of the Government s refusal to accept its demands the Revolutionary Council proclaimed a rival 'provisional Government at Pandang on February 15 The proclamation stated that the new 'Provisional Government would be prepared to make way at any time for a Government heaced by Dr Hatta and the Sultan of Jogjakarta and that it would carry out its threat to withdraw its recognition of President Sukarno if such a Government were not formed within a reasonable time

Immediately after its formation the rebel 'Government declared the Central Government s assets abro d to be blocked and the signatures of directors of the Bank of Indonesia to be invalid The three oil companies operating in Sumatra—Caltex Royal Dutch Shell and Standard Vacuum—were ordered to discontinue paying royalties to the Central Government and sending oil products from their refineries to Jakarta

Lieut Colonel Somba commander in North Celebes where a separate administration had been set up in January 1958 declared his support for the rebel 'Government on February 17, but no other commander followed his example In South and South East Celebes West Java Central Java Borneo and the Lesser Sunda Islands the military commanders announced their support for the Central Government

Strong measures were taken by the Central Government to meet the threat from the rebels The naval force stationed off the Sumatran coast was heavily reinforced, and on February 17 the ports of Padang and Teluk Bajur (Central Sumatra) and Menado and Bitung (North Celebes) were declared closed Air Communication with North Celebes was suspended on the following day and Dr Djuanda announced on February 21 that an economic blockade would be imposed as one of the Government s measures to subdue the rebels

President Sukarno returned to Jakarta from Tokyo on February 16 five days earlier than he had intended and was greeted by enthusiastic crowds He had talks on February 18 with Mr Suwirjo and Dr Sukiman the respective chairmen of the Nation list Party and the Masjumi and a two-hour meeting on February 20 with Dr Hatta

In a broadcast on February 21 when he resumed his Presidential functions President Sukarno said that the efforts of a certain small group had reached a climax in their attempt to impose their will upon the entire people He claimed that the Central Government had unsuccessfully tried to find a peaceful solution and announced that it would deal

with the new situation firmly and with all the means at its disposal, though it would seek to avoid the use of force

Military operations began on the same day, when Government aircraft bombed a bridge at Painan 43 miles south of Padang The radio stations at Pandang Bukittinggi and Menado (N Celebes) were bombed and temporarily put out of action on February 22

Army headquarters in Jakarta announced on March 11 that the rebels had been cleared from Bengkalis Selat Panjang (an island South of Bengkalis also opposite the mouth of the Siak River) and Sungei Pakning (the oil terminal at the river mouth) The statement claimed that civil servants the police and the local population had proved to be loyal and had given full support to Government

In the early hours of March 12 bombers and fighters of the Indonesian Air Force attacked Pakanbaru in strength after which 300 paratroopers were dropped on the nearby airport from Dakota aircraft, after short but bitter fighting the paratroops cleared the airport, thus making it possible for transport planes to land reinforcements

On March 14, Indonesian Army H Q announced that their forces were in complete control of Pakanbaru its airfield and the surrounding district and had also occupied Dumai on the coast north east of Pakanbaru

Meanwhile the rebellion had spread on March 16 to Medan the capital of Northern Sumatra and the largest town in the island with a population of about 260 000 Pandang radio announced that Medan airport had been captured earlier the same day by Government units which had defected to the rebels after severe fighting with the Air Force garrison at the airport.

On March 17, however the rebel forces were reported to have withdrawn from Medan and Indonesian Army H.Q claimed that the city was again under the control of Government forces which had recaptured Medan airport and had also reoccupied Belawendeli the port of Medan

Warships of the Indonesian Navy had meanwhile shelled various rebel held areas on the west coast of Sumatra at intervals between March 7 and 14

The Indonesian Navy announced on March 26 that mines had been laid along the West Sumatran coast from Painan to Pariaman 30 miles north and south of Padang respectively and that the area had been closed to shipping.

Indonesian Army H Q in Jakarta alleged on March 13 that the rebel forces at Pakanbaru had been receiving arms dropped by foreign aircraft and stated that most of these arms had been captured by the Government forces

Dr Djuanda issued a statement on March 19 declaring that any foreign intervention in connexion with the Sumatran rebellion could lead to developments prejudicial to world peace

The Malayan Government announced on March 18 that its policy was one of strict non-interference as the situation concerned only the people of Indonesia.

The Australian Minister for External Affairs (Mr Casey) said on February 16 that political developments in Indonesia must be regarded at the present stage as a domestic affair but he hoped the Indonesian people would find a peaceful solution

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HOME AFFAIRS

Delhi Municipal Corporation

A new chapter opened in the civic history of Delhi from Monday April 7 when the Delhi Municipal Corporation came into being replacing a number of big and small civic bodies which were administered under the outmoded 47 year old Punjab Municipal Act It is the second largest metropolitan area in the world next only to Tokyo

The Corporation is the outcome of the deliberations on the part of the Government of India and agitation by Delhi s political leaders for some kind of an agency where the ambitions and aspirations of the people could be voiced through the elected representatives of the people The need for providing an outlet to the bottled up energies of Delhi s political leaders became important particularly after the Delhi Vidhan Sabha went out of existence following the abolition of Part C States among which Delhi was one

The Corporation has 80 councillors who were elected from the Delhi Union Territory on March 20 The councillors who have now become the electoral college for Delhi s Raj ya Sabha seats have already chosen six aldermen on April 4 and the Mayor Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali was elected on April 14

The Corporation is the biggest in India as its jurisdiction extends to over 520 sq miles of territory A unique feature of the Corporation is that it also manages the affairs of Delhi s rural areas of 300 odd villages The rural area will also continue to be governed by the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act The Corporation however can declare a rural area urban The corporation will serve nearly two million people while the NDMC and the Cantonment Board are left with a population of a little over 200 000 The Corporation s annual revenue will be in the neighbourhood of Rs 17 crores

As has been planned the head quarters of the Corporation will be in Delhi Town Hall from where the Delhi Municipal Committee used to function It is proposed to have zonal offices in Shahadara the Civil Lines West Delhi and South Delhi where at present there are offices for the municipal committees An additional office will be set up in Karol bagh which is the biggest residential area within the Corporation limits

The zonal offices will accept payment for water and electricity and municipal taxes and also attend to public needs and complaints in regard to sanitation, public health, water supply and electricity

Though New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment have been kept outside the Corporation it still has under its control the Delhi Transport Service the Delhi State Electricity Board and the Joint Water and S wage Board The clamour of the political elements to get the Delhi Development Authority under the Corporation and also to get New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment included in it will get support only if the Corporation makes a good showing

The jurisdiction of the NDMC will extend to about 15 square miles approximately half of New Delhi and it will continue to be responsible for maintaining civic services in this restricted area

The Delhi Development Authority will have as its chief function the preparation of the Master Plan It will also operate in certain development areas and may undertake slum clearance work Since two members of the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner will be on the DDA board the Authority is expected to function in clearly demarcated areas not served by the Corporation

The Chief Commissioner who remains the Administrator of the Union Territory will continue to be responsible for law and order and will have under his jurisdiction such subjects as labour industries sales tax, excise revenue and agriculture But the Administrator s powers will be greatly reduced since the Corporation will have control over road transport and water and electricity services run by two statutory authorities under the chairmanship of the Chief Commissioner Primary education has also been taken away from the local administration to be handed over to the *Corporation*

The Party position in Delhi Municipal Corporation is as follows

	Members	Aldermen
Congress	31	2
Jan Sangh	25	2
Independents	14	2
Communists	8	—
Hindu Mahasabha	1	—
P S P	1	—
Total	80	6

* * *

Dr Graham's Report on Kashmir

The U N Representative for Kashmir Dr Frank Graham has recommended a high level conference between India and Pakistan to discuss the "basic differences which the parties find to stand in the way of a settlement" and other matters that might contribute towards implementation of the U N C I P resolutions of August 13 1948 and January 5 1949 This is the only operative recommendation that Dr Graham has made in a brief report to the Security Council, released on April 3 1958

Five other proposals made by the U N Representative to India and Pakistan including the holding of a high level conference or preferably a meeting between the two Prime Ministers were accepted by Pakistan and rejected by India.

Dr Graham's five proposals, submitted to the two Governments on February 15, 1958 the day of his departure from the sub-continent were as follows

(a) The withdrawal of Pakistani troops from Kashmir and the stationing of a U N force within the territory of Pakistan along the Pakistan-Kashmir border to safeguard the security of the evacuated areas of Kashmir which would be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the U N Commission pending a final settlement

(b) An appeal by both Governments to their respective peoples to assist in creating and maintaining an atmosphere favourable to negotiations

(c) A reaffirmation by both sides of the integrity of the cease fire line

(d) Early agreement between the two Governments with the assistance of the U N representative on the interpretation that should be placed on Part III of the resolution of August 13 1948 and those parts of the resolution of January 5 1949 which provide for a plebiscite

(e) Further negotiations at Prime Ministers level under the auspices of the U N representative in the early spring" of 1958 or as early as practicable

Dr Graham reports that the Pakistan Government has agreed to these five recommendations in principle but that the Government of India has declared itself unable to accept any one of them

India has objected both to the approach and the substance of the recommendations put forward by the U N Representative

The Government of India's contention is that the recommendations were made without regard to the failure to implement the Security Council resolution of January 17 1948 and Clauses B and E of Part I of the August 13 1948 resolution for which it holds Pakistan responsible (Clause B calls on both sides to refrain from augmenting their military potential in Kashmir and Clause 'E' enjoins both Governments to assist in creating and maintaining an *atmosphere favourable to negotiations*)

The Indian view according to Dr Graham is that the sole onus of performance is on Pakistan and the U N both of whom have the responsibility and the capacity for taking steps towards a peaceful approach

The various recommendations taken together India feels would tend to by pass and evade the main issue of illegal occupation of Indian territory by Pakistan It might be considered to displace previous engagements and condone the violation of these engagements by Pakistan The proposal for "summit talks would further place the aggressor *and the aggressed on the same footing*

Although the Government of India does not object to sovereign nation like Pakistan agreeing to have a U N force stationed on its soil it regrets this recommendation and would for its own part consider it an unfriendly act to promote a suggestion which would involve the stationing of foreign troops in a neighbouring country with which it desires nothing but the most friendly relations

Mr Nehru in a press conference in New Delhi on April 4, ruled out the possibility of a high level conference between India and Pakistan on Kashmir as recommended by Dr Graham in his latest report to the Security Council He said that recent public statements did not indicate the probability of fruitful discussions In any case Dr Graham's proposal that he should sit with the two Prime Ministers as some kind of umpire" was totally unacceptable If there were to be talks these

would take place directly between the representatives of the two countries

He described Dr Graham as a very nice gentleman and full of goodwill who was somewhat entangled in a past period of history The basic facts of Kashmir could not be ignored These were that the State had acceded to India and that Pakistan aggression had not been vacated

* * *

The Rajasthan Canal

A new page in the history of Rajasthan s re construction was turned when the Union Home Minister Pand t Govind Ba'labh Pant in augurated the work on the Rajasthan Canal Project at Tilwara on March 30 1958

For this 425 mile long canal when comp leted at a cost of approximately Rs 70 crores will usher in an era of plenty and prosperity for the people of the State s north western desert area which has been vulnerable to famine death and starvation

Rajasthan s desert area covers nearly 15 mi lion acres of land a third of which is to be benefited by irrigation from the canal.

The desert must have been the outcome of nature s wrath Rivers flowing through the area that cradled the Indus Valley civilisation dried up giving birth to the desert By mak ing waters from the Rajasthan Canal available to this area, man now proposes to restore to the land its erstwhile fertility

Taking off from Harike Barrage on the Sutlej in the Punjab the Rajasthan Canal will run as a feeder for the first 133 miles For nearly 110 miles it will run in the Punjab along the alignment of the Sirhind feeder and then enter Rajasthan a few miles north east of Hanumangarh It will run southwards for the next 23 miles before taking a turn towards south west running almost straight to Nachna in Jaisalmer district Then it takes a westward course to tail off at Ramgarh, about 45 miles north west of Jaisalmer town

The entire Rajasthan desert area lying west of the proposed canal has a natural slope The area thus commanded by the canal aggregates about five million acres, which can be brought under cultivation This area is at present sparsely populated and has practically no cultivation worth the name With the supply of irrigation facilities the area would afford excellent opportunities for the settle ment of numerous farmers

At mile 132 where the canal takes a south westerly turn will take off the low level Suratgarh branch expected to be completed in two years time This 110 mile long branch will irrigate 8 00 000 acres stretching between Hanumangarh and Suratgarh The second Five Year Plan should see the completion of this phase of the project

The remaining part of the project will be completed in another seven years and the fruition of the entire project if everything goes according to the schedule should be achieved in ten years from now

The work on the Punjab portion of the main feeder is to be carried out by the Punjab Government while the rest is to be completed by Rajasthan

Besides the main canal 425 miles in length there will be branch canals totalling in length 500 miles The distributaries and minors will be 6 000 miles long

At its head the Rajasthan Canal will have a tentative capacity of 18 500 cusecs with scope of raising the discharge for lift irrigation

Cheap power generation is also contem plated by construction of two powerhouses on the Suratgarh branch helping rapid industriali sation of the area

Production of long staple American cotton is considered feasible in the area developed by the canal

The canal will arrest the eastward march of the desert

During its construction the canal will provide employment to thousands and later afford them facilities for settling on the land irrigated by it

* * *

Rajya Sabha Biennial Elections

The Congress annexed 31 of the 41 seats results for which were announced in New Delhi on March 24 to the Rajya Sabha from the various State Assemblies

Of the other all India parties the Com munists bagged four seats the P S P two the Jana Sangh and the Socialist Party one each The Indian National Democratic Congress a Madras party claimed one seat while one independent was declared elected from Himachal Pradesh

Among the successful Congress candidates were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Union Home Minister Mr G Rajagopalan Parliamentary Secretary Mr Tika Ram Paliwal, a former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur former Union Health

Minister and Begum Saddiqa a sitting member from Delhi

Dr Z A Ahmed, a top Communist leader of U P, was one of the prominent Opposition candidates returned from U P

The following were declared elected from Uttar Pradesh

Pandit Pant (Congress) Mr Tarakeswar Pande (Congress) Mr Nawab Singh Chauhan (Congress) Mr Jagan Nath Prasad (Congress) Mr A. Dharam Dass (Congress) Mr Mahabir Prasad (Congress) Mr S D Misra (Congress) Shyam Sunder Narain (Congress) Mr Faridul Haq (PSP) Dr Z. A Ahmad (Communist) and Raja Ajit Pratap Singh (Jana Sangh)

In Punjab the Congress won all the four seats The successful candidates were Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Mr Jagan Nath (sitting members) Dr Madhoram and Sardar Darshan Singh Pheruman

Five Congressmen including three sitting members and a Praja Socialist were declared elected from Madhya Pradesh The seat which has been won by the P S P has gone to Thakur Niranjan Singh leader of the Opposition in the former Madhya Pradesh Assembly

Those who were elected from M P included Dr Seeta Parmanand Mr Banarsi Das Chaturvedi, Mr Dayal Das Durre Mr V V Saraswati and Mr T D Pustake

In Rajasthan the Congress claimed all the three seats The successful candidates were Mr Hardeo Joshi Mr Tikka Ram Paliwal and Mr Keshavanand

Mr Joshi and Mr Paliwal are sitting members of the State Assembly, Mr Keshavanand has been re-elected to Rajya Sabha having just retired

In Himachal Pradesh Mr Anand Chand (Independent) defeated a sitting Congress member Mr C. L. Verma, by a narrow majority of only two votes in a straight contest

In Kerala, two Communist and a Congressman were elected They are Mr P A Solomon and Mr Subba Rao (Communist) and Mrs Bharathi Udayabhanu (Congress)

In Madras five Congress and one Indian National Democratic Congress candidate were returned Mr H D Raja the only I N D C. candidate secured the maximum of 38 against the minimum

The successful Co[illegible]
T S. Avinasilingam [illegible] gopalan Mr S Chattanatha Karayalar Mr B Parameswaran and Mr N M Lingam

In Andhra Pradesh the Congress won four of the six seats The remaining two seats were shared by the Communist and the Socialist Parties

The successful candidates are Mrs Setha Yudhvir Mr Narla Venkateswara Rao, Mr M H Samuel and Mr S Chenna Reddi (all Congress) Mr K. L. Narasimham (Communist) and Mr A Chakradhar Rao (Socialist)

FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION!

A penniless friendless young T B patient awaiting operation at Kasauli sanatorium needs immediate monetary help Kind hearted amongst the readers please send their donation (which will be acknowledged) to the Editor Careers & Courses 94 Baird Road New Delhi or direct to the patient

Om Prakash Talwar
Room No 12 Main Ward L L. Sanatorium, Kasauli Simla Hills

THINGS THEY SAY

You cannot dream yourself into a character: you must hammer and forge one for yourself

—*Froude*

• • •

Money and time are the heaviest burdens of life and the unhappiest of all mortals are those who have more of either than they know how to use

—*Johnson*

• • •

A Chairman of a meeting is like the minor official at a bullfight whose main function is to open and close the gates to let the bulls in and out —*D F Barich*

• • •

The dictionary is the only place where success comes before work

• • •

A lot of friction on the roads is caused by half the drivers trying to go fast enough to thrill their girl friends and the other half trying to go slow to placate their wives

—*U S Magazine*

• • •

Two things are bad for the heart—running upstairs and running down people

• • •

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY

In a resolution placed before Lok Sabha on March 13 by the Prime Minister the Government of India have announced their decision to offer good conditions of service to scientists to give them an honoured position by associating them with the formulation of policies and to take such other measures as may be necessary to promote science and technology

The resolution points out that the key to national prosperity apart from the spirit of the people lies in the modern age in the effective combination of three factors technology raw materials and capital Of these technology is perhaps the most important since the adoption of new scientific techniques can make up for a deficiency in natural resources and reduce the demands on capital The wealth and prosperity of a nation depends on the effective utilisation of its human and material resources through industrialisation

A copy of the resolution was also presented to the Rajya Sabha

Prime Minister s Reply to the Budget Debate

The Prime Minister Shri Nehru replying to a general discussion on the Budget (Central) said in the Lok Sabha on March 18 that the task before India was to convert an agricultural community with hundreds of years of poverty into a highly industrialised progressive and dynamic society He had no doubt that India would succed in her efforts to industrialise and raise her standard of living In spite of difficulties the Second Plan would succeed He had no doubt that there would be *increased* food production

Shri Nehru said while India s economy was strong and she would repay the loans she had taken he was greatly worried and troubled about some forces that had been set in motion inside the country What troubled him was not the economic situation but the things that were being done to disrupt the country in various ways on communal linguistic and provincial grounds

To implement the development plans there was no alternative to high taxes He turned down the demand to raise the exemption limit for income tax The burden of taxation had to be equalised when the country was engaged in building up its economy

On foreign exchange Mr Nehru said in the week ended March 14 instead of a decline there was an addition of 3 68 crores in India s sterling balances About deficit financing Shri Nehru said Government did not wish to go beyond legitimate risks

About public undertakings the Prime Minister said by and large they were doing very well and were run efficiently Their production was increasing Difficulties had however arisen in the private sector where production had gone down He gave figures to show that national income was increasing steadily Between 1952 53 and 1956-57 the *per capita* national income had gone up by nearly Rs 28

Excise Duties on Cloth Reduced

Also in his reply to the discussion on the Budget Shri Nehru announced certain excise reliefs on cloth He said that during the current financial year no deposits would be called for from companies either in respect of accumulated profits and reserves or of current profits

About cloth the Prime Minister said the existing duty on coarse *dhoti* and *saris* is being reduced from 3 125 Np to 3 Np per spuare yard coarse cloth of other varieties from 9 375 Np to 6 Np per square yard

Medium category is being split up into two categories namely *dhotis* and *saris* and other varieties In the case of *dhotis* and *saris* the existing duty of 9 375 Np per square yard is being reduced to 7 Np and on medium and on other sorts from 9 375 Np to 9 Np

In the case of Fine variety the existing duty of 18 75 Np is being reduced to 17 Np

In the case of Super fine the existing duty of 25 Np is being reduced to 22 Np

The Prime Minister said these reduced rates would take effect from to-morrow These proposals would cost the exchequer nearly fifteen crores

Film On Removal Of Untouchability

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr B V Keskar said in the Lok Sabha during question time on March 18 that Government hoped to be able to finalise a script soon for producing a full length educative film on the removal of untouchability He said it was not merely a question of producing a film on untouchability but it should be such that would evoke in those who saw it a kind of disgust for untouchability and help in eradicating the evil

Dr Keskar also said that Government were thinking of having short films on the various aspects of untouchability in addition to this big feature film

The Lok Sabha voted demands for grants for the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Ministry of Education and Scientific Research

Government s Export Policy

Replying to the debate on the demands of his Ministry the Minister for Commerce and Industry Shri Morarji Desai said on March 20 that Government s export policy was being vitalised from day to day to keep pace with the changing needs of the situation On account of foreign competition it was possible that some of the traditional exports might suffer a set back despite of Government efforts About textile production he said there had been a recession in the industry with the result that the production that had been increasing decreased during the second half of last year Government felt that with the reduction in the excise duties on cloth the production of textiles would rise

Earlier on March 19 Shri Manubhai Shah speaking in the debate on the demands for grants for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry countered the argument of falling industrial output by showing that except for cotton textiles there had been a continuous growth in industrial output in spite of extreme foreign exchange difficulties

Debate On Education Ministry s Demands

Dr K L Shrimali Education Minister replying to the debate on the Education Ministry's Demands For Grants said in the Lok Sabha on March 21 that it would be Government s endeavour to provide universal free and compulsory primary education by the end of the third Five Year Plan for children between the ages of 6 and 11 He announced that the Government had given their final approval to the adoption of the three year degree course by universities He further stated that Government were appointing a special committee under the chairmanship of Mrs Durgabai Deshmukh to survey the question of women education

Dr Shrimali said that next year Government proposed to institute a scheme of national awards for teachers This was intended to give recognition to the services of outstanding teachers who had worked in a spirit of dedication and service

Dr Mono Mohon Dass the Deputy Minister, who intervened in the debate earlier on that day denied that there was any large scale unemployment among engineers All the engineering graduates coming out of colleges were absorbed every year Dr Dass also said that in addition to the existing 18 scientific laboratories and institutions 3 more institutions would be established soon—a Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, a Public Health Engineering Research Institute and the Assam Regional Institute

The Lok Sabha voted Demands for Grants fo the Ministries of Health Irrigation and Power and Transport and Communications during the week ending March 28

Family Planning

Replying on March 24 to a five-hour discussion in the Lok Sabha on the budget demands of his Ministry the Union Health Minister Shri Karmarkar said that people had generally accepted the principle of family planning and the response on the whole had been good People had begun to think about this matter seriously and that was a good sign for the success of the programme Shri Karmarkar added that already more than 370 family clinics had begun functioning in different parts of the country Family Planning Officers had been appointed in most of the States Speaking of T B the Health Minister said the recent surveys put the number of those suffering from this disease at about 25 lakhs It was not possible to give treatment to all of them in sanatoria or in hospitals. An experiment was being conducted in Madras to treat patients in their homes

Canal Waters Dispute

The Minister for Irrigation and Power Shri S K Patil said in the Lok Sabha on March 26 that all along India had taken an honourable consistent and good neighbourly attitude to the canal waters question He said India desired to be a good neighbour of

Pakistan Shri Patil said India was ready to pay for the link canals in Pakistan and did not wish to withdraw the water supply unless other arrangements had been made by Pakistan But India would wait only until 1962 by which time she would need the supply for use in the Rajasthan Canal and Sirhind feeder Shri Patil was replying to a debate on the budget demands for the Ministry of Irrigation and Power totalling over 11 crores of rupees

Shri Patil said irrigation and food production were the hardest core of the Plan and they could try to increase the output to such an extent that they might have an exportable surplus worth about 50 crores of rupees

Kidnapping By Pakistani Military Personnel

In the Lok Sabha on March 26 questions were asked about the recent incidents in which Indian nationals were kidnapped by Pakistani military personnel Mrs Lakshmi Menon Deputy Minister for External Affairs, informed the House that in these incidents which occured on March 6 and 7 in all seven Indian boatmen had been kidnapped by Pakistani military personnel who had trespassed into the Indian side of the river Kalindi

Ministry Of Transport And Communications

Replying on March 28 to a ten hour discussion on the budget demands for grants in respect of his Ministry Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Union Minister for Transport and Communications declared that if it was desired that the P & T Department should be run on commercial lines and should be a profitable concern, it was absolutely essential that more freedom and more autonomy should be given to that Department He hinted that he favoured the creation of a separate Board for the Post and Telegraphs Department on the lines of the Railway Board

Shri Shastri observed that there were three important things which should be done in case we wanted to improve the efficiency of the P & T Department The first is the re organisation of the P & T Directorate at the top level The second is making adequate arrangements for the training of the staff whether new recruits or those who are already in service The third thing which is equally important is a fresh approach in the Directorate towards the workers of the Department

Referring to the new shipyards Shri Shastri said that he would very much like these to be set up within the Second Plan period itself There was a possibility of foreign participation in this project Shri Shastri also said that it might be possible for India to get at least ten new ships from Japan as a result of the recent Yen credit offer by that country He informed the House that the Government had decided to get three ship building technical experts from West Germany

The Minister for Shipping Shri Raj Bahadur who intervened in the debate on March 27, said that road development was hampered by high taxation on vehicles and it was high time that this burden was relieved He said that it was necessary to do two things to achieve a uniform level of taxation for the whole country and to simplify the machinery for the realisation of the taxes

The Lok Sabha voted during the week ending April 3 demands for grants for the Ministeries of works Housing and Supply Steel Mines and Fuel and Food and Agriculture

Coal Production

The Lok Sabha voted on April 2 the budget demands of the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel Replying to the debate on the demands of his Ministry S Swaran Singh Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel gave figures to show that existing collieries in the public sector had done extremely well in raising coal production He said the overall coal production in the public as well as the private sectors was 14 per cent higher than the production in 1955 On the basis of arrangements and commitments already made, the expected production from the new collieries coming up in the public sector would be about seven million tons a year

About the Neiveli Project the Minister said its briquette and carbonizing scheme provided a ray of hope to the feeling in the South about the possibility of starting a steel plant there Lignite in certain quantities when pressed in the form of briquette could be used for manufacturing steel The Minister said in the course of time briquette might turn out to be substitute for metallurgical coal for the production of steel in the south

Progress Of Three Steel Plants

Ealier on March 31 inititiating the discussion on Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Steel Mines and Fuel S Swaran Singh gave the House report of the latest progress of the three steel plants under erection. He said he expected the first blast furnance at Bhilai to be ready for operation by the end of this year Two

engineers 500 Indian engineers and over 40 000 people were at work 150 000 tons of Plant equipment and stores had been received from the U S S R About the Durgapur Steel Plant Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel said work was going on according to schedule About 17 000 people were at work under the command of 100 Indian officers Work had started on the first coke ovens S Swaran Singh said the supply position of steel would ease towards the end of the year but in pig iron the country seemed to have crossed the hump

Oil Exploration Programme

Intervening in the debate on April 1 the Minister for Mines and Oil Shri K D Malaviya, referred to the Government s programme of oil exploration and said that the tempo of work would increase this year Exploration for oil was going on from Cambay in the West to Assam in the East The Minister also reported to the Lok Sabha that negotiations were not proceeding satisfactorily between the Government and Oil Companies for a proper reduction in the prices of petroleum products in India The Government had not been about to get any conclusive decision from the oil companies on proposals to reduce the prices

Slum Clearance And Rural Housing Programme

Replying to the debate on the budget demands of his Ministry the Minister for Works Housing and Supply Shri K C Reddy, said in the Lok Sabha on March 31 that the Centre had already sanctioned Slum Clearance Scheme estimated to cost eight crores of rupees He said that so far as the Low Income Group Housing Scheme was concerned, it had been making very good progress The subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme was also gathering momentum

The Minister said he was not satisfied with the Rural Housing scheme In order to do justice to this problem they might require at least 2 000 crores of rupees The problem had therefore, to be tackled on aided self help basis

Government s Food Stock

The Food and Agriculture Minister Shri Ajit Prasad Jain told the Lok Sabha on April 3 that India hoped to conclude a fresh agreement with the United States for the import of wheat under Public Law 480 Shri Jain was replying to the debate on Demands for Grants of his Ministry

Pointing out that the bulk of the country's import of foodgrains now came under P L 480 and was paid for in terms of rupees, and out of this payment 80 per cent was given back to India for being spent for development purposes Shri Jain said it was no small advantage to augment our rupee finance by substantial amounts every year which added to our internal resources

Shri Jain said that he would dare say with a large amount of confidence that during the past years the country s agricultural production—cereals pulses and cash crops had shown a rising trend The agricultural production during the last seven years had gone up by more than 25 per cent

Waste Lands To Be Reclaimed

Speaking in the debate, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh said there was a proposal to co-ordinate the Government's efforts to reclaim waste lands with the Bhoodan movement for the benefit of the landless Government had planned for 600 more co-operative farming societies during the current financial year

Government wanted to give larger credit to small farmers A title to property would not be insisted upon as being the asset against which the credit was given Government was prepared to take into consideration the crop that was likely to be raised in his field

Mahatma Gandhi s Samadhi

The Deputy Minister for Works, Housing and Supply Shri A.K Chanda said in the Lok Sabha on March 31 that at a rough estimate the cost of the construction of Mahatma Gandhi s Samadhi at Rajghat might be approximately seventy lakhs of rupees spread over a period of about five years He said the architects were expected to submit details in about six months and work would begin thereafter

The Demands for Grants for the Ministries of Community Development Information & Broadcasting, Labour and Employment External Affairs and Rehabilitation and for Department of Atomic Energy were voted by the Lok Sabha during the week ending April 11

Shri Nehru s Statement on Foreign Policy

Initiating the debate in the Lok Sabha on the Demands for Grants for the External Affairs Ministry Shri Nehru said on April 9 that India s relations with other countries were carried on 'on a remarkably friendly level",

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APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC THIS MONTH

APPOINTMENTS ELECTIONS Etc

Rear Admiral R D Katari took over Command of the Indian Navy with the rank of Vice-Admiral on April 22 from the out going Chief of the Naval Staff Vice Admiral Sir *Stephen Carlill*

Mr Hans Olav, presently Norwegian Ambassador to Finland has been appointed Ambassador to India in place of *Mr Krut Lykke* who will be the new Norwegian Ambassador to Finland

Mr Morarji Desai, took over as Union Finance Minister on March 22

General Afif Bizri resigned as Commander of the Army in the Syrian region of U A R Cairo newspapers announced on march 23

Mr Devi Lal former Parliamentary Secretary of Punjab State was elected President of the Punjab Predesh Congress Committee on march 23 He resigned on April 4

Mr Nehru announced in Lok Sabha on March 24 the personnel of Atormic Energy Commission **Dr H J Bhabha** (ex officio Chairman) **Dr P N Thapar I C S** and **Dr K.S Krishnan** (members)

Sardar Darbara Singh M.L.A was appointed General Secretary of the Panjab Pradesh Congress Committee on March 5 appointed a member of the Planning Commission, it was officially announced in New Delhi on March 25

Miss K B Sundrambal a noted singer of South India was nominated to the Madras Legislative Council by the Governor on March 27

Syed Murtaza Ali of Bihar a leading Barrister and the son of **Syed Fazl Ali** (Assam a Governor) was appointed a judge of the Jummu and Kashmir High Court on March 28

Mr Upendra Acharya (Indian Nation) was elected President of Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society on March 28

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri took charge of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry on March 28

Mr M V Donde was elected leader of Opposition in the Bombay Legislative Council on March 28

Mr V S Ahuja was elected President of the Rotary Club of Delhi on March 29

Khan Abdul Qayum Khan was elected President of the Pakistan Muslim League on March 30.

Col Inderjit Rikhye of India was designated U N Emergency Force Chief of Staff UNEF Headquarters in Gaza announced on April 1

The Governor of U P appointed **Mr Sultan Alam Khan M L A** to be a Deputy Minister in the State Government on April 1

Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim was sworn in as Minister for Irrigatin and Power and **Mr B Gopala Reddy** as Minister for Economic Affairs in New Delhi on April 2

Following Deputy Ministers were also Sworn in

Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin (Civil Aviation)
Mrs Tarakeshwari Sinha (Economic Affairs)
Mr S V Ramaswami (Railway) and
Mr P S Naskar (Rehabilitation)

Following six alderman of the Delhi Municipal Corporation were elected on April 3 1958 **Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali** and **Mr Bal Kishan** (Independent) **Bawa Bachittar Singh** and **Mrs Leila Raja Ram** (Congress) **Mr Kidar Nath Sahni** and **Mrs Kaushalya Devi** (Jan Sangh)

The Italian Government named on April 3 **Mr Giusti Del Giardino** as Italian Ambassador to India

The Prime Minister Mr Nehuru on April 4 appointed following members of Parliament as Parliamentary Secretaries

Mr B S Murthy (Community Development) **Mr Anand Chandra Joshi** (Information and Broadcasting) and **Mr Gajendra Prasad Sinha** (Steel Mines and Fuel) **Mr S.S Mirajkar** (Communist) elected Mayor of Bombay Municipal Corporation on April 3

Mr Anand Chandra Joshi Mr B S Murthy and **Mr Gajendra Prasad Sinha** were sworn in as Parliamentary Secretaries in New Delhi on April 4 They are respectively attached to Ministries of Information and Broadcasting Community Development and Steel Mines and Fuel

The Congress Working Committee appointed on April 6 **Mr Y.B Charan** as treasurer of the Party in place of **Mr Morarji Desai** who held the office since 1952

Mr Ishwar Dayal appointed Deputy Commissioner of the Delhi Municipal Corporation on April 7 Mr R *Bhardawaj took* over as second Deputy Commissioner of Delhi Corporation on April 10

Mr Ali Yavar Jung appointed India s

Ambassador to Yogoslavia He will take charge in May 1958

Mr I.S Chopra Indian Ambassador to Sweden appointed Ambassador to Baghdad He will take the new assignment in July 1958

Dr Arno Halusa Austrian Minister designate presented his credentials to President of India in New Delhi on April 9

Mr P A Gopalkrishnan took over as chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation from Mr G.R Kamath on April 10

Mr R C Radjwade arrived in Tunis on April 8 to take charge of India s first Charge d Affairs in Tunisia

OBITUARY

Mr Charlie Kunz (61) American born Pianist died on March 16 at Middleton on sea (Sussex)

Mr Henry Noel Brailford (84), Socialist author and journalist died in London on March 23

Don Hartman (57) who produced the Bing Crossly Bob Hope Road films died at Palm Springs (California) on March 23

Lord Maugham (92) a pre war Lord Chancellor and elder brother of Somerset Maugham died at Chelsea on March 23

Justice S R Temdolkar (59) a senior Judge of the Bombay High court, died in Bombay on March 26

Mr A C Malhotra (56), Chief Engineer of the Kosi Project died in Patna on March 27

Alessandro Cardinal Verde (93) oldest Prince of the Roman Catholic Church died on March 29 in Rome

Mr Cly Pangborn who flew non-stop across the Pacific from Tokyo to Washington State in 1931 died in New York on March 29

Lord Campion (75) Clerk of the House of Commons (1937 to 1948) and Britain s greatest authority on Parliamentary procedure, died in Surrey on April 6

REWARDS PRIZES etc

The Supreme Council of the Portuguese Red Cross awarded on March 15 the Red Cross of High Merit to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur President of the Indian Union Red Cross and the Red Cross of Merit to Sardar Balwant Singh Puri Secretary General of Indian Red Cross

VISITORS ARRIVALS etc

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Walter Nash arrived in New Delhi on March 17, on a two day State visit to the Capital

Dr Arno Haluse Minister designate of Austria in New Delhi arrived in New Delhi on March 28

(Continued from page 410)

and that the broad policies of the Government had the approval of large sections of the House and of the country

At the present moment, Sri Nehru continued, the most important question facing the world was the problem of disarmament as this was likely to affect the whole future of the world The most outstanding event of the last few months had been the proposal made on behalf of the Soviet Government or rather their decision not to have nuclear test explosions This had been criticised on the ground that having just finished a vast number of tests they could afford not to have them for some time That might be true but such criticism could always be advanced against any action Shri Nehru added A good step is a good step however it may come into being We must welcome and indeed the country has welcomed this step of the Soviet Government in regard to the stoppage of nuclear tests

Indo-Pakistan Relations

The Prime Minister said as regards Indo-Pakistan relations a long list of outstanding issues could be made out—Kashmir canal waters exodus from East Pakistan and financial issues. While some of the minor issues might have been solved by and large none of our major problems had come towards solution which was most distressing While in India both the Government and the leaders of all parties had deliberately aimed at avoidance of conflict and creation of better relations with the people of Pakistan in Pakistan the leadership had not done that Instead stress had been laid on perpetuation of the conflict It was wrong to think that once the Kashmir issue or any other outstanding issue was settled all would be well. So long as the persent anti Indian approach continued it just did not matter what you settled and what you did not settle Unless the basic approach was changed there would always remain fresh issues to be resolved.

NEWS DIARY

MARCH

14 Mr Khrushchev in an election speech in Moscow warned the United States to keep its hand off Russia s East Europen allies or risk war

The U S Atomic Energy Commission announced in Washington that Russia has conducted two more nuclear tests but neither in megaton range (A megaton is the equivalent of a million tons of T N T and generally indicates a hydrogen weapon)

15 The Soviet Government said it will consider President Eisenhower s proposal for the control of outer space only if the U S agrees to discuss the liquidation of U S Military bases in Europe and West Asia.

The first group of withdrawing Chinese volunteers left North Korea by train for home

In an interview with a monthly magazine in Karachi President Iskandar Mirza reiterated his personal view that presidential form of government alone as against the present parliamentary form suited Pakistan

The Lebanese Premier Mr Sami Solh (whose cabinet resigned on March 12) formed a new 14 man cabinet including six former ministers

16 The U S rejected as wholly unacceptable Russia s offer to accept President Eisenhower s space for peace plan in exchange for the elimination of U S overseas bases

16 Medan the capital of North Sumatra province fell to Indonesian revolutionary forces after seven hours of fighting

President Tito of Yugoslavia addressing a public meeting in Belgrade accused the Western Powers of trying to sabotage East West summit talks

An All India Shia Convention in New Delhi declared that Jammu and Kashmir State was an integral part of India and the State s accession to India was final and irrevocable legally and constitutionally

Addressing a meeting at Aleppo (Syria) President Gamal Abdel Nasser pledged all out support to Arab liberationists in every part of the Arab fatherland in their struggle to free all Arab countries from imperialism foreign intervention or domination '

17 The U S Navy put its Vanguard satellite into orbit around the earth from Cape Canaveral Florida

The President of the Italian Republic dissolved the two chambers of Parliament pending General Elections on May 25

Indonesian Government troops recaptured the town of Medan in Northern Sumatra

18 A reduction in the excise duties on all varieties of cloth was announced in Lok Sabha by Mr Nehru He also announced the Government s decision about the withdrawal from the compulsory deposits scheme from companies in respect of 1958 59

Mr Nehru announced in Lok Sabha the personnel of the Board of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of three officials in connection with the L. I C deal in Mundhra shares Mr Justice Vivian Bose (chairman) Mr Sukumar Sen Chief Election Commissioner and Mr W R S Sathianathan Cheif Secretary to the Government of Madras (two members)

Sardar Abdul Rashid resigned as Chief Minister of West Pakistan

19 Pakistan s claim to Kashmir on the basis of the two nation theory militates against the freedom of consc ence and religion and also against the international concept of nationality declared Nawab Ahmad Saeed Khan of Chhattari M I at the All Indian Muslim Legislators convention in Luknow

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in New Delhi unanimously upheld the validity of the Working Journalists Act except for a single provision but set aside the decisions of the Wage Board constituted under the Act on the ground that they were illegal and void

An agreement was signed in New Delhi providing for the purchase of Indian iron ore

African drive to rally moral material and political support to assist Algerians in the war with France

Union Home Minister Pandit G B Pant unveiled a memorial tablet at Tilwara commemorating the inauguration of the Rajasthan Canal

King Hussein of Jordan endorsed the Iraqi Jordan Arab Union constitution

31 The East Pakistan Governor Mr Fazlul Haq who dismissed the Ataur Rahman Khan Ministry to-day without consulting the Central Government was himself dismissed by the President Maj Gen Iskandar Mirza on the advice of the Noon Cabinet Mr Hamid Ali Chief Secretary of the East Pakistan Government assumed charge as governor of East Pakistan

The Soviet Union announced its unilateral decision to halt tests of all forms of nuclear weapons

The United States Britain and France handed to the Soviet Government a note agreeing to their participation in a summit conference under certain conditions

APRIL

1 The Indian Air Force celebrated its Silver Jubilee

The four month-old general strike by Revenue Patwaris of East Punjab was unconditionally withdrawn

Mr Ataur Rahman Khan the Awami League leader was sworn in as Chief Minister of East Pakistan barely 18 hours after his dismissal by Mr Fazlul Haq Mr Hamid Ali (Governor of East Pakistan) dismissed Mr Abu Hussein Sarkar who was sworn in as Chief Minister by 86 year old Mr Fazlul Huq

Opium became a rationed commodity in Delhi.

A nation wide strike of railway employees left France practically without trains to day while other strikes disrupted services ranging from air traffic to garbage collections

The Cuban Congress armed President Fulgencio Batista with sweeping powers to do whatever necessary to crush rising rebellion and smash any general strike A state of emergency was also declared throughout Cuba

Mr J F Dulles told newsmen in Washington that U S would not suspend nuclear weapon tests 'in fairness to its responsibilities'

The cheque system was introduced at the Head post offices of Calcutta, Madras Delhi, Ambala Patna Lucknow, Nagpur, Jaipur, and Ahmadabad

Czechoslovakia warned the big war time allies that arming the West German forces with nuclear weapons would aggravate international tension and enhance the danger of war in Europe

2 The British House of Commons gave its final sanction to a Bill to allow women to vote in the House of Lords for the first time in its 700 years history

Four persons were killed and eleven injured in a clash between pro Arab Republic demonstrators and gendarmes at Tyre Southern Lebanan

3 The report on Kashmir by Dr Frank Graham to the Security Council was released simultaneously in Delhi and Karachi

The Government of India announced the abolition of restrictions on travels to and from Goa and other Portuguese possessions in India

Mr Harold Macmillan said in London that Britain now had proof that test explosions of nuclear weapons 'almost certainly' could be carried out without detection

Pakistani armed forces opened fire again after a lapse of ten days from across the Surma river valley aiming at Bhanga in Indian territory using light machine guns this time

Two judges of Dacca High Court issued a rule returnable by April 25 calling upon the Chief Minister of East Pakistan Mr Ataur Rahman Khan and other Ministers of his Cabinet to show cause why they should not exhibit authority of law under which they hold the office of Ministers

4 Mr Nehru ruled out the possibility of a high level conference between India and Pakistan on Kashmir as recommended by Dr Graham

President Sukrano of Indonesia described Indonesian rebels as 'rascals real rascals who are being used by the Western Powers bloc.

A group of American Japanese British and Canadian scientists churchman and others filed a suit in Washington seeking to halt U.S nuclear tests The plaintiffs contended that the Atomic Energy Act is unconstitutional

A marching mass of 9 000 Britons moved through London to-day on their protest pilgrimage to the nation s secret nuclear weapons centre at Aldermaston.

Four persons were killed in violent clashes over the language issue in Ceylon. ••••

Indian Awards and Distinctions

(Continued From Last Month)

Dr Navalpakkam Parthasarathy lately Director Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Sardar Balwant Singh Puri Secretary General Indian Red Cross Society Shri Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan Ramdas Agricultural Meteorologist Brigadier Ram Singh Commander 201 Infantry Brigade Dr Aragula Nagaraja Rao Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Shri Satyajit Roy Film Director Shri Moturi Satyanarayana, M P General Secretary Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras Shri Shambhoo Maharaj Kathak Dance Artist Shrimati R S Subbalakshmi (Sister Subbalakshmi) Social Worker Shri Ram Chandra Varma Author and Hindi Lexicographer and Shri Maganlal Tribhuvandas Vyas, Educationist

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Discoveries and Inventions

PHYSICS

1687—*Newton* Law of gravity
1785—*Coulomb* Fundamental laws of electrical attraction
1798—*Thompson* (Baron Rumford) Mechanical theory of heat
1815—*Fresnel* Diffraction of light
1840—*Joule* Measurements of electric current
1847—*Helmholtz* Law of conservation of energy
1873—*Maxwell* Electromagnetic theory of light
1896—*Becquerel* Discovery of radioactivity
1897—*Wilson* Development of cloud chamber to detect sub-atomic particles
1897—*Thomson* Discovery of electrons
1901—*Planck* Quantom theory
1902—*Michelson* Velocity of light.
1905—*Einstein* Special theory of relativity
1911—*Rutherford* Theory of atomic nucleus
1913—*Bohr* Electron theory
1924—*De Broglie* Wave nature of the electrons.
1931—*Lawrence* Invention of the cyclotron
1932—*Chadwick* Discovery of the neutron
1932—*Anderson* Discovery of the positron
1934—*Fermi* Use of slow neutrons in atom smashing
1938—*Hahn* Discovery of uranium fission
1941—*Fermi* et. al Atomic pile for generation of power

ELECTRICITY

1745—*Von Kleist* Leyden jar condenser
1752—*Franklin*—Lightning rod and the nature of lighting
1791—*Galvani* Theory of animal electricity
1800—*Valta* Current electricity and electric battery
1826—*Ohm.* Laws of electrical resistance
1828—*Henry* Electro-magnetism and induction.
1831—*Faraday* Electromagnetic induction

1832—*Morse* Electric telegraph perfected
1832—*Gauss* System of absolute electric measurement.
1838—*Page.* Induction coil.
1870—*Gramme* First industrial dynamo
1876—*Bell* Telephone
1878—*Crookes* Discovery of cathode ray
1878—*Edison.* First electric incadescent lamp
1885—*Stanley* Electric transformer
1892—*Tesla* Alternating current motor,
1892—*Steinmetz* Laws of alternating current.
1895—*Roentgen.* Discovery of X rays
1896—*Marconi* Practical wireless
1897—*Thomson* Isolation of the electron
1904—*Fleming* First diode radio tube
1907—*De Forest* Triode radio tube.
1914—*Collidge* Tungsten filament lamp
1925—*Baird* Televisor, precursor of televison
1945—*Atom Bomb*

CHEMISTRY

1766—*Cavendish* Discovery of Inflammable air (hydrogen) as distinct substance Also demonstration (1781) that it burned to form water
1774—*Priestley* Discovery of oxygen
1783—*Lavoisier* First quantitative synthesis of water
1803—*Dalton* Atomic theory laws of chemical combination
1809—*Gay Lussac* Law of gases
1811—*Avogadro* Molecular hypothesis.
1828—*Wohler Liebig* Synthesis of urea, foundation of organic chemistry
1841—*Faraday* Induction of electric current
1860—*Bunsen Kirchhoff* Invention of the spectroscope
1868—*Lockyer* Discovery of helium on the sun by use of spectroscope
1869—*Mendeleev* Periodic table of elements, established families of elements.
1887—*Arrhenius.* Ionic dissociation of solution
1896—*Becquerel* Radioactivity of uranium.
1899—*Curie* Discovery of radium
1903—*Onnes* (Kamerlingh) Liquefaction of helium
1912—*Laue Bragg* X Ray structure of crystals.
1913—*Moseley* Atomic numbers
1919—*Aston* Mass spectroscope for separation of isotopes.
1932—*Urey* Discovery of deuterium
1934—*Joliot Curie* Artificial radioactivity

CHEMISTRY

1650—*Glauber* Manufacture of hydrochloric acid
1839—*Goodyear* Process for vulcanizing rubber
1846—*Schonbein* Invention of guncotton
1856—*Besemer* Air blast converter for manufacture of steel
1858—*Hofmann.* Discovered aniline in coal tar aniline dyes
1861—*Solvay* Manufacture of soda from salt.
1862—Nobel Invention of dynamite
1873—*Linde* Introduced ammonia refrigeration
1886—*Hall.* Manufacture of aluminium by electrolytic action
1891—*Frasch* Method for mining sulphur
1908—*Baekeland* Phenol formaldehyde resins (Bakelite)
1913—*Haber* Synthesis of Ammonia from nitrogen and Hydrogen.
1915—*Langmuir* Tungsten filaments
1923—*Midgley* Tetraethye lead gasoline
1930—*Carothers.* Nylon plastic.
1930—*Ipatieff* High-octane gasoline
1930—*Corothersand Collins* Neoprene, synthetic rubber.

PHYSIOLOGY AND MEDICINE

1628—*Harvey* Circulation of blood and function of the heart.
1665—*Hooke* Observation and naming of "cells
1675—*Leeuwenhoek.* Observation of bacteria by microscope
1688—*Redi* All life comes from life.
1737—*Linnaeus.* System for classifying plants and animals.
1768—*Spallanzani* Disproved spontaneous generation.

1796—*Jenner* Vaccinatian for smallpox.
1819—*Laennec* Invention of stethoscope
1839—*Schwann* All living matter composed of cells
1842—*Long* First to use ether as anesthetic in surgery (Jackson, Morton and Long first disputed use of ether)
1859—*Darwin* Evolution and theory of natural selection.
1865—*Mandol* Laws of heredity
1867—*Lister* Antiseptic Suregery
1882—*Metchnicov* Function of white blood corpuscles discovered
1882—*Pasteur* Robies preventive
1882—*Koch.* Tuberculosis bacteria discoveredt
1892—*Weismann.* Developed theory of germ plasm in heredity.
1894—*Kitazato* Discovery of bacillus of plague
1894—*Roux* Perfection of diphtheria antitoxin
1897—*Eijkman.* *Cause of beriberi vitamin deficiency*
1900—*Reed* Cause of yellow fever
1900—*Dr Vries* Nature of mutations and their role in heredity
1901—*Takamine* Isolation of adrenaline, first hormone isolated.
1905—*Binet* Intelligence tests
1906—*Wassermann* et al Test for syphilis.
1907—*Shull* Development of hybrid corn
1907—*Willstatter* Constitution of chlorophyll.
1908—*Freud* Doctrine of psycho-analysis
1909—*Morgan* Theory of the gene and detailed mechanics of heredity
1910—*Pavlov* Mechanism of the conditioned reflex
1912—*Cushing* Relation of pituitary gland to growth
1912—*Ehrlich.* Salvarsan
1913—*Goldberger* Cause and control of pellagra.
1913—*Schick* Test of suceptibility to diphtheria
1913—*Mc Collum* Isolation of vitamin A
1922—Bantin *Macleod* Inauline for treatment of diabets
1924—*Teenbock.* Production of vitamin by ultraviolet radiation.
1926—Minos *Whipple* and *Murphy* Liver treatment of anemia.

1932—*Domagk* Sulfa drugs as bactericides
1936—*Stanley* Molecular nature of viruses
1946—*Du Vigneaud* Synthetic penicillin.
Dr Selman Streptomycin

MECHANICAL

1450—*Gutenberg* Movable type
1560—*Porta* Camera obscura.
1608—*Lippershey* Telescope.
1643—*Torricelli* Barometer
1658—*Huygens* clock
1752—*Franklin.* Lightning rod
1769—*Watt* Steam engine patented
1783—*Montgolfier* Hot air balloon
1785—*Cartwright* Power loom
1786—*Reed* Machine cut nails
1787—*Fitch* Steamboat
1793—*Whitney* Cotton gin mass production of interchangeable gun parts 1798
1797—*Newbola* Cast iron plow
1807—*Fulton* First successful steam boat
1814—*Neepa* Photograph
1816—*Davy* Miner's safety lamp
1819—*Laenrec* Stethoscope
1827—*Walker* Friction matches
1829—*Stephenson* First successful steam railroad
1829—*Braille* Alphabet for the blind
1831—*Faraday* Dynamo-electric machine
1842—*Mac Millah* Bicycle
1833—*Cormick* Reaper
1835—*Colt* Revolver
1837—*Morse* Telegraph
1841—*Ersson* Screw propeller
1842—*Long* Ether as an anesthetic
1842—Macmillan Bicycle
1844—*Goodyear* Vulcaniezd rubber
1846—*Hoe* Rotary printing press
1846—*Hower* Sewing machine
1851—*Ruhmkorff* Induction Coil
1852—*Otis* Improved power elevator
1856—*Bessemer* Steel

h perfected

1912—*Laue Bragg* X Ray structure of crystals

1913—*Moseley* Atomic numbers

Mass spectroscope for separation of isotopes

of deuterium

and is as broad as the white strip It is dark blue and has 24 spokes

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22 1947 and was presented to the nation on behalf of the women of India at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14 1947

Significance of the Colours of the Flag

Dr Radhakrishnan gave philosophical interpretation of the colours of the National Flag when on July 22 1947 a resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on the adoption of the National Flag of India. Saffron colour, he said denotes renunciat on or disinterestedness, our leaders must rise above material gain and dedicate themselves to the ser vice of the motherland The white in the centre is light, the path of truth to guide our conduct. The green shows our relation to the soil 'Our relation of the plant life here on which all other life depends' The Asoka wheel in the centre of the white band represents the wheel of the Law of Dharma 'Truth or Satya, dharma or virtue he said ' ought to be the controlling principles of all those who work under this Flag Again, the wheel stands for motion There is life in movement and death in stagnation India must move and go forward

Use Of The Flag

The Ministry of Home Affair and the Defence Forces Headquarters have drawn up regulations to ensure the proper use of the Flag The regulation prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing The regi mental colour the State flag the organisational or institutional flag will be used for this purpose when necessary

No other flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line When other flags are raised, then the National Flag must be the highest.

When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard the latter should at the peak. The Flag should not be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. When carried in a procession it must be borne high on the right shoulder of the standard-bearer and carried in front of the procession

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window sill, or a bal cony or the front of a building the saffron end should be at the top

Display On Buildings

Normally the National Flag should be flown on all important government buildings such as high courts, secretariats commissioners offices collectorates jails and the offices of district boards and municipalities. The President of the Indian Republic the Governors and Rajpramukhs have their personal flags

The use of the Flag will however, be unrestricted on certain social occasions such as Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi s birthday, during the Nationol Week and other days of national rejoicing

NATIONAL ANTHEM

The song Jana gana mana was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950 It was concurrently decided that Vande Mataram which has played a historic part in India s struggle for freedom shall have an equal status

It was on December 27, 1911 that Rabindranath Tagore s Jana gana mana was first sung during the Congress session at Calcutta In January, 1912 it was published under the title Bharat Vidhata in the Tattva bodhini Patrika, of which Tagore was himself the editor The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title Morning Song of India' The Song consists of five stanzas The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows —

Jan-gana adhinayaka jaya he
Bharat-bhagya-vidhata
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata Maratha-
Dravida Utkala Banga
Vindhya Himachala Yamuna Ganga
Uchchala-jaladhi taranga
Tava subha name jage
Tava subha asisa mange
Gaye tava jaya gatha
Jana gana mangal-dayaka, jaya he
Bharat bhagya vidhata
Jaya he jaya he, jaya he
Jaya jaya jaya jaya he

The following is an English rendering of the stanza by Rabindranath Tagore :—

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny
Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,
Gujarat and Maratha of Dravid Orissa and Bengal,
It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas
Mingles in the music of Jammuna and Ganges,
and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea
They pray for thy blessing and sing thy praise,
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny,
Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee

Vande Mataram

Vande Mataram is an older song than Jana gana-mana and occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel 'Ananda Math' published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896-session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :—

Vande Mataram !
Sujlam, suphalam malayaja shitalam
Shasyashymalam Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna pulakitajaminim
Phullakusumita drumadala shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura bhashinim
Sukhadam Varadam Mataram !

The following is an English translation of the stanza by Sri Aurobindo :—

I bow to thee Mother,
Richly watered, richly fruited
Cool with the winds of the South
Dark with the crops of the harvest,
The Mother !
Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight,
Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in
Flowering bloom sweet of laughter, sweet of speech,
The Mother, giver of boons giver of bliss.

Geographical Wonders in India

Largest Lake	Wulur Lake Kashmir
Largest River	Brahmaputra
Longest Road	Grand Trunk Road 1500 miles
Highest Tower	Kutub Minar Delhi
Largest City	Calcutta 29 82 307
Highest Waterfall	Gerssoppa Waterfalls, Mysore (960 feet)
Largest Mosque	Jama Masjid Delhi
Largest Bridge	Sone Bridge Bihar (10 052 ft)
Largest Gate	Buland Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri Agra (176 ft)
Longest Platform	Sonepur, Bihar (10 052ft)
Longest Corridor	Rameshwaram Temple (4 000 ft)
Tallest Statue	Ggmeteswara, Mysore (55 ft)
Wettest Place	Cherrapunji 424 inches
Hottest Place	Barmer (Rajasthan)
Largest Caves	Ellora Bombay
Finest Building	Taj Mahal Agra
Largest fair	Sonepur fair Bihar
Densest Population	Kerala 1 115 5 persons per sq mile
Largest Delta	Sunderbans (8 000 sq miles)
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz Bijapur
Largest State in Area	Bombay 190 919 sq miles
Largest State in Population	Uttar Pradesh 63 215 742
Smallest State in Area	Kerala 15035 sq miles
Smallest State in Population	Jammu and Kashmir 4,4000,000
Most Well-planned City	New Delhi
Biggest Library	National Library Calcutta
Biggest Museum	India Museum Calcutta
Largest Zoo	Alipur Zoo Calcutta
Longest Canal	Sharda Canal, Uttar Pradesh
State with largest forest area	Assam
Longest Cantilever Span bridge	Howrah bridge
Oldest Bridge	Iron bridge across Gomti, Lucknow

CERTAIN WONDERS OF NATURAL LIFE

The bird that never builds its nest	Cuckoo
The mammal that lays eggs	Drickilled Platypus
The bird that hatches eggs while standing	Penguin
The bird that lays the greatest number of eggs at a time	Partridge
The tree which gives us the Cricket bat	Willow
The wood that is used in Hockey Sticks	Ash
The animal that can shake off its own tail	Lizard
The bird that lays the smallest eggs	The Golden crested Wren
The animal which gives us the Catgut used in Tennis Rackets	Sheep
The metal which is liquid at normal temperature	Mercury
The largest animal without backbones	Giant Squids that live in the North Atlantic
The animal that makes the rock in the sea	Coral
Smallest animal in existence	Sea anemones
The little Gentleman in velvet	Mole
The animal that can conti	

...nue without water for a number of days	Camel
The animal that hides itself in sand when attacked	Ostrich
The animal that carries its young ones in its pouch	Kangaroo
The tallest animal	Giraffe
The Greatest Tree Giants	Red woods in the forests of California, 20 ft in diameter and 340 ft high
The insects that build sky scrapers	White ants or termites
The animals that give us sweet honey	Bees
The worms that give us a valuable textile	Silkworm
Cannibals in the insect world	Praying Mantis
The tree that weeps	Laurel tree on the Canary Islands
The animal that has a mixture of camel and leopard	Giraffe (Camelopard)
The appearance of the flame above the ground in marshy places	Will O the wisp
The wingless bird	Apteryx or Kiwi (New Zealand)
Animals that kill their prey with their claws and teeth	Lions Tigers and Leopards
Animals that chew up large bones	Hyenas
Largest animal on land	Elephant
The animal that gives us ivory	Elephant
The land animal with the largest mouth	Hippopotamus
Animal of Tropical dignity and impudence	Rhinoceros
The animal with a scornful look	Bactrian camel
Largest Antelope	Eland (S-E Africa)
The only wild monkey found in Europe	Barbary Ape
Terror of the monkey world	Mandrill
The animal whose eyes are used by natives as charms	Loris
Largest Mammal	Whale
Birds that walk about like crippled old men	Penguin
The bird that is imprisoned by her mate at nesting time	Hornbill.
The bird that is bred for its tail feathers	Ostrich
The animal that remains inactive for six months	Polar Bear

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

1. Pyramids of Egypt
2. Hanging Gardens of Babylon (a series of terraced gardens rising 300 ft. above the ground
3. Temple of Diana at Ephesus
4. Statue of Jupiter by Phidias at Olympia
5. Colossos of Rhodes (a gigantic statue of Bronze over 100 ft high)
6. The Tomb of Mausolus at Halicarnassus.
7. The Lighthouse of Alexandria, 400 ft high built by Ptolemy

SOME WONDERS OF THE MODERN WORLD

1. Great Wall of China
2. Catacombs of Alexandria
3. Leaning Tower of Nanking
4. Porcelain Tower of Nanking
5. Tajmahal at Agra
6. Mosque of St Sophia at Constantinople
7. The Great Pyramid of Cheops at Giza Egypt.

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ARTICLES

REGULAR FEATURES

SMALL FEATURES

In 1901 the Government appointed a Committee and it was in accordance with its suggestion that the Act of 1904 was passed This Act aimed at the encouragement of thrift, self help and co-operation among agriculturists artisans and persons of limited means But this Act provided only for Credit Societies Thus unlike in other countries Credit Societies developed first in India

The Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 was the next landmark This Act was passed to remove the basic defects of the 1904 Act It widened the scope of co-operative movement and provision was made for the establishment of societies dealing with different problems Thus societies for the sale of produce purchase of silk and manure cattle insurance and milk supply etc. began to develop

The Reforms Act of 1919 based on the report of the Maclagan Committee made co-operation a provincial subject The outcome of this legislation was the establishment of Provincial Co-operative Societies

In 1929 the All India Co-operative Conference of provincial institutions and banks was formed This non-official organization of co-operative societies has played a major part in the development of co-operation in India

In 1949 took place the merger of the conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and the All India Co-operative Conference of provincial institutions and banks This has effected greater harmony between the official and nonofficial sectors and ensured a sound basis for Indian Co-operative Movement. At present co-operation in India embraces credit marketing and banking activity

Co-operative Credit Societies Co-operative Credit Societies—especially rural credit societies—constitute the basis of Indian Co-operative Movement. As the late Dr B V N Naidu put it, "the co-operative movement is essentially a credit movement and agricultural credit societies dominate the picture

But Co-operative Credit Societies have failed to keep pace with the fast growing credit requirements of the agriculturists As the Gorwala Committee Report has put it there is a startling inadequacy in co-operative credit." Co-operative credit current as it may appear satisfies only 3 1% of the total volume of rural borrowing

Bureaucracy, inefficiency and weakness of the primary society appalling ignorance of the members incompetent management, exorbitant interest rates—these in short account for th[illegible]

"The combined impact of commercial colonialism industrialization and urbanisation on the Indian rural structure , to quote Agricultural Credit Survey Report, is another major retarding factor

Co-operative Marketing Societies An efficient system of co-operative Marketing is essential to ensure the smooth working of any co-operative activity

Co-operative Marketing Societies can contribute substantially to the easing of marketing difficulties and thus has certain definite advantages over other types of marketing This type of marketing is suited to the conditions existing in India where the individual producer is a small unit Co-operative marketing ensures improved marketability of products improved bargaining power steadier supply to the wholesale market control of the flow to the market cheaper finance training in business methods etc.

Co-operative Marketing is the most important form of non credit co-operation in India. It has also achieved some success But there are various defects in its working and they have to be remedied to forge an efficient marketing system.

Co-operative Farming Co-operative marketing is closely allied with Co-operative Farming and of late it has assumed a new significance in Indian Economy There is acute controversy as to the suitability of Co-operative Farming to Indian conditions. But the framers of our Five Year Plans have recognized the necessity of introducing and popularising Co-operative System of Farming

Four types of Co-operative Farming are in vogue (1) Co-operative Joint Farming (2) Co-operative Better Farming (3) Co-operative Tenant Farming (4) Co operative Collective Farming Of these the first and the last types are not popular in India The other two types are practised in U P and Madras But Co-operative Farming has made no marked progress in India except in Bombay, U.P and Madras

The progress and spread of Co-operative farming in India are retarded by various difficulties The ignorance of the farmer and the consequent difficulty in convincing him of the advantages of co-operative farming are mainly responsible for the lack of progress

Co-operative Banking

Co-operation has also extended to the field of Banking in India. The progress registered in th[illegible]

it has failed to keep pace with the fast growing requirements of the people The rates of interest charged by the Co-operative Banks on their lendings are very high and hence the people are reluctant to approach these banks for credit

The high rate of interest charged by the Co-operative Banks according to Prof P C. Jain is the outcome of the following causes "(i) Co-operative Societies have generally failed to raise enough local deposits and to encourage thrift (ii) The central co-operative banks except in Bombay and Madras are generally small and uneconomic units with high administrative costs and can survive only by keeping high margin between their borrowing and lending rates and (iii) The various state governments which are assisting the movements by granting loans and subsidies are finding it increasingly difficult to raise the necessary funds from the money market and to make it available at low rates of interest for various co-operative activities "

Under The Plans

At the close of the First Five Year Plan Co-operative Movement embraced a little over 20 p c of the total population In 1956 the Co-operotive Movement included 22 State Co-operative Banks, 499 Central Banks and Banking Unions 126,954 primary credit societies and 9 Central and 291 Land Mortgage Banks At the primary level besides agricultural credit societies there were 30 306 agricultural Non-credit Societies and 21,137 non agricultualtual non credit socieites The primary Agricultural Credit Societies have a total membership of 5 8 million and non credit societies of 2 7 million

The programme of Co-operative development envisaged in the Second Plan indicates the important role accorded to it It is proposed to pump into the Rural Credit System a sum of Rs 225 crores every year during the whole period of the Second Plan The Plan aims at setting up by the end of 1960 61 about 12 000 large sized societies and 5 000 godowns After the absorption of some of the existing societies into the large-sized societies it is expected that one lakh out of the one lakh and a quarter existing societies would continue to survive About 20 new Central Banks will be opened and the existing Central Banks will be strengthened by increasing the share-capital and supply of qualified staff

The Apex Banks will be strengthened to meet the increased needs of rural credit The rate of interest is proposed to be reduced to a uniform level of 6½ p c.

The cost of implementing the entire programme during the Second Plan period would come to Rs 25 crores for the Reserve Bank and Rs 50 crores to the Central and State Governments This would be in addition to the short medium and long term credit which would be available from the Reserve Bank of India

Current Trends

The sphere of co-operation is gradually widening In the beginning it was solely a credit movement Subsequently co-operative marketing came under its fold Co operative Banks Purchase and Sale Societies Producers Societies Consumers Societies and Multipurpose Societies have also made their appearance eventhough on a very small-scale The organization of Co-operative Farming Societies marks the latest trend in Indian Co-operative Movement

The prominent role given to co-operation both in the First and Second Five Year Plans is a definite pointer to the increasing faith of our planners in its potentialities as an instrument of economic advancement Planning Commission has recognized the role of co-operatives in the formation of capital and reorientation of rural life It is also considered as an important source of rural credit Second Five Year Plan has also placed reliance on it as an effective agency of marketing

These trends indicate that co-operative movement has made its impact [fielt on Indian economy But, then, our analysis of the actual working of the major types of co-operatives revealed the numerous defects which hinder their rapid growth and development Thus Indian Co-operative Movement is now in a dilemma What is the way out of this unhappy predicament ? The report of the Agricultural Credit Survey Committee strongly suggests that greater *Governmental participation* is indispensable to revitalise and regenerate Indian Co-operative Movement This is certainly not a correct approach to the co-operative Movement and in a recent address Pandit Nehru has challenged the very validity of this suggestion Rightly has he pointed out that such an appoach is the outcome of a lack of reliance in the abilities of our masses In fact it runs counter to the basic spirit of co-operation.

Co-operative Movement In a New Perspective :

An altogether fresh approach alone can

remedy the inherent defects of the movement and effect a thorough reorganisation in its structure In fact many of the shortcomings of the existing pattern of Indian co-operation can be directly attributed to the wrong approach pursued so far

A survey of the inception of Indian Co-operative Movement clearly reveals that it is essentially a state sponsored movement It was not the result of the gradual and steady unfolding of the ambition of the common masses to awake, arise and organize It was not a natural and spontaneous flowering, but, it was imposed on the people from above Hence the people never felt that the movement was evolved for their benefit and so were very reluctant to associate themselves with it

Since the movement was the upshot of state activity, it assumed a completely bureaucratic pattern It has been repeatedly pointed out that our co-operative Movement is highly officialised. The Registrar is the very pivot of co-operative societies and the registration of a society the supervision of its working and its winding up if it does not work well are all his statutory functions As the late Dr V N Naidu tersely put it the Registrar is the 'Brahma, Vishnu and Siva of Co-operative Societies in India. Sir Horace Plunkett summed up the whole situation correctly in his statement that co-operation in India is *not so much a movement as a governmental policy*

All this clearly indicates that the basic malady of our Co-operative Movement is the high degree of officialdom and bureaucracy which entangle and encircle it. This vicious circle has to be broken to bring about real progress in the movement

The entire problem has to be viewed in this new perspective The working of co operatives in foreign countries gives support to our thesis that the co-operative movement should be essentially a people's movement Thus in countries like Germany and Ireland Co-operative Societies were organised by co-operative enthusiasts like Raiffeisen and Horace Plunkett They instilled in the minds of the people an ardent desire for co-operative endeavour A similar attitude has to be cultivated in the minds of Indian masses. To effect this the co-operative movement should be left to function uninterrupted It should be provided with an atmosphere free from governmental intervention and regulation The salvation of Indian Co-operative Movement in short, lies in the democratisation of its structure

—o—

DID YOU KNOW ?



U.S scientists in Antarctica recently reported the lowest natural temperature yet recorded on earth 102.1 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (—73 75 centigrade).



The Soviet Union actualy has contributed nothing to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) upon which most Arab refugees depend entirely for food and shelter



The Caspian Sea is not a sea It is the world's largest lake

Educational Value of Broadcasts to Schools

By C L KAPUR

NEW devices whatever their intrinsic value take time to establish themselves Inertia prejudice laziness to understand the significance of the new device combine to impede their ready adoption Occasionally they produce the impression that they are cheap and spurious substitutes for the genuine stuff—mere tinsel parading as gold

A broadcast is not a lesson though it has the same purpose Like a good lesson again, a good broadcast inspires inquiry and investigation and gives appetite for further learning But in concept and structure a broadcast is fundamentally different A lesson grows spontaneously according as the situation develops in the class room It grows in the process of being given The whole course of it and even its content may be materially altered by an unforeseen question

A school broadcast on the other hand is pre fabricated It is planned and scripted beforehand Planning implies team work over a span of time Often it is prerecorded But though scripted it is written to be spoken—not written to be read

The reader can—and often does re read the same passage—two or three times over if he so wishes He slows down his pace of reading or speeds it up according as the passage is difficult or easy while the listening pupil can not determine the pace of the broadcast. He cannot ask the broadcaster to repeat himself

Those planning the broadcast must give a great deal of thought to sentence structure and sequence without showing up any laboured effort It should have spontaneity and lucidity of exposition Metaphors should be familiar and simple and all questions should be anticipated and answered

Form And Thought Content

In a radio programme form is as important as its thought content it may be a dialogue or a discussion or an interview or an actuality feature or a dramatised version of an incident.

Broadcasts do not necessarily gain by featurisation or dramatisation For some subjects a straight talk may be the most suitable For others it may be a dramatised version Form however has inherent or universal quality of being good or bad. Form and technique are no doubt important and do add to effect, but they cannot make up for the deficiencies of the thought content of a broadcast

A broadcast is an experience in listening Therefore the language employed should be capable of conjuring up in the minds of the listeners appropriate complementary visual experience pictures to support and amplify what is heard

A New Method

School broadcasting marks a new development in educational methods and practice It emphasises the social relevance of knowledge The conventional school curriculum is organised round a systematic array of subject-matter neatly divided and sub-divided into heads and sub-heads

The broadcast usually assumes a 'problem approach It is built round an interest or a real life situation It does not deal with knowledge theoretically or compartmentally It draws upon all areas of knowledge to create learning situations For instance a class lesson on hygiene will ordinarily give the various ways disease is communicated and will follow it up by a listing of precautions and prophylaxis while a broadcast will work round an incident from real life say, a road accident and build up a series of learning situations

Problems arise in a natural way and are tackled with the urgency of immediacy The need for stopping blood of preventing infection of keeping the sufferer warm will involve the application of the principles of first aid enabling the listener to pick up in the context of real life knowledge of hygiene and of handling accidents

The Changing Pattern

Education is passing through a period of rapid change New syllabuses are being planned new curricula and courses of study are being tried out The syllabuses give only the outline The content of the topics is determined by the text books and the *teacher* Good *text* books are rare and the teacher may not have the vision and the depth of scholarship to develop the topic School broadcasts develop the topic into a communicable experience

School Broadcast And Teacher

A broadcast to schools can achieve educational results under the guidance of a teacher who has some idea of what the broadcast is about and who is well versed in the art of utilising broadcast for educational ends. Notes for the teacher in the school broadcasts pamphlet should ordinarily give enough material for guiding listening. Of course he can draw on his own experience of handling learning situations and knowledge of the subject matter.

The class must be prepared to listen. Preparation is very important partly because class background varies from school to school and partly because a broadcast will carry more weight if its relevance is seen before. But a teacher can overshoot the mark. Too much preparation is generally as bad as too little and it would be unwise to make a programme seem flat and still when it is heard.

More advanced broadcasting organisations put out a large volume of accompanying literature. They publish folders and copiously illustrated pamphlets to support the sound broadcasts. Some of these pamphlets are actually referred to by the broadcaster in the course of his talk. He asks the listeners to open the pamphlet on a particular page. This makes listening a completer audio-visual experience.

The sound broadcast ceases to be a blind medium. For instance, if the broadcast has for its subject the story of the exploration of a certain part of the world a world map could be hung up in the class and places mentioned in the explorer's adventure could after the broadcast be located by students. The teacher could also help. He could follow up the interest thus awakened by telling them a little about the modern routes and compare them with the route followed by the explorer.

Pictures and models of sailing ships then in use could also be displayed. All this will make the broadcast a richer and fuller experience coordinating what the ear hears with what the eye sees. While supporting visual aids add to the value of a broadcast, too much reliance on them may weaken the aural side. Some of the best books of fiction are not illustrated. The author creates word pictures which live and grow in the memory. A good broadcast is one that can stand on its own feet and does not depend too much on its [illegible] with pictures.

The Role of Teacher

In listening together with the class the teacher assumes a new role. He ceases to be an oracle. He becomes a co-listener and a participant in an experience. In class room teaching critical attitude on the part of the students is hardly possible and may be a source of irritation to the teacher.

The broadcast is impersonal and the teacher and the pupils can join together to criticise it as they like. Thus listening to school broadcasts can be as much a method of improving the background of the teacher as of the pupils and can achieve what class room teaching seldom promotes, a critical attitude.

The school broadcasting implies a new method in education and, consequently, needs new training for those who are entrusted with the task of planning and producing programmes and those who utilise them at the listening end. All India Radio started, last year, a scheme to train teachers in the installation, manipulation and maintenance of radio receiving sets and the utilisation of broadcasts to schools. The impact of a broadcast is largely determined by the quality of reception which depends on the quality and condition of the receiving set.

The teacher guiding the listening must be familiar with the mechanical handling of the receiving set. The short courses organised by All India Radio have provision for practical training in the installation and manipulation of radio receiving sets by engineers of All India Radio. There is then the educational side. Good reception having been ensured, it is necessary for the teacher to know the technique in fact to develop the art of *utilising the broadcast*.

Broadcasts to schools provide a rich menu occasionally too rich. It is neither necessary nor possible for the listening class to listen to all the series or all the broadcasts in the same series. At the beginning of the school term the guiding teacher should decide as to which broadcast or group of broadcasts each class should listen to. He can make a radio diary.

The criterion for selection should be the aptness of the broadcast in relation to the interests of the class and their earlier knowledge of the subject. The training provided in these courses gives the teacher thinking points for organising listening to school broadcasts and if he is experimentally minded he will be able to evolve a technique which suits his own purposes best.

Training Of Producers

Besides training the teacher it is necessary

(Continued on page 428)

Have you ever marvelled at the power some people have of summoning up at will complete, detailed mental images of past events? By learning to exercise this ability, you can make thinking a more vivid, vital experience

OBSERVATION CAN BE DEVELOPED

By BRUCE BLIVEN

WHICH weighs more a pound of feathers or a pound of lead? Everybody knows the answer they both weigh the same An interesting point, however is what sort of image popped into your head when you read those words

One person who answered this question saw distinctly a pair of scales with a cube of lead on one scale balancing a big mound of feathers on the other A second person got no mental image but simply conceived the problem in terms of words

People differ greatly in their power to "make pictures in their heads Years ago the scientist Sir Francis Galton asked a group of colleagues to try to visualize the breakfast table as they had sat down to eat that morning Some of them saw the table in sharp detail and in colour Others saw it only in black and white Still others saw a blurred outline as if through a badly adjusted slide projector Many could get no visual image at all.

Scientists believe that most people are born with the ability to summon up in the mind s eye precise visual images of past experiences but that many of us lose this power as we grow up simply because we fail to exercise it Yet the ability can be of material value as reporter Will Irwin once proved when he was on the New York *Sun*

It was in 1906 and San Francisco was in flames Irwin who had worked on the *San Francisco Chronical* knew the city well At his desk in New York he took the fragmentary dispatches and figures—all that was coming out of San Francisco about the fire—and for eight days wrote lively and remarkably accurate accounts of what was happening 3 000 miles away

Latent Ability

In all that time he used 10 reference books or maps he was able to evoke for his readers detailed pictures of people and places in San Francisco—by recalling his own mental images of them It was commented a rival paper an unusual example of that imaginative reconstruction of an event which whether based upon his own observed facts or the reports of others every great reporter achieves at his creative best

That we all have this latent ability in some degree is demonstrated by the fact that almost everybody under hypnosis, can call up mental images of the utmost sharpness and detail In a recent case a man was killed by a hit and run driver A number of people witnessed the accident but were vague or contradictory in their accounts To clarify their evidence several of them voluntarily submitted to hypnosis and were able to provide the police with valuable details

Nearly all children have far better visual imagery than adults This explains why so many of them are natural artists until their gifts are obscured in the process of growing up Some children have remarkable powers One small boy was shown a picture of a crocodile with its mouth open a year later he was asked how many teeth the crocodile had He recalled the visual image from his memory and gave the correct number

A few adults also possess unusual visual imagery The great chess masters who can play 15 or 20 games simultaneously while blindfold have this power to the highest degree Such a player sees in his mind each board one by one with every chessman in the place where it was after the latest moves

Geniuses

Able mathematicians usually have a strong visual sense they can picture complicated mathematical problems arrayed as though on a mental blackboard Mathematical geniuses like John von Neumann could 'see the final result of an elaborate computation written out in their minds so that they had only to 'read it off'

The late Charles Evans Hughes, sometime Chief Justice of the United States had remarkable gifts I was once in the room when Mr Hughes then U S Secretary of State dictated a speech to a secretary Two hours later he delivered the same speech, without looking at a manuscript I had a copy of the speech in front of me and saw that he repeated the entire text which took about half an hour word for word

Whether you are able to visualize readily seems to have no correlation with your I Q To test your ability start with a line of

printed type (preferably rather large type) and a piece of paper. Cover up the bottom two-thirds of the line horizontally and see whether you can still read the words. If you can, your power of visualization is fairly strong.

Since nearly all of us have far greater power of imagery than we use, it would be to our advantage to cultivate them. If you are forgetful of names and faces as most of us are, look hard at the next stranger you meet with the silent promise to yourself that after he has left the room you will summon up his features in your mind—in full colour. With a little practice nearly all of us can improve. And next time you have to do a simple sum in addition or subtraction put the figures on an imaginary blackboard and try to get the answer without resorting to paper and pencil.

Rudyard Kipling in his famous novel *Kim* tells how Lurgon Sahib a member of the Indian espionage system in British India trained Kim and another small boy. He put before them a tray on which various jewels were carelessly spread out. The boys were allowed to look at the tray for only a few seconds, then it was covered and the boys recited what they had seen. The first time Kim tried this he was unable to list all the jewels but the other boy—who had had several months of training—recited them perfectly. This was Lurgan Sahib's method of teaching the boys to observe and closely remember correctly.

A remarkable story is told about General George Marshall who has said that he actually sees a printed page of figures or a scene in battle which he wishes to recall. At a Press conference in Algiers during the Second World War General Marshall began by asking each of the 60 war correspondents present, in turn what question he wished to ask. After the 60 men had put their queries to the General, he looked off into space for perhaps 30 seconds then began.

Visual Imagery

He spoke for 40 minutes giving a detailed and connected account of the war situation in which he included a complete answer to each of the 60 questions. While the correspondents were amazed at the General's brilliant and encyclopaedic mind one thing particularly astonished them: as General Marshall reached the point in his narrative which concerned a specific question he looked directly at the man who had asked it!

Few of us can attain General Marshall's brilliance, but we can develop our ability to recall the images of past experiences—to live again in memory our travels through beautiful scenery to enjoy the recollection of great paintings seen, or operas or plays attended. But beyond such practical uses of visual imagery, we are more complete persons when we restore this ability with which we were born.

Nature has a reason for everything she does; it is always a pity when we, through ignorance or carelessness destroy her handiwork.

—*From Readers Digest,*

(*Continued from page 4?6*)

to train those who produce the programmes. In December 1957 Producers and Assistant Producers and others working in the School Broadcasting units of the regional Stations met together in Delhi from December 9 to 18 to discuss the technique of planning and scripting of programmes and their studio production. The Seminar had the advantage of working under the direction of Mr John Reed, Assistant Head of School Broadcasting, B.B.C. who was invited by All India Radio to guide discussions and to give to All India Radio the experience of B.B.C. in the field of school broadcasting.

Improvement will come about only through the slow accumulation of experience over a long enough time span and by the building up of a panel of talented script writers familiar with the radio medium.

Programme Exchange

Another step of significance to broadcasts to schools is the Programme Exchange Unit. This unit is now engaged in the task of discovering broadcasts of enduring value and making them available to other Stations.

But, it must be remembered that the quality of programmes will ultimately depend upon helpful and suggestive criticism. It is a pity that criticism so far has swung between condemnation and lavish praise and does not give the organisation constructive ideas for improving the quality and content of the programmes.

Schools must play their part by offering specific criticism. Teacher training colleges can help A.I.R. and themselves by making listening to broadcasts to schools a project of class work in teacher's education.

THE GUIDED MISSILES

By M R, BRIGGS, P CASTRUCCIO And L ATRAN

FROM the primitive spear to the arrow and later to the gun the trend of history has been towards faster and further reaching missiles with greater lethality upon impact The basic difficulty with all these devices was (and in some cases still is) the operator s lack of control over the projectile once it left the launching engine

Target motion during the missile flight, wind effects, deflections caused by air turbu lence, and in the case of long range projectiles varying densities of air strata all contribute to inaccuracy of aim The advent of anti aircraft guns for shooting at fast targets in tensified these problems and called for more elaborate schemes to anticipate target motion, and aim the projectile on an accurate inter ception course

Even with many advancements the aim of an ordinary anti aircraft gun or even field or naval guns is far from perfect The obvious need was a device that could be controlled during flight, and its course corrected to account for the various disurbing factors—a guided missile.

The guided missile is basically a projectile which includes a destructive warhead and devices for propelling it, guiding it to the target (and keeping it flying straight The guidded missile also must contain power sources for its various auxiliary services and in some cases transmitters to enable its con troller to locate the missile during flight

Guided missile development had to await development of several basic components first of all the motor then the aerodynamic knowledge to properly design the airframe, and then a means for guidance

Guidance

Guided missiles today range in size from a few hundred pounds to ten tons or more Some employ simple guidance systems others are very elaborate and require huge guidance installations Modern missiles can be classi fied in several basic categories which include (1) surface to surface (2) surface-to-air, (3) air to-surface (4) air to- air and (5) special applications (air to-underwater surface to-underwater underwater to-air underwater to-surface)

A primary technical problem in guided missile design is the guidance system, without which the missile is little more than a cannon shell Several basic guidance schemes are in existence

Guidance by wires This system is used today in simple anti tank missiles particularly in a French version The system was also employed by the Germans during World War II in one of their air to-air missiles but is now practically abandoned because of the obvious difficulty of stretching a wire between the ground or the aircraft and the missile In the French version of anti tank missile the operator fires the missile while keeping the target within the sights of the tele scope The operator keeps the missile centered on crosshairs by manipulating a control box that transmits appropriate signals to the missile control surface

Command Guidance This guidance method uses coded signals from the launcher Generally the method performs as follows a ground radar tracks the target and knows its bearing and range the missile is fired and guided by appropriate signals from the ground towards the target The system is similar to wire guidance with the wire replaced by a radio link

Signals

A related method used in the Matador missile provides continuous electronic signals that blanket the area between the missile launcher and the target The missile is pre-set to fly in a certain path and derives its in formation from these radio signals This sys tem has the disadvantage that radio waves especially over long distance become easily distorted so that guidance information becomes decreasingly accurate as distance increases be tween the missile and launching station

Beamrider In this system a radar tracks the target continuously and keeps locked on it The missile is launched in the radar beam and follows the beam until it hits the target.

To achieve accuracy the beam from the radar must be narrow At the same time the missile must be launched from a place some-what removed from the radar to prevent bur ning the radar with exhaust flames Therefore the missile must be aimed to intercept the radar beam (be captured by the beam) With a

Therefore most systems use two beams—a narrow beam ensures accurate guidance and a broader beam centred with the narrow beam insures capture. The missile is launched towards the beam without requiring excessive accuracy and is first captured by the broad beam, which then pulls the missile to the centre of the narrow beam.

The system is relatively simple and economical and requires relatively little complication within the missile or on the ground. But it has the drawback that the missile towards the end of its flight is forced into lateral accelerations unless the target is flying directly towards or away from the radar. The system is also somewhat inefficient in utilisation of the ground equipment.

"Homing" types of guidance: These are the most modern types and require a greater degree of intelligence in the missile than do the other systems. Homing type guidance systems are either active or passive. In the passive system a radar illuminates the target and reflections from the target are "seen" by the missile. In the active type the missile is equipped with its own radar which illuminates the target and the missile zeros in on the return signal.

Trajectories

A Homing missile can follow several types of trajectories. Pure Pursuit, in which the missile constantly aims at the target. This system requires longer flight paths than other more modern systems. It was used in early German missiles but is now almost entirely *obsolete*.

Proportional navigation, in which the missile is automatically aimed to achieve a collision course with the target. This is the most modern system and is widely used. Other guidance systems are deflated pursuit and the constant courses.

Inertial guidance: Some drawbacks exist with the guidance systems previously discussed primarily because guidance occurs by means of radio signals which can be detected by the enemy to reveal valuable information on attacker position. In addition the enemy can use his own *signals to a [illegible] to jam or* seize control of the missile.

The other principal drawback is that electronic guidance by radar only works within line-of-sight, as soon as the distance becomes so great that the earth's curvature is involved, radar signals cannot follow the missile. To [illegible] surface-to-surface missiles the inertial guidance system is used. This system is based on the use of gyros spinning masses that maintain their attitude in space regardless of missile motion.

By comparing the direction of the force of gravity with the preset gyro direction, the missile can tell when it has reached the target. In theory the system is fool proof, but it requires extremely accurate gyros which are very delicate instruments. Furthermore accurate knowledge of the direction of the force of gravity is difficult to obtain in a moving missile. Considerable effort is currently being expended by various agencies and companies to correct these drawbacks.

Guidance by stars: This type of guidance is similar to that used by ships. This missile is equipped with special instruments that observe certain star positions and compare these positions with force-of gravity direction. When the right position is reached the missile automatically dives to bomb the target. Again, the major difficulty is accurate knowledge of the direction of the force of gravity.

Combination guidance: A missile weapon system may involve combinations of the above types of guidance. For example, one ground-to-air missile system uses command guidance during the mid course phase until the missile is in a position to acquire the target with its own active homing system for terminal guidance. Another guided missile system uses a modified beamrider and passive homing guidance combination.

Components

The following principal components are needed for a successful missile:

Motors: Numerous types of motors are used for guided missiles ranging from jets to rockets. Use of any motor depends upon the application. Solid or liquid fuels are used for propelled rockets, pulse jets for subsonic missiles and ram jets for supersonic missiles. Some missiles employ a combination of rocket boosters to bring the missile to supersonic speed after which a ram jet takes over.

Warheads: The business load of the missile ranges from a few tens of pounds to hundreds of pounds. Generally speaking the efficiency of a missile in terms of warhead weight carried for a given missile weight is low. A typical medium range missile carrying a hundred pound warhead may weigh as much as 5,000 pounds. Warheads perform their [illegible]

blast or by other devices now under study In the future, most warheads will probably be of the nuclear type.

Autopilot This mechanism is required to keep the guided missile flying straight, in the same manner that a pilot (or auto-pilot) is required for aircraft In fact while an air craft should be able to fly all by itself after the course is set, any small disturbances (winds changes in balance, and so forth), would soon deviate the aircraft from its proper course unless they are properly corrected The heart of the autopilot is the gyro Appropriate equipment senses differences in aircraft atti tude with respect to the gyro and commands rudders or control surfaces to correct the dis crepancy

Radar

A typical example of present missile development is the Bomarc, a U.S Air Force surface to-air guided missile capable of destroy ing high flying enemy bombers at considerable range The ground guidance equipment uses ground based radar data to guide the missile to a position from which the missile guidance unit can find the attacker and then navigate to a collision path

The ground guidance system for the Bomarc is designed to realise maximum effectiveness from the entire weapon system It provides a broad area defence so that many cities can be defended by each network of ground guid ance system and missile bases

Studies are being made to optimise the weapon system performance against targets that try to avoid Bomarc attack by flying 'evasive' courses Also techniques are being developed to minimise the effectiveness of enemy attempts to confuse the weapon systems by electronically 'blinding ground and missile radars or jamming the radio command link

An indication of the advanced thinking applied to the growing missile field can be gleaned from the quality and number of studies performed in recent months Consi derable time and effort have been expanded *on bomber defence*, one of the most intrigu ing of current-day air warfare problems

The bomber in its attempt to reach the target must defend itself against a wide variety of enemy countermeasures, which include interceptor aircraft and missiles of the Bomarc type Defensive action, originating in the bomber s central data computer, or ' brain , must select the weapon that will most effectively thwart the enemy This may entail transmitting radar signals destined to jam enemy tracking devices it may necessitate using false targets as a confusion aid or as a last resort launching a defensive missile

The U S Air Force has asked for a bomber-defence missile system for the projected nuclear bomber The U S Navy interest in a defensive system for its heavy aircraf initi ated another study that advocates a rather unconventional missile form for aircraft protection against rear attacks

Research

Both projects required intensive research into basic concepts of air warfare to achieve a system of the future capable of fulfilling its tactical requirements but which is at once producible reliable and of low cost to the U S Armed Forces

Weapons system development has resulted in the extension of fire-control systems formerly restricted to guns and rockets to include missile capabilities All weather interceptors flying against enemy aircraft can now unleash long range highly accurate air to-air guided missiles at safe distances

Tie in of the fire control brain to an automatic flight control system (an advanced type 'autopilot) has been accomplished to provide both stabilisation and guidance of the aircraft while tracking the target—all with out pilot aid.

The challenge of space flight has initiated many fundamental studies including those directed towards improving inertial navigation systems, which are destined to answer the many problems of precision long range navi gation. A missile navigation sysetm that is invulnerable to enemy jamming insensitive to weather and completely independent of ground aids for navigation is ultimate for long range flight both over the earth s surface and in outer space Out of these continuing studies will come solutions that will enable man to guide missiles, not merely as weapons of war but as vehicles of peaceful transport, to their solar destinations

(Courtesy—*Westinghouse Engineer*)

THE "PEOPLE'S SECTOR"

By SHRIMAN NARAYAN

UNVEILING the statue of Jamsetji Tata in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian steel industry, the Prime Minister deplored the talk of differences between the public and private sectors in industry. Nehru refused to believe that there was much difference between the public and private sectors and stated: "It was ultimately the people sector which meant the well being of the people and the country, that counted."

He further stated that in the fast-changing world many things and ideas had undergone revolutionary transformation. "Today it was not the capital alone but also the intelligence and labour that counted among the productive potentialities." The Prime Minister deprecated any class conflict as well as any controversy over respective intrests. He stated that "all would have to work for the ultimate good of the people."

We warmly welcome these remarks of the Prime Minister in regard to the basic idea underlying our economic and industrial development. The frequent but wholly unnecessary controversy between the public and the private sectors tends to divert the attention of the people to subsidiary matters and creates a sense of bitterness which does good to nobody.

It has been very clearly stated in the Second Five-Year Plan that "the developments in the public sector have to be viewed together with those envisaged in the private sector. The two sectors have to function in unison and are to be viewed as part of a single mechanism. The Plan as a whole can go through only on the basis of simultaneity and balanced development in the two sectors."

State's Powers

The State possesses ample powers to influence and control and regulate the development of the private sector especially when our financial resources are meagre and limited.

It is much better to utilise the available resources for establishing new industries more especially basic enterprises rather than to fritter away the limited funds on purchasing old and out-of-date establishments which are being run by the private industrialists.

The Industrial Policy Resolution of [illegible] has clearly demarcated the fields for the [illegible] and private sectors. It states specifically [illegible] in an emergency Government has the power to take over any industry [illegible] for national defence. But it is hardly [illegible]sary for the State to run those [illegible] which are not of a basic or "key" type.

A large part of the private sector [illegible] India consists of small producers and [illegible] scattered all over the country. It [illegible] be unwise for the State to try to curb [illegible] initiative and resourcefulness of these producers and artisans by extending [illegible] administrative control over them. The policy would be to encourage them to org[illegible]nise themselves into Industrial Co-opera[illegible]tives.

The Government of India and the St[illegible] Governments have been following this pol[illegible] under the Second Five Year Plan. It [illegible] Co-operative Sector which should be expand[illegible]ed and encouraged to the maximum in the country. It combines and harmonises the advantages of both the private and public sectors and quickens the pace towards the establishment of a really Socialist Pattern of Society. The workers themselves become the owners of the instruments of production. The whole problem of conflict and strife between labour and capital tends to vanish and melt away.

Encouraging

We do not see any reason why the Co-operative Sector could not gradually be extended to the medium scale and large scale industries as well. The recent experience of the Co-operative Sugar Mills established in the Bombay State has been quite encouraging. In the Western countries also, particularly in the United Kingdom, there are large scale establishments organised on a co-operative basis.

There is the pattern of industrial organisation which the State should try to encourage and sponsor in a country like India which is determined to establish a Socialist Society through peaceful and democratic means.

The Prime Minister's remark about the ultimate importance of the well-being of the people in a planned society should make both

the private and the public sector think seriously about their present state of affairs

Indian industrialists in the private sector always clamour for more and more concessions from the Government in order to be able to earn greater profits Unfortunately their idea of reasonable profit is quite different from that of the industrialists of other countries No modern State can allow private industrialists to earn profits at the cost of the consumer beyond a reasonable limit It is therefore, desirable that the Indian Industrialists now reconcile themselves to the idea of limited profits under a planned economy They should also feel confident that the Government has no desire to liquidate or stultify the private sector in its scheme of economic development

We are unable to understand the nervous attitude of some of the industrialists in regard to the economic policy of the Government of India specially when it has been made abundantly clear repeatedly that the Government has allotted a specific place to the private sector in national planning This, of course presupposes that the private sector would behave and function in the interest of the people of India and that private interests would be harmonized with public interest

In the public sector also there is much room for improvement from the point of view of the well being of the people The recent Chagla Commission Inquiry Report has helped to bring out several important points about the organisation of the public sector which need very serious consideration

The old myth of the miraculous capacity of the Indian Civil Service personnel to manage and administer any type of the public activity stands exploded It is absolutely essential to train proper personnel for specific public utility enterprises in a thorough and systematic manner

We welcome in this connection the decision of the Government of India to institute an Indian Economic Service for manning State enterprises Though belated this is a step in the right direction. It is also desirable not to transfer these trained persons from one industry to another too frequently Such frequent transfers, as in the Secretariat do not create any sense of responsibility and sustained effort for making a public enterprise a success

Let us also try to understand the contents of the ' well being of the people which the Prime Minister terms as the ' people s sector The first factor constituting the well being of the millions of our people is, of course, improvement in their standard of life

The Moral Side

As Gandhiji repeatedly stressed, there is no essential difference between a higher standard of living and a better standard of life While trying to ameliorate the economic condition of our people we should not lose sight of the fact that man does not live by bread alone Merely trying to provide better housing better food better clothing and a number of comforts and luxuries, does not constitute real increase in the standard of life in society

The need to raise the moral and cultural standards of the masses should always be kept in the forefront while planning for the nation As the Prime Minister himself has often stated the greatness of a nation is known not by the high buildings huge factories and big armies but by the quality of men and women who inhabit the country.

The second factor which essentially constitutes the well being of the people is the provision for full employment and the right to work. It is this aspect of employment which must be the over riding consideration in our scheme of planning whether in the private or in the public sector Since the public sector consists mainly of basic or key industries and enterprises there is not much scope for greater employment But the private sector has to shoulder greater responsibility in this matter

No one can afford to under rate the value of technological improvements But the human factor could never be ignored in economic planning in India or for that matter, in any country After all economic planning is for the good of the people, the basic interest of the people cannot be subservient to the techniques of planning

(Courtesy *AICC Economic Review*)

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Do it now It is not safe to leave a generous feeling to the cooling influences of a cold world

—*Thomas Guthrie*

* * *

If I have learned anything it is that pity is more intelligent than hatred that mercy is better even than justice that if one walks around the world with friendly eyes one makes good friends.

—*Philip Gibbs*

THE SUDAN

THE Sudan an immense country of infinite variety has reached a turning point in its history For the first time the Sudanese have freely elected an all Sudanese Parliament under a completely independent Sudanese Republican regime

The first all Sudanese Parliament and Government were formed in 1954, after Britain and Egypt had agreed to grant the Sudan independence But it was not until January 1 1956 that the country actually became independent

Now the Sudanese are their own masters —and they face problems as immense and as varied as their country

One of the first tasks of Parliament will be to draw up a permanent Constitution Since 1956, the country has had an interim constitution which declared the Sudan a Sovereign Democratic Republic It declared the citizens right to Freedom Equality and Property and the Judiciary an independent department of state free from interference or control by any organ of the government executive and legislative

The new Constitution on which a committee has been working for some months now, will be based on the interim Constitution

Largest Country

Once the Constitution is approved Parliament which is elected for a term of three years will begin to tackle other problems

With an area of 976,750 square miles, the Sudan is the largest country in Africa Its population of just under 10,500 000 is composed of widely differing races ranging from the nomadic Moslem Arabs in the north to the largely pagan bush tribes with their tom-toms witch-doctors African drums and deep-rooted dislike of clothing in the south

The young Republic needs more water for irrigation especially in the north-west It needs better communications, more hospitals schools houses and industries and increased foreign trade Above all it needs capital Sudanese and foreign.

The two main cities Khartoum the capital with 93 000 inhabitants and Omdurman just to the north with 113 000 inhabitants are ultra modern compared with practically every other town in the country But they have no concrete pavements the roads when they are paved are unsatisfactory the street lighting where it exists is hopelessly inadequate public transport consists of a slow tram between Khartoum and Omdurman and a fleet of gaily painted buses plying between the towns and nearby villages and apparently held together with bits of wire

For eight tenths of the year heat of between 90 and 116 degrees (Fahrenheit) in the shade oppresses the two towns. The slightest breeze from the Nile sends dust billowing through the roads and into the one or at most two-storey flat roofed houses

Busy Tailors

Under the porticos of buildings in the market areas tailors work busily veiled women enveloped to their eyes doze behind strange wares spread in the dust before them cross legged men wait for customers for their neatly laid out rows of sandals slippers or framed photographs of politicians

Lean Arabs jostle with tall, pitch black Nubians and immigrants from the South in the market places, sleek gleaming American limousines wait patiently while a donkey or an occasional camel ambles across the street

The Sudan is primarily an agricultural country Its main product is cotton and a narrow triangle between the White and Blue Nile, south of Khartoum known as the Gezira which is the principal cotton area yields four fifths of the country's total wealth

Other exports are camels cattle hides and a certain amount of citrus fruits

Attempts are being made to increase agricultural output by bringing water through Nile dams canals and pumping schemes to areas previously barren. The aim is to expand the cotton belt and produce more rice coffee, tobacco citrus fruits, dates and mangoes

The first tentative steps are also being taken towards a certain amount of industrialisation. Factories are being opened to process cotton and agricultural produce and make basic necessities such as cloth oil, soap and sugar

Large areas of the country are without train services The present railway network consists of only three lines from Wadi Halfa (on the Sudanese Egyptian border) to Kosti through Khartoum from Atbara (railway

between Wadi Halfa and Khartoum) to Port Sudan (the country s one large port) and from Sudan south west to Kassala and Babanusa

The only communications between the capital and Juba the largest Southern town are by air and a river steamer which takes 16 days for the journey

Illiteracy

Another major problem for the Sudan is illiteracy Nearly 95 per cent of the population is completely illiterate A large percentage of the inhabitants of the swamplands and bush of the southern provinces could not even understand the simple pictorial symbols used in the recent general election for the benefit of those who could not read

The Government has promised to open more schools but it is authoritatively estimated that at least a hundred years are needed before even every male in the country is taught to read and write

New hospitals are urgently needed before any thorough attempts can be made to fight the epidemics of enteric fever smallpox yellow fever malaria and sleeping sickness which periodically sweep across huge areas of the west, east and south The average expectancy of life in many parts of the country is about 28 years and specialists in tropical diseases say that nothing can be done to length n the lives of inhabitants in these areas without modern hospitals

Another major concern of the Khartoum Government in the near future will be to win the confidence of the negroid primitive southern tribes

These peoples with their babel of different languages have been traditionally suspicious of the very remote central Government And their fear of the Northerners goes back to the days when Arab slave-dealers used to make slave collecting expeditions to the southern bush country

The long standing unrest in the South flared up into riots between Southerners and Northerners in the Southern provinces in the summer of 1955 The graves of the 500 people who were murdered on both sides are still a prominent feature of the southern scenery

Wryly summing up a Government official in Khartoum said recently ' We are probably one of the few countries in the world which won complete independence from foreign rule without bloodshed—but certainly our immediate future is no bed of roses

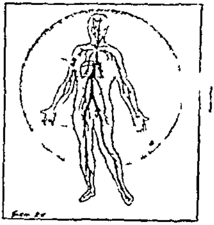
DID YOU KNOW ?



The human being experiences 47 different kinds of headache



The Communists have officially declared tea a cunning device to exploit workers describing how a British factory owner provides workers with tea and music during morning and afternoon rest periods to whip up their nerves ! They cited this as an example of how capitalists will use any means to get the utmost out of their workers



The human heart stops for one-sixth of a second between beats As a result your heart stands still for a period equal to one-sixth of your lifetime

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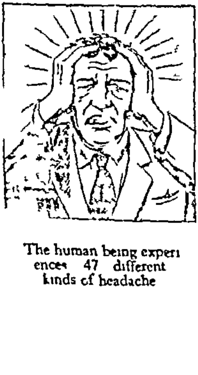
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The long standing unrest in the South flared up into riots between Southerners and Northerners in the Southern provinces in the summer of 1955 The graves of the 500 people who were murdered on both sides are still a prominent feature of the southern scenery

Wryly summing up a Government official in Khartoum said recently ' We are probably one of the few countries in the world which won complete independence from foreign rule without bloodshed—but certainly our immediate future is no bed of roses

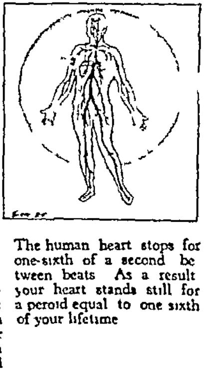
DID YOU KNOW ?



The human being experiences 47 different kinds of headache



The Communists have officially declared tea a cunning device to exploit workers describing how a British factory owner provides workers with tea and music during morning and afternoon rest periods to whip up their nerves ! They cited this as an example of how capitalists will use any means to get the utmost out of their workers.



The human heart stops for one-sixth of a second between beats As a result your heart stands still for a period equal to one sixth of your lifetime

PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

By GERALD WENDT

(Last month we published some questions in the field of Natural Sciences with their answers These questions were of general interest and very much liked by our readers. This month again we are publishing below some more questions with answers by courtesy of the Editor, Unesco Featurs—*Ed. C & C)*

Q *Mr Mochtar Lubis Editor of* ' Indonesia Raya *in Djakarta asks "Can plants be acclimatized as men and animals can? For instance can tropical plants be gradually adapted for growth in cold climates?*

Ans. Man is the only animal truly adaptable to any climate but that is only because he has the intelligence to protect himself from extremes by building houses wearing suitable clothes lighting fires for warmth using fans for cooling and changing his diet Many animals can also make moderate adjustments to a change of climate especially those species that make homes by burrowing underground to protect thems lves from either the heat of the sun or the cold of winter But those animals that are best adapted to extreme or particular conditions do not survive under adverse conditions Those that have heavy fur to protect themselves from the cold—such as polar bears—cannot endure hot weather because they have no way of keeping themselves cool Others with bare skins—like the elephant and the hippopotamus—can keep cool under tropic conditions but are unable to stay warm in snow and ice Most animals are also equipped for hunting and eating a certain kind of food such as fish or underwater plants or rabbits or snakes and starve when they cannot find them—unless they are fed by man But in the course of many thousands of years animals have wandered over the face of the earth and have often adapted themselves to a different environment by natural selection over many generations Thus different species of some animal families like cats dogs deer mice and even camels can live under climatic conditions that are very different from those of other species of the same family

Plants are in general much less adaptable. They are well fitted for certain conditions of moisture of temperature and of sunshine but will seldom survive a change, or if they do survive they will not bloom or produce seeds and so die out. Juicy thin-skinned water plants and swamp plants soon die if they are deprived of water On the other hand the hard shelled cactus and other desert plants are unable to cope with much water The broad-leaved plants are fitted for life in the shade of trees and seldom do well in direct sunlight. But narrow thin leaved plants like the different grasses are fitted to grow in direct sunshine and will not survive under trees or in the forest, because they do not get enough sun All leaves are killed by frost, that is by a temperature of less than 32° Fehrenheit. In cold climates a plant must either have oily needles instead of leaves—like the pines and spruces — or it must shed its leaves and concentrate its sap underground during the winter as most plants of the temperate zones do One other device of many temperate zone plants is to produce hard dry seeds which survive the cold while the mother plant dies, so that a new generation appears each year Since tropical plants cannot do any of these three things they never survive a frost.

However, tropical plants can live outside the tropics if the temperature does not reach freezing point But if they do they grow much more slowly do not attain their normal size and either produce no flowers or their flowers produce no seeds The lowered tempeature and especially the short warm season do not allow them time enough to develop But equally important is the presence of insects to fertilize the flowers Many are dependent on certain special varieties of insects to carry the pollen from one flower to another and when they are removed from their natural environment the necessary insects are usually absent and no seeds are formed Nevertheless, without flowers, tropical plants can survive in dwarfed form in cooler climates but not in cold ones

Q *Dr Astiages P Macias Munoz of Babahoyo Ecuador asks 'Is it true as I have heard on the radio that the moon is about to breake up? If so, what is the reason for its loss of cohesion? And if it does, what will become of its fragments? Will they fall disastrously to earth or will they remain suspended where they are?*

Ans There is no reason whatever—either in theory or in factual evidence—to suppose that the moon will—or even can—split or shatter It would require colossal energy to break the cohesion of the solid rock of which the moon is made and no source of such energy is known or suspected with the very improbable exception of a collision with another heavenly body However if the moon did split under internal forces the fragments would still have their present kinetic energy and therefore would have to continue in the present orbit of the moon around the earth as if nothing had happened In the almost impossible event of a collision the fate of the fragments would depend on the mass speed and energy of the colliding body

Q *Mrs Ann Firth of Bletchley, England, asks "How fast can a mosquito bite?"*

Ans A hungry mosquito can plunge its proboscis into its victim as soon as it alights—within a second A swarm of mosquitoes can attack at alarming speed Professor A W Brown of the University of Western Ontario has reported that in the heavily mosquito-infested areas of northern Canada an exposed forearm may receive as many as 280 mosquito bites within a minute At this rate a naked man could theoretically be drained of all his blood in less than two hours of exposure In such regions, all parts of the body including face and hands should be kept covered.

Q. *Mr Jean Rousseau, of Paris, writes 'Is it true that antibiotics gradually become less effective against bacteria and some insecticides become less effective against insects?*

Ans Yes, any *one* antibiotic or insecticide can lose its effectiveness against any *one* colony of bacteria or of insects respectively This is because in the case of both bacteria and insects many thousands or even millions of individual bacteria and insects are exposed to the drug or the chemical Most of them are killed but some of them do not get enough to kill them The few that are able to survive learn to live with the drug or the chemical and when they reproduce the next generation is so accustomed to the drug that it can withstand a large amount of it So they are harder to kill and their resistance to the drug or chemical makes them immune For this reason, it is usually wise to use enough of the drug or chemical to kill all the bacteria or insects in a colony Those that have become immune to one antibiotic or insecticide, however are not immune to another For this reason a second treatment is often given with a different kind in order to kill those that escaped the original treatment or became immune to it A large number of both antibiotics and of insecticides is now available for this purpose

Q *Mr J Caro, of Parede Portugal, writes 'Why do we stand upright, on two feet?'*

Ans The erect posture of man is probably the consequence of the evolutionary development of the thumb When our remote ancestors learned to use the 'big toe of their front feet to pick up objects and that toe acquired a position opposite to the other toes instead of parallel with them the front feet became hands The hands proved so valuable—as can be seen in apes—that forelegs were used more as arms to extend the hands than they were for supporting the body The erect posture then developed from depending on the rear legs alone for walking and running A further and later consequence was the development of the skull and brain made possible by the erect posture Thus the thumb can be considered the beginning of man s intelligence

Q *Mr George Muirhead of Kingston Ontario Canada asks What causes the aurora borealis?*

Ans Both the aurora borealis and the aurora australis the Northern lights and the Southern Lights are probably caused by the collision of electrons and other particles streaming from the sun with atoms of oxygen nitrogen and other gases high in the earth s outer atmosphere Such particles are electrically charged and the magnetic field of the earth therefore deflects them so that they concentrate at the poles where they strike downward at very high speed When they pass through the thin air 50 to 100 miles from the surface of the earth they excite luminosity in the gases of the atmosphere in exactly the same way that neon mercury and other gases are made lumious by an electrical discharge in the glass tubes that are used in many modern advertising signs Brilliant auroral displays usually accompany or soon follow the visible spots on the sun that are actually colossal electrical storms and erupt vast numbers of electrified particles into space some of which strike the earth.

Q *Madame Gerard Vuillard of Saint Amarin France asks What is the origin of warm springs or hot springs and why are there so many of them in the French Pyrenees?*

Ans The water like the water of any spring, originates in rain which trickles through porous

1941 The duty, was at the rate of 10% *ad valorem*. From 1941 to 1948 the duty remained at 15% *ad valorem* From 1949 a higher rate of 30% was fixed on motor tyres The rates of Central Excise Duty on tyre as in operation on December 31st 1956 are

(a) Tyres for Motor Vehicles —30% *ad valorem*

(b) All other tyres 15% *ad valorem*.

The Finance Act of November 30, 1956 imposed Duty of Rs 3 000/ on the more expensive types of motor cars It also provid ed for an increased duty on motorcycles and scooters

4 **State Taxes** (a) *Motor Vehicles Tax* The basis of taxation and the rates of tax differ from state to state. The data hereunder relate to 1952 '53

Select Vehicle	*Madras* Rs	*Bombay* Rs	*Assam* Rs
1 Medium car if used			
(a) as Taxi	300	272	80
(b) for private purpose	157	120	80
2 Passenger Buses			
(a) 30 Seater	3000	1072	375
(b) 40 Seater	4800	1392	625

(b) *Sales Tax* —Sales Tax on motor spirit was first introduced in 1937 It was first im posed by Central Provinces and Berar Madras Bengal and Bombay soon followed suit Most states have separate Acts for levy of sales tax on motor spirit Rates vary from state to state The data hereunder relate to 1952 53

States	*Rate of Levy*
Punjab Uttar Pradesh Bihar Bombay West Bengal Mysore Madras and Orissa	As 8/ per gallon
	As /6/ per gallon
Travancore Cochin	As /2/ per rupee at first point and three pies per rupee at subsequent point ?
Delhi	Six pies per gallon

Some other important items of state taxes are

1 Permit charge and inspection fees levied on transport vehicles and buses
2 Driving Licence Fees
3 Other Miscellaneous Fees
4 Sales Tax on motor vehicles spare part and other items
5 Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road.
6 Tolls
7 Pilgrim and other taxes

The basis of assessments and the rates of tax vary from state to state

5 **Local Taxes** —Local taxes consist of:

1 Local Taxes including Municipal Vehicles Tax.
2 Wheel Tax
3 Tolls and Octroi duties
4 Rent for Bus Stands
5 Other taxes or charges to be specified.

The basis of assessment and the rates of tax differ from one locality to the other

6 **Comparison of average tax per vehicle in various countries**

Motor transport in India is subjected to the highest taxes in the world An analysis of the average tax per vehicle in the various countries will clearly reveal this

Country	*Year*	*Taxation per Vehicles*
Great Britain	1948-49	Rs 417
France	1947	,, 377
Union of South Africa	1947	, 289
U S A.	1948	,, 398
India	1947 49	,, 1232

III

The effects of these high rates of taxes on the production of motor vehicles may now be examined Exceedingly high rates of Central Excise on Motor Vehicles manufactured indigenously dampen the incentive of the producer *to invest money and expand production In* addition to this the indigenous producer has to pay high import duties on motor parts imported from abroad Thus the production of automobiles in India now confronts a very critical situation owing to the want of sufficient understanding of its problems on the part of the Government. The high rate of duty imposed on motor vehicles imported from abroad registertrs itself in the form of high prices without in any way enouraging Indian production The ultimate outcome therefore, of the defective policy adopted by the Government is failure to ease the difficulty as regards motor transport which our nation is facing today

The facilities of motor transport in India available at present are strikingly inadequate The number of existing motor vehicles is too insufficient to meet the ever expanding travel

requirements of the people There are only two methods of increasing the number of motor vehicles (*a*) to increase indigenous production by providing incentives in the form of lower Central Excise duty on motor vehicles and lower import duty on motor parts not available in India or (*b*) to relax the import policy with respect to motor vehicles and encourage their imports The necessity to develop the automobile industry of India coupled with the acute foreign exchange difficulties makes the adoption of the former method the only acceptable course in the present context

A thorough overhauling of the policy now pursued by the Government is inevitable to develop the industry The whole approach of the Government with respect to the policy of taxation on road transport has to be considered anew Days are gone when a car was looked upon as a luxury in India The dynamic changes in India s social set up and the consequent shifts in emphasis on the social values ought to be reflected in our economic policies also Any economic policy which fails to take notice of these changes has to be remoulded

In this connection we may offer some suggestions regarding the changes to be effected in the existing pattern of taxation

1. A substantial reduction in the markedly high rates of Central Excise Duties
2. There is a strong case to bring about uniformity in the rates of state and local taxes
3. The Sales Tax on motor vehicles motor parts tyres and tubes, fuel and lubricants etc should be consolidated into a single duty by the Centre at source
4. The fixation of a ceiling on all taxes imposed by the states on motor vehicles will be very beneficial In this respect the Conference of State Transport Commissioners/Controllers held at Mussoorie recommended the fixation of a ceiling of 75 per cent of the total taxes prevailing in Madras State in the case of motor vehicle taxation

The Central and State Governments should take effective measures as early as possible to implement the above suggestions For the growth and development of our infant automobile industry depend to a remarkable extent on the removal of the unduly high incidence of taxation imposed on it.

statistical data on the pattern of taxation in Indian road transport However every possible effort has been made to incorporate the latest available data in the article.)

ROLE OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN INDIA

In India where the tribal people form a significant part of the population Anthropology has to play an important part in framing a proper policy of tribal rehabilitation

The Department of Anthropology in the Union Ministry of Education works through eight research sections (i) Social Anthropology (ii) Social Psychology (iii) Ethnography (iv) Linguistics, (v) Human Biology (with X ray sub-section), (vi) Comparative Morphology (with Anatomy and Vertebrate Zoology sub-section (vii) Somatology and (viii) Bio-chemistry

The Department has at present three regional research stations situated at Shillong Nagpur and Port Blair (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) There is a proposal for establishing another research station in South India

These research stations located in areas of large concentration of tribal groups facilitate field surveys conducted in cooperation and coordination, and often jointly with the Headquarters

During the last ten years the members of the Department have published 122 scientific papers in various journals The Department itself has during the same period brought out four bulletins two memoirs and one Tribal Map of India two cumulative indexes and three translations in Hindi Bengali and Tamil of a booklet on the Racial Elements of India

It is proposed to open an Applied Anthropology Section whose main job will be to advise the State Governments Social Welfare Organisations and others in the implementation of social welfare schemes

Interest in Anthropological studies has grown in recent years and seven Universities are now offering post graduate courses in Anthropology

The Government of India have set up the Central Board of Anthropology to establish closer contacts with the Universities on the one hand and with the administration and welfare Departments of the Central and State Governments on the other

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ANATOMY OF OUR PLAN

By S KRISHNA

WITH the announcement of the Central Government s budget for the year 1958 59 the old financial year (1957 58) bade good bye yielding place to the new It is worthwhile, however to pause a little and take stock of the progress we have made and the difficulties we have encountered on the economic front Despite its many unhappy patches living in 1957 58 was indeed a stimulating experience to every Indian When one looks back to 1947 one feels astonished at the rapid transformation that has taken place in India s economy since the dawn of independence

Behind this transformation is the story of great efforts on the part of the people of India Thus the first decade of freedom will go down in the annals of India as a significant period in her industrial and commercial development

A broad and critical survey of the last year particularly from an economic angle and also the important events leading to the present imbalance in the foreign exchange situation will not only be interesting but have some educative value too

A slowing down of the tempo of development plans following an aggravation of the food problem inflationary pressures, short fall in resources due to the upward revision of estimates and a steep depletion in the country s foreign exchange resources—all combined tell us that jerks and jolts are inevitable in planning

There are some inescapable and essential factors to be remembered in evaluating the achievements of the government At the very outset, it should be admitted that the Indian economy has long ceased to remain stagnant It has become dynamic and progressive It has been trying to make good almost a century old deficiency in the economic sphere in as short a time as practicable by democratic means In the process of development some imbalance in certain sectors of economy is bound to arise and there should not be any undue exaggeration of the current stresses and strains in the economy which are largely the result of an increased tempo of industrial progress Yet one more point that we need ... is that India has been trying to ... herself up largely through her own

Perhaps the one valuable lesson that 1957 has taught us is that only a steadily increasing agricultural surplus can sustain a process of industrialisation in an economy which is still basically agricultural

The severe jolts we received on the foodfront provided a sad though salutary reminder of the danger that complacency on the front could spell In the same way the distressing foreign exchange crisis served to highlight the need for a supreme internal effort for mobilising rupee resources to the fullest extent. Apart from this crisis is the crisis of confidence that is fast corroding our enthusiasm No hurdles are insurmountable if people s moral is high if the Plan has th solid backing of the popular enthusiasm

Review Of Production Trends

Production Of Foodgrains

The output of foodgrains in 1956 57 was larger than in the previous year Details are given in the Table below The index of agricultural production which had declined from 116 4 in 1954 55 to 115.9 in 1955 56 recorded a sharp increase to 123 0 in 1956-57 The production of cereals went up from 54 5 million tons in 1955 56 to 57 3 million tons in 1956 57 Rice output was 1 3 million tons higher wheat output recorded an increase of half a million tons

Output of foodgrains

	(In million tons) 1955-56	1956-57	Percentage increase in Index
Rice	26 85	28 14	4 8
Wheat	8 57	9 07	5 8
All Cereals	54 46	57 25	5 1
All Foodgrains	65 29	68 69	5 4

Industrial Production

Industrial production has recorded a rise but at a rate lower than that of the last two years The index rose from 113 in 1954 to 122 in 1955 and further to 133 in 1956 For November 1957 the index was 148 Considering the production trends for the period January to November, the rise in index for the year is likely to come around 4 per cent. This slackness in the rate of growth of production was shared by both producer and consumer

The following table shows the progressive rise in industrial production since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan

Industrial Production

Year	*Jute Manufactures (000 tons)*	*Cotton Textiles (Million Yds.)*	*Sugar (000 Tons)*	*Pig Iron (000 Tons)*	*Steel Ingot and Metal for casting (000 (000 tons)*	*Finished*	*Cement (000 tons)*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1951 52	931 4	4244 7	1222 4	1740 0	1533 5	1056 4	3292.4
1952 53	909 4	4768 0	1405 1	1692 1	1586 4	1058 4	3576 8
1953-54	864 0	4964 6	1138 9	1674 6	1531 9	1077 5	4027 4
1954-55	971 1	5075 7	1294 4	1773 3	1694 7	1202 4	4414 5
1955-56	1053 6	5151 4	1700 7	1786 7	1713 2	1221 9	4506 2
1956 57 *	1065 5	5420 2	2002.0	1796 7	1721.9	1266 5	5080 9

* Provisional

Though the rate of growth of industrial production has tended to slow down, yet there have been sizable additions to installed capacity in a large number of industries such as power transformers, electric motors textile machinery machine tools sewing machines automobiles grinding wheels sugar etc

The expansion of capacity in the existing steel plants is proceeding satisfactorily and an increase in steel production of about 500 000 tons (annual rate) is expected in 1959 Besides this construction work in respect of a number of industrial projects *has been* commenced

National Output

The level of national output (i e goods and services of all kinds) has registered during the year under review a rise fairly comparable with the average rate of increase (about 5 per cent) postulated in the Plan At this stage it is necessary to make it clear that if the inflationary pressures continue to persist for a considerable part of the year the explanation is to be found in the high levels of demand associated with the increasing tempo of development plans Thus the slowing down of the rate of growth of industrial production mentioned earlier can under such *circumstance* be due to bottlenecks at particular points rather than to a deficiency of demand

Prices And Balance Of Payments

The index of wholesale prices (1952 53 100) rose from 106 in March 1957 to 112 in July August 1957 Since September there has been a fairly continuous downward trend the current level being around 105 Thus at the beginning of 1958 the index is slightly lower than it was at the beginning

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The marked pressure on balance of payments noticed since April 1956 continued through 1957 The current account deficit for 1956 57 aggregated to Rs 293 crores and the deficit for the first half of 1957 58—amounted to Rs 298 crores

During the year withdrawal from foreign exchange reserves amounted to Rs 232 crores as against the planned draft of only *Rs 200 crores during the entire Plan period* The reserves fell from Rs 746 crores at the beginning of the Plan to Rs 534 crores in December last year and later further came down to Rs 302 crores on December 10 1957 Naturally the payment difficulties during this period necessitated an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act permitting the lowering of the minimum reserve from Rs 515 crores as required under the Act to Rs 200 crores including a minimum reserve of Rs 115 crores in gold

The major factor in the sharp deterioration in the balance of payments has of course, been imports This proves that at this point the impact of the growing tempo of development has been felt most In 1956 57, imports went up from Rs 230 crores in the first quarter to Rs 306 crores in the fourth There was further acceleration in the first quarter of 1957 58 the imports for April June going up to Rs 323 crores The second quarter recorded a decrease the imports receding to Rs 299 crores Over the first six months of 1957 58 imports amounted to Rs 622 crores

It is distressing to note that there has been no advance in exports More distressing is the fact that the amount for the first two quarters of 1957 58 works out to the lower f... of R 267 crores ... comp... d to R

288 crores for the corresponding period of 1956 57

Economic Policy And Measures

For quite some time and particularly from May 1957 onwards it has been quite clear that the development programmes under implementation were causing an excessive strain on the economy and that it was necessary on the one hand from the point of view of internal price stability and on the other to maintain a more viable position on external account to take effective steps to correct the imbalance. In the White Paper of March 1957, the steps already taken in fiscal monetary and foreign exchange fields have been reviewed It is emphasized therein that the problem was not one of correcting some kind of an accidental or temporary disequilibrium that had somehow arisen but of increasing production especially food production and of generating sufficient savings in the economy to support the accelerating investment programmes envisaged in the Plan

In the field of foreign exchange the bitter lessons learnt in the latter half of 1956 account for progressive tightening up of the import policy since January 1957

It is certain that the need to conserve foreign exchange with the utmost care will persist throughout the Plan period Consequently every effort has to be made to promote exports

What Future ?

For the sake of emphasis let it be repeated that the inflationary pressures of 1956 57 (and the earlier part of 1957 58) and the serious strain on the balance of payments are related mainly to the progressive rise in investment that has been taking place over the past few years both in the public and private sectors Capital formation in the public sector has been steadily going up the rate of investment in the private sector has also been high

In order to secure a steady flow of investible funds from abroad (to reduce the foreign exchange gap to the level of resources) imports have to be cut down and exports augmented Foreign exchange reserves at the end of January 1958 stood at about Rs 285 crores. The scope for a further withdrawl is severely limited

The experience of the last two years has amply shown that the impact of the Plan on the balance of payments was under assessed when the Plan was formulated The emergence of inflationary pressures and their resistance at a time when Plan outlay for the year was still about one-sixth of the five year target (and even less in terms of the revised cost figures) has also highlighted the relative shortage of internal resources as well

The annual plans worked out by the planning Commission in consultation with the Central Ministries and the States therefore involve some adjustments with regard to the selection of projects to be started immediately as well as the amount of expenditure to be incurred on them Some adjustments have also had to be made in the light of the foreign exchange situation

The Major Decisions

The Government has taken two major decisions regarding adjustments in the Plan In the first place it has been decided that the ceiling for financial outlays by the Central and State Governments will remain unaltered at Rs 4 800 crores In view of the increase in the cost estimates of some of the development projects there would be need for marginal adjustments in expenditure ceilings for such projects Secondly in view of the foreign exchange difficulties it has been decided that fresh foreign exchange commitments are to be made only for the core projects and for projects which are already in an advanced state of execution and also certain other important projects for which foreign assistance on favourable terms becomes available

Though the outlook on foreign exchange resources for the Plan is not so bleak as it was a year ago yet it must be admitted that the current crisis is the result of the co existence of the export structure of a semi subsistence economy and the changing structure of imports of a rapidly developing economy While admitting that the next two years would undoubtedly be critical from the payments point of view, we must not forget that our present difficulties carry with them a creative potential which would begin giving rewards for our patience and labour as projects now in progress are completed

In the interim period it may be further necessary to utilise our reserves, but to tide over the crisis we will have to endeavour our best to promote export and to keep imports to minimum

To sum up the country s Second Plan is passing through the last stages of the teething troubles The health of the economy is basically sound because our plans and priorities seem to have been well conceived To the critics of the Plan the only answer is to wait and see and later cast-off their pessimism

EDUCATION IN THE WESTERN WORLD

By Dr JAMES B CONANT

Schools and Universities in various countries are a product of the society which they serve as well as an influence on the future of that society—to declare that one system is superior to another because it is different is as irrelevant as to say that a whale is a better mammal than an elephant

TO one interested in comparative education, it is fascinating to see how today, many nations are struggling to solve the basic problems connected with the selection and education of future members of the professions To a comparative educationalist many questions about the selection and training of doctors and lawyers in different countries are questions almost without meaning Asking whether European schools are better than schools in the United States is like asking a comparative anatomist whether a whale is a better mammal than an elephant

The comparative anatomist is interested in examining the similarities and differences to be found in animal or plant organs which carry out the same function he is very cautious however about proclaiming the virtues of a device found in one particular species over a device for a similar purpose found in another Of course the anatomist knows that mammals are modified only by changes in environment unlike schools or colleges the structure of the functioning organism he is examining cannot be altered radically by man made decisions

Some will argue that this vitiates my analogy they may claim that the essence of human organisations lies in the fact that conscious acts of men and women can change them and as history shows overnight if need be "But wait a moment the student of comparative anatomy of schools will say, 'not overnight surely except at the point of a bayonet or in our time under the shadow of armoured vehicles and tanks And such changes he will argue, are the equivalent of pathological alterations

History shows that, except under conditions of duress brought about by external forces, schools and colleges have developed gradually in different parts of the world in response to a variety of different conditions They are a product of the society they serve and they also influence the future of this society Reformers who have sought to change education have had to devote a life-time to their task.

It is clear that various educational devices have been outmoded in the past by social changes The situation of Oxford and Cambridge during the first two thirds of the 19th century is a case in point For two generations many leaders of public opinion argued for the need of either establishing modern universities in England or reforming the two ancient seats of learning Eventually both courses of action were followed the modification of Oxford and Cambridge by successive royal commissions was so radical as to constitute the equivalent of a series of drastic biologial mutations By the end of the century English universities were once again well adapted to the tasks at hand

I should like to approach the subject of education for the professions in the mood of the comparative educationalist I should like to examine in particular the way the future members of the professions are recruited selected and educated in certain European nations and the United States

For a number of professions one phase of professional education—the final stage so to speak—is essentially identical in all countries. There is little to be gained by noting the minor differences to be found in various nations This is true of medicine of engineering and of the natural sciences; it is likewise true to a lesser degree of certain areas within the social sciences and the humanities It is possible to pass judgement on the work of the medical faculty of a university for example almost without taking into account the traditions of the institution or its surroundings Considering the training of a medical man only from the standpoint of professional competency it would not be too difficult to classify all the medical schools of Europe and America into groups according to their degree of excellence. The same would apply to the training of engineers and research scientists

It is not so much professional education as the education provided prior to professional studies that varies from nation to nation This is particularly true if one directs

attention to the way the future members of the professions are recruited and selected Nowhere on the European continent will one find the equivalent of the American four year liberal arts college The European youth unlike his American contemporary passes directly from a university preparatory school to professional training

Americans find it difficult to imagine an educational system without a college Europeans find it hard to imagine what sort of an institution an American college can be The task of explaining the situation in the United States to a German for example is not made easier by the fact that there are over 1 500 four year colleges in the United States some part of a university some not their curricula and criteria for admission and graduation vary enormously the one thing they have in common is the right to award a bachelor s degree an academic symbol derived from the Middle Ages which has completely disappeared in German speaking nations though not in France

One sometimes hears it said that the charcteristic feature of American education is the proportion of the nation s youth attending a university So phrased this is a completely misleading statement What is characteristic is the very large proportion of American youth from 18 to 20 years of age who are engaged in full time studies The fraction is something like a quarter to a third in Great Britain, France Germany and Switzerland not more than a tenth of the youth are so engaged Equally characteristic are the figures for school attendance at the age 16 to 17 In the United States more than 75 per cent of those of this age are in school full time in European countries and Great Britain the corresponding figure is less than 20 percent Some Europeans have said that only a rich nation could afford to keep so many of its youth in school so long But with the increase in automation it is a question whether the withdrawal of a considerable fraction of youth from th labour force is a luxury The type of training needed in the distributive industries more and more requires considerable ' book learning

At all events when we consider the proportion of youth engaged in professional studies the position of the United States is not so different from tha of the rest of the world Perhaps it is fair to compare the proportion of young men enrolled in the first year of a university in Europe or Great Britain to the proportion in the United States enter engineering, law medical schools and starting graduate schools of arts and sciences the figures for young men the proportion the United States seems to be something 6 percent, surprisingly small

But what is equally surprising is that figures represent the situation in all nations which I have seen statistics Therefore one could say that the proportion of youth *professionally* in a university is about the in the United States as in other nations What is different between America and Europe is the method by which this very small percentage is selected and educated prior to engaging in professional studies

Today unlike the situation of 100 years ago the education of members of the professions (particularly natural scientists and engineers) is a concern of statesmen Public opinion has an interest in hearing the answers to such questions as the following Are we training enough professional people? Are we including in our education for the professions a large fraction of those who have the requisite ability or are we overlooking many with high potentialities?

In a totalitarian state these questions lead directly to a control of the entire educational process the capable are to be sorted out and educated for the different professions according to the nation s need for these professions. This is essentially the directive of the Party Executive Committee to those in charge of schools and universities in the Soviet Zone of Germany In a free country the political situation is very different not only because of the impossibility of governments ordering youth into different educational channels but because of the freedom of parents to express their desires to school authorities and if need be to politicians

National concern with the number and quality of scientists and engineers is clearly a result of the last phases of the industrial revolution which started 200 years ago Parental concern with education as a way by which a son may better himself economically and socially is a consequence of the spread of that spirit of democracy of which Tocqueville wrote more than a century ago It has taken time for the equalitarian doctrines of the French Revolution reinforced by American notions to affect European education but there is no doubt that the problem of selecting future university students is becoming more rather than less difficult in England and a number of European States The question of social prestige is becoming involved as it has been involved in America for at least 50 years

Let m ...

During World War II the British Parliament made certain changes in the English system of tax supported schools Among the objectives which the new legislation sought to achieve was the widening of opportunity for children of the less well to-do another was an elimination of the great difference in prestige that in the past had characterised one type of tax supported school as compared to another The traditional view of the content of a school programme was however, not modified. A long course was held to be necessary and selection of those capable of entering those schools which provid ed this course was to be made at the age of 11 to 12

From the point of view of a parent with a low income and a talented child, the new arrangement must appear to be better than the old But parents of medium income view the altered situation highly critically In the past, the "grammar schools had provided excellent roads to the universities open to those who could afford to pay a moderate fee (For well-to-do families the usual road to the univer sity is provided by the famous 'public schools ') The new regulations abolished the fees and made the admission of *all* children subject to a competitive examination To make matters worse, so some parents have said a new type of examination is employed—so-called psychological tests —that has no apparent relation to school work ! As a result the whole subject of selection age at 11 plus is a topic of heated discussion among educators and laymen

In one county in England the experiment is being made of abolishing the examination in two selected geographic areas and sending all children from 11 to 15 to one school and then providing grammar school places for those whose parents are willing to keep them in school until at least 16 Presumably ability to handle the work in the grammar school will be the determining factor in deciding who goes on to the university The article in the London *Observer* reviewing the experiment carries the heading Eleven plus Condemned. This caption corresponds to the sentiment expressed in a number of articles and letters to the editor that have been ap pearing in British journals and papers for the last few years

On the European continent too difficulties have arisen in regard to the process of select ing those who are to attend the Gymnasium in preparation for a university education Each one of 11 states in the Federal Republic educational matters so too have the 25 cantons in Switzerland (with a few exceptions) A comparison of the roads to the university in each of these is interesting it shows how different local conditions have modified, to a certain degree the European pattern The points at issue are often the exact length of the pre university schools course and the methods by which pupils are selected for the special pre university schools

The parental pressure varies greatly from place to place and reflects differences in tradition and economic circumstances Sometimes the selection can be made solely on the basis of advice given by teachers and accepted by parents Sometimes examinations are required in order to decide who should start on the road to the professions If so parental protests frequently arise In one German state I heard a mother complaining that the entrance tests for the Gymnasium were so foolish and arbitrary that many of the friends could not get their children admitted as a consequence the parents were pressed into the expense of sending them to private schools In France where the road to the professions has been studded with stiff competitive examinations anguish over the selection process has been particularly acute The entrance examination for the pre univer sity schools (Lycees) have just been abolished and the programme in these schools lightened Selection of the pupils who head for the university is now to be made on the basis of the primary school record In Switzerland the psychological effect on the child of failure in the pre university school (in some cantons a half to two thirds drop out) is giving concern to the school authorities

In several German states parents have brought suit against the government because a child had been barred from a pre university school The matter has even become a political issue It is not the method of selection but the length of the pre university school course that is in controversy If the course is nine years then selection must be made at the age of 10 to 11 this was the usual pattern in Germany I judge years ago But in the post war years in some states the pre-university course was shortened and the time of selection correspondingly postponed

The arguments in favour of keeping all the children together in one school as long as possible are familiar to Americans an addi tional (and for Europeans more weighty) argument for a shorter pre university period of ... may ... easier to select those

suited for university work at 12 or 13 rather than 10 to 11 The abbreviated course has been attacked however on the grounds that nine years are necessary if the pupil is to master the subjects required for later university work (particularly Latin) The differences of opinion on the matter seem to run along the usual lines of political cleavage in both Germany and Switzerland, in general the moderate right favours the longer course the moderate left the shorter

In one state election in Germany the issue was of major importance This is hard for Americans to understand since the difference of opinion appears to be relatively slight and the educational question involved touches the schooling of not more than a fifth of the children It is interesting to us as evidence of the intimate connection between school problems and sociological questions

From what I have already reported it is clear that the age at which selection is made and the time it is made are intimately associated with the content of the pre university course of study And here we meet the second major difference between the road to the profession in Europe and in the United States In Europe the state determines the requirements which must be satisfactorily fulfilled in order to obtain on finishing school the necessary credentials which will enable the holder to enter a university In Germany and Switzerland for example the certificate which a youth obtains after passing a set of final examinations in the last school year is an admission ticket to *any* university The absence of any such uniform requirements in the United States astonishes and perplexes the European observer of the American system.

Though each state in the Federal Republic of Germany is autonomous the standards throughout are essentially the same Certain variations in the subjects on which a student is examined are permitted but one may say that the essential subjects are languages and mathematics In the classical Gymnasium (in Germany called the humanistic school) Latin and Greek are obligatory in most of the others Latin and at least one modern foreign language in a few schools exposure to a heavy dose of modern languages mathematics and natural science is considered a substitute for Latin A European university is not an American college and language instruction is not one of its functions scientists lawyers medical men economists and historians therefore have no opportunity for studying any

in mind one realises why a long school ... is believed necessary for future un... students The central position occupied ... the curricula of pre university schools ... foreign languages is a reflection of the ... played by both tradition and geography ... cational matters As far as future ... men are concerned Europeans are con... that the traditional education in ... literature, mathematics and European ... comprises the best general education

For the 75 or 80 percent who have ... ambition or no opportunity to head for ... university formal full time education end... at 14 or 15 further educational development in part time courses will depend on the occupation of young man or ... man in question The apprentice system together with continuation schools takes ca... of industrial workers it may be said For apprentices with special mechanical aptitude technical schools are available For the 10 percent and so who must drop out of the pre-university schools some special type of education with more emphasis on practical business affairs is needed This the European would grant but the idea of a general education for a large proportion of adolescents aged 16 to 21 is unheard of on the continent of Europe

How is it at the end of the road one may ask Are those Europeans who complete the hard journey and arrive at a university and later become professional men (some 6 percent of the young men) better educated than the corresponding Americans ? This is the type of question a comparative educationalist refuses to answer For so much depends on your standard of judgement on what basis you evaluate the non professional knowledge ability, and attitude of a professional man or woman.

One thing is certain the average American medical man lawyer chemist, physicist or engineer has acquired a quite different store of general knowledge from that of his European counterpart If command of foreign language is the test of a well-educated man or woman relatively few Americans can claim to be well educated If knowledge of European literature and art is taken as a measure, there again the average American professional man will fail in comparison with the European European pre university education is in essence literary education American college education can rarely be so described.

On the other hand, every American ...

least a bit of some of the social sciences Indeed perhaps the majority of those whom we are here considering will have acquired a considerable knowledge of economics and political science a large portion will have studied psychology and sociology With rare exceptions these disciplines are available only to a European in a university and while the student enrolled under the law faculty may find time to listen to some lectures in these fields the medical man and natural scientist will not

In other words those Americans who complete at least three years of a four year liberal arts college course will have had a kind of academic experience unknown on the continent of Europe (A possible exception to this statement is the education provided for the future teachers in the pre university schools who are educated in the famous Ecole Normale in Paris and in the philosophical faculties of the German universities)

It is not only the content of the programme which characterises the American college The whole atmosphere is different from either a European school or a European university There is far more freedom for the student than in a school of course and there is far more personal instruction of the student by the professor than is possible in a university of the European type with its relatively small staff in proportion to the size of the student body The American student is ready to express an opinion to anyone discussion is encouraged at every turn Student activities ranging from dramatics through debating and journalism stimulate student independence there is no parallel to these expressions of student initiative in Europe All of this, of course reflects what Americans have come to believe are important aspects of college education

Indeed one can sum up the comparison I have been making by saying that the leading citizens of Europe and the United States have quite different aims in mind when they talk about education as apart from professional training The difference reflects the different social histories on the two sides of the Atlantic

As a first approximation, one may say that Europe adjusted its education to modern times nearly 100 years ago A period of rapid educational change on the European Continent took place in the middle of the 19th century this reflected the first impact of industrialisation The pattern thus established has persisted to the present with relatively few changes, it is obviously intimately associated with the apprentice system of training industrial workers and a relative lack of geographic and social mobility It also reflects the powerful influence of the university faculties which were well entrenched when the educational changes were in progress—particularly the influence of the professors of the classics

During the period of change in the United States in which we are still living traditional academic forces have played a far less important role But such social factors as the raising of the school leaving age in the United States and the near disappearance of the European apprentice system were of more importance in determining the shape of the new educational system which is now *emerging*

I have written ' emerging because it is clear that in the United States we are still in process of adapting our schools, colleges and universities to the current needs of our society (and trying to adapt to future needs as well) In England too a process of change has been and still is at work In the nations of Western Europe on the other hand (with the exception of Scandinavia) few alterations in the system have been made in the last 50 years though there are many educational problems similar to those in the United States and England a period of reform has not yet begun

An American observer cannot help wondering whether such a period is considerably overdue. It may well be that the more immediate political and social issues in France and the urgent task of reconstruction in postwar Germany have merely pushed aside consideration of educational changes I seem to detect signs of dissatisfaction in the Federal Republic of Germany which may be the prelude to important actions In parts of Switzerland the road to the professions is being resurveyed In France a few important changes have just been made and a bill providing for a drastic alteration in the French system has been introduced into Parliament by the Minister of Education

We in the United States are still engaged in remaking our educational roads the nature of the task varies considerably from state to state from community to community Pedagogic devices and plans for the organisation of schools and universities are not always transferable across state lines they are almost exportable to foreign countries Nonetheless the exchange of the ideas and blueprints is always helpful because it stimulates and arouses discussion

(*Continued on 452*)

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1 Read the following passage carefully and try to find a solution

The Problem of the Balls

In the Land of Nowhere there is an extraordinary bridge which is two miles long and crosses a rocky ravine one mile deep The bridge is extraordinary because it can support a weight of only two hundred pounds although this weight may be distributed in any way along its surface

To this strange bridge there comes a young man who is light of heart sure of hand, strong of will and keen of mind He bears three balls each of which weighs two pounds Heeding the danger sign at the approach to the bridge he steps on a scale provided by the Government of Nowhere To his consternation he finds that he weighs 195 pounds The balls, of course total six extra pounds

The young man however is restrained only for a moment While all the officials of Nowhere are transfixed by shock, he blithely proceeds to apparent destruction as he makes for the bridge carrying his spherical cargo with him.

How that bright young man got across safe and sound balls and all is now a legend in the Land of Nowhere The question is how did he do it ?

2 There is a stranger lurking in each one on of these groups Can you find it ?

(i) fratricide patricide homicide suicide matricide

(ii) octagon, pentagon, triangle square, paragon

(iii) stilette machete, dagger sword bayonet. boomerang

(iv) schism split divide crevasse fissure obturate.

(v) zoology phytology morphology zoonomy anthropology

3 Change the first word to the second in a series of steps like dog to cat Dog to dot to cot, to cat

(i) DATE to LOVE
(ii) DUST to WASH
(iii) MOTH to FIRE
(iv) TAKE to JAIL
(v) BIRD to WING
(vi) SLOW to FAST
(vii) WOOD to COAL
(viii) POET to BARD

4 Take the added letter and make a new word out of the old—*eg* fight with an L is flight

(i) LIGHTS with an E
(ii) TORE with a U
(iii) PEAT with a D
(iv) TERSE with a T
(v) BONE with a Y
(vi) REAL with a C
(vii) GRAVY with an A
(viii) SHONE with a C
(ix) ODOR with a P
(x) REVILE with an E
(xi) KISS with an L
(xii) CLAP with an E

5 In the following sentences you will find the names of famous people buried. For example

"I say John why don t you shake Speare s hand ?

Shakespeare is the answer, of course

(i) The washing toned down the landscape beauty

(ii) 'Pshaw you can t do that," said Mary

(iii) The light s ray burned brightly

(iv) Frank lined his men up for drill.

6 In code *rhubarb ozone relics* means Foreign Office secrets *relic fumeste* means Secret Service *rhuhard caravans* means Foreign Affairs What is the last letter of the code word meaning Offices ?—

(*a*) N (*b*) E (*c*) B (*d*) S (*e*) C

7 Here are some well know quotations in each of which one word has been changed Which word is it and what should it be ?

(i) Shall I not take mine comfort in mine inn ? (Shakespeare)

(ii) Thus conscience does make cravens of us all (Shakespeare)

(iii) The time is out of joint O cursed spite !
That ever I was born to put it right
(Shakespeare)

(vi) Or if virtue sickly were
Heaven itself would stoop to her (Milton)

(v) A little knowledge is a dangerous thing
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring
(Pope)

(vi) God tempers the blast to the shorn lamb (Sterne)

(vii) The Boy is father of the man (Wordsworth)

8 Find the animal hidden between words in the following sentences

Example Do not criticizebravado too readily Answere zebra.

(i) Fireproof awnings are safer

(ii) Small boys tag after their elder brothers

(iii) Those who do good may be rewarded

(iv) A classic attraction was the art exhibit.

(v) The enormous entrance dwarfed him.

(vi) Hot terrapin soup is relished by many people

(vii) The bootleggers would highjack all trucks

(viii) Wholesale murder was practised by the bandits

(ix) The British are expected to do their duty

(x) The mother asked the rabbi to come at once

9 Read very carefully through the following poem at least twice and then answer the questions set on it at the end

NIGHT PIECE

Her eyes the glow worm lend thee,
The shooting stars attend thee,
and the elves also,
Whose little eyes glow
Like the sparks to fire, befriend thee
No Will o the Wisp mislight thee
Nor snake or slow worm bite thee
But on on thy way,
Not making a stay,
Since ghost there s none to affright thee
Let not the dark thee cumber
What though the moon does slumber ?
The stars of the night
Will lend thee their light
Like tapers clear without number

1 What do you think this poem is about ?
2 Write the first line as it would appear in prose
3 Why is the glow worm asked to lend her eyes ?
4 Give in your own words the meaning of ' attend thee (line 2)
5 How do elves eyes glow ?
6 Give another word meaning the same as befriend in line 5
7 What do you think is a Will o - the Wisp ?
8 What is meant by " mislight ' in line 6 ?
9 What two things does the poet ask not to bite ?
10 What does "not making stay mean ? (Line 9)
11 Why does the poet say "on thy way not making a stay ? ' in lines 8 and 9 ?
12 Give another word for ' affright in line 10
13 What do you think "cumber' means (Line 11)
14 What will give light even if the moon does not shine ?
15 What are tapers mentioned in line 15 ?
16 Give one word that means the same as the expression 'without number in line 15
17 What do you think " thee ' is in this poem ?

18 Make up a name for an elf and Will o the Wisp

10 The words in the following sentences are mixed up Write out the sentences correctly

(i) flies where the in go time the do winter ?
(ii) than careful better is it be sorry to
(iii) Kettle a never boils watched
(iv) where will there a is there way a is
(v) chickens before count hatched never they your are
(vi) when think in doubt twice
(vii) laughs who he best last laughs

ANSWERS

1 He juggled the balls enroute One ball was always in mid air The bridge had to support only 199 pounds

2 (i) suicide
(ii) paragon
(iii) boomerang
(iv) obturate
(v) phytology

3 (i) date to late to lave to love
(ii) dust to must to mast to mash to wash
(iii) moth to mote to mite to mire to fire
(iv) take to tale to tall to tail to jail.
(v) bird to bard to ward to wand to wind to wing
(vi) slow to slot to soot to moot to most to mast to fast
(vii) wood to wool to cool to coal.
(viii) poet to port to part to pard to bard.

4 (i) sleight (ii) route (iii) adept (iv) setter (v) ebony (vi) clear (vii) vagary (viii) chosen (ix) droop (x) relieve (xi) silks (xii) place

5 (i) WASHINGTON
(ii) SHAW
(iii) RAYBURN
(iv) FRANKLIN

6 (d)

7 (i) comfort- ease
(ii) cravens cowards
(iii) Put : set
(iv) sickly feeble
(v) Knowledge learning.
(vi) blast wind
(vii) Boy child

8 (i) Fawn. (ii) Stag (iii) Dog (vi) Cat. (v) Mouse (vi) Otter (vii) Jackal (viii) Lemur (ix) Hare (x) Rabbit.

9 1 It is about the Queen of the fairy who is telling all things of Nature to help and not hinder one of her subjects who has to pass through the forest on an errand (For 4 lines)

2 Let the glow worm lend you her eyes

3 To light up the way for the fairy messenger

4 Help you, be with you

5 "Like sparks of fire' (Line 5)

6 Assist, help

7 A light seen in marshy districts that glows in different places and so leads people astray because they think that it is a stationary light

8 Lead astray

9 (i) snake (ii) slow worm

10 Not stopping

11 Because there is no ghost to frighten you

12 Frighten

13 Hamper, hinder

14 Stars of the night (Line 13)

15 Candles

16 Numberless

17 A fairy

18 Puck an elf, and Jack Shine o' Lamp a Will-o the Wisp

10 (i) Where do the flies go in the winter time ?
(ii) It is better to be careful than sorry
(iii) A watched kettle never boils.
(iv) Where there is a will there is a way
(v) Never count your chickens before they are hatched
(vi) When in doubt think twice
(vii) He who laughs last, laughs best

—o—

(Continued from page 449)

We may watch with interest, therefore the new developments in those Western nation from which came originally the American cultural traditions and ideas about education The free nations of the world in planning for their youth as in many other matters must be in constant communication, for however diverse their methods their fundamental aims remain the same : the preservation and extension of person[illegible] freedom.

[illegible]hed (*The Atlantic Monthly*)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare Try and see

QUESTIONS

1 (a) What were the new taxes proposed by Kaldor in his Report on Indian tax structure ?

(b) Describe the details of the Gift Tax introduced in the Indian Budget (1958 59)

2. (a) Write a note on the United Arab States

(b) Do you consider it as the prelude for pan Arab unity ?

3 Examine the views of the Estimates Committee on the necessity for reorganizing Planning Commission

4 Name the following —

(1) Indian Ambassador to United Arab Republic
(2) Prime Minister of Thailand
(3) Leader of Indonesian Rebel Government
(4) Chief of Staff of Indian Navy
(5) Finance Minister of Kerala.
(6) Prime Minister of Rumania
(7) Union Minister for Irrigation and Power.
(8) Mayor of Bombay Municipal Corporation
(9) U N Truce chief in Palestine
(10) Chairman of Life Insurance Corporation.

5 Who or what are they ?

(1) Siroky (2) Alpha 1958
(3) Strauss (4) Albert Camas
(5) Bokaro (6) Balwantrai Mehta
(7) Medan (8) Prince Aly Khan

6 What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(1) I C C R (2) O M
(3) D G R & E (4) I B R D
(5) K. M. T (6) I G
(7) N R D C (8) O G L

7 Who wrote the following books ?

(1) Some Inner Fury
(2) Economics of Reconstruction
(3) Kalyani's Husband
(4) Men and Rivers
(5) A Brave New World
(6) Remember the Hou e
(7) Mrs Warren s Profession
(8) The Time Machine
(9) A Pair of Blue Eyes
(10) Chemmeen

8 Name the capitals of the following countries

(1) North Vietnam (2) Israel
(3) Malaya (4) Iceland
(5) Cyprus (6) Malta
(7) Lebanon (8) Netherlands
(9) Brazil (10) Mongolia

9 Briefly explain the following terms ?

(1) Plenipotentiary (2) Ketchup
(3) Bank Rate (4) Terra cotta
(5) Dogdays (6) Carte Blanche
(7) Stratosphere (8) Cubism.

10 What are the major recommendations of the Gorwala Committee Report on Rural Credit ? What is the criticism forwarded against the report by Pandit Nehru recently ?

ANSWERS

1 (a) New taxes proposed by Kaldor were

(1) Wealth Tax
(2) Expenditure Tax
(3) Capital Gains Tax
(4) Gift Tax

(b) The details of the Gift Tax are The Tax will be levied on the donor on the value of all gifts made by him during a year but for the purpose of determining a rate of duty the gifts made during the four years preceding the year will be aggregated Such aggregation will be made only in respect of gifts made after the date this tax comes into force Gifts upto a total value of Rs 10 000 in any one year will be exempt If the value of gifts made during any year exceeds this sum only the excess will be subjected to tax. The basic exemption will be r duced to Rs 5 000

if gifts to any one individual donee during a year exceed Rs 3 000

Some other important exemptions are

(a) Gifts to Central and State Governments Local Authorities and charitable institutions

(b) gifts to female dependents on the occasion of marriage upto Rs 10 000 in each case

(c) gifts to one s wife upto a total limit of Rs 1 lakh

(d) gifts to dependents of policies of insurance up to Rs 10 000 for each

Rates of the Tax Same as for Estate Duty except that the first slab of Rs 50 000 will not be exempt from the tax The rates range from 4% on the first slab to 40% on gifts over Rs 50 lakhs

The yield from the Gifts Tax is estimated at Rs 3 crores

This will fill a gap in the scheme of direct taxation and will not only make evasion or avoidance difficult but also spread the tax burdens more equitably

2 (a) A plebiscite held in Egypt and Syria on February 21 resulted in an overwhelming majority for the union of the two countries and in the election of Colonel Nasser as first President of the United Arab Republic (U A.R.) President Nasser formed the first U.A R cabinet on March 6

An agreement establishing a federal union between the United Arab Republic and the Yemen, under the name of the United Arab States was signed in Damascus on March 8 by President Nasser and the Crown Prince of the Yemen Mohammed el Badr

Orders issued by the Supreme Council on March 13 appointed Field Marshal Hakim Amer as C in C. of the armed forces of United Arab States, named the Yemeni port of Hodeida as the permanent seat of the Federal Council which however would also meet periodically in Cairo and Damascus and set up a central currency organization for the Yemen, with authority to issue currency and control financial operations A new paper currency would be issued—to be known as the Yemen pound with the same value as the Egyptian pound—and silver rials of the same value as the existing Maria Theresa thalers would be the smaller monetary units

The Total population of the United Arab States is about 35 000 000—23 000 000 Egyptians 4 000 000 Syrians and 8 000 000 Yemenis

(b) Opinion on this question is divided. Many people consider this as a positive step to the establishment of pan Arab unity But there are others like the Iraq foreign Minister Dr Jamali who denounce this as an unnatural union and a forgery and a farce Another section alleges that the real motive behind the union is the establishment of Arab unity against Israel

3 The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha has made out a strong case in its latest Report for the re-organisation of the existing set up of the Planning Commission In its Report the Committee has expressed doubts as to whether the Prime Minister should continue as the Chairman of the Planning Commission. The Committee states that although his formal association was necessary during the formative stages it is a matter for consideration whether it is still necessary

Similarly the Committee feels that there was hardly any need to continue the formal association of the Finance and other Ministers with the Commission Consultation and co-ordination with the Ministries can be effected by inviting the Minister concerned to its meetings

Criticizing the present arrangement of having the Cabinet Secretary to function also as chairman of the Planning Commission as neither necessary for high level contacts nor conducive to efficiency the Committee has suggested the appointment of a whole time Secretary for the Commission

The Committee is of the view that the role at present played by the Planning Commission in the annual and periodical allotment of finances should be left as far as possible to the Government leaving the Commission to concentrate on the formulation and evaluation of the Plan

It has therefore suggested that the procedure for getting schemes approved for Central Assistance should be so revised as to enable the State Governments to approach the Central Ministries concerned directly

The Committee is also very critical of the existing allocation of States among the Programme Administration Advisers

4 (1) R K. Nehru
(2) General Thanom Kittikachorn
(3) Dr Sjafruddin Prawiranegara
(4) R. D Katari

(5) C Achuta Menon
(6) Chivu Stoica
(7) Hafiz Mohamed Ibrahim
(8) S S Mirajkar
(9) Carl Carlsson Von Horn
(10) P A Gopalakrishnan I C.S

5 (1) Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia

(2) Name of the first U S artificial earth satellite

(3) Chairman of the U S Atomic Energy Commission

(4) French writer who was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1957

(5) A place in Bihar chosen as the site for the fourth steel plant in the public sector

(6) Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha

(7) Capital of Northern Sumatra which was captured by Indonesian rebels during the course of the rebellion

(8) Permanent representative of Pakistan in U N O

6 (1) Indian Council of Cultural Relations
(2) Order of Merit
(3) Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment
(4) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
(5) Kuomintang
(6) Inspector General
(7) National Research and Development Council
(8) Open General License

7 (1) Kamala Markandaya
(2) Kenneth E Boulding
(3) S Y Krishnaswami
(4) Humayun Kabir
(5) Aldous Huxley
(6) Santha Ram Rau
(7) Bernard Shaw
(8) H G Wells
(9) Thomas Hardy
(10) Thakazhi Siva Shankara Pillay

8 (1) Hanoi (2) Tel Aviv
(3) Kualalampur (4) Reikjavik
(5) Nicosia (6) Valetta
(7) Beirut (8) Amsterdam
(9) Rio de Janeiro (10) Ulan Bator

9 (1) A person normally an ambassador or envoy invested with full powers

(2) A condiment sauce prepared from tomatoes and spices

(3) The rate at which the Central Bank of a country rediscounts first class Bills of Exchange of short maturity

(4) A kind of unglazed pottery mostly of red colour largely used for building and decoration

(5) It is so called due to the heat and unhealthiness of the period

(6) Latin phrase meaning, unconditional power

(7) A region extending from about 7 to 19 miles above the earth, in which temperature remains constant

(8) Form of art originating with Modern French School

It is characterized by depiction of objects by geometrical or rectangular treatment of them

10 The major recommendations of the Agricultural Credit Survey Committee (Chairman A D Gorwala) Report are

(1) There should be not merely state association, but also state *participation* to a great extent in the co-operative movement

(2) There should be close integration of credit activities with other activities like marketing and warehousing

(3) There is necessity for trained workers who are responsive to the desires and requirements of the rural population

In a spirited speech Pandit Nehru challenged the validity of the committee s recommendation for State participation According to Nehru co-operative movement should be left free from all types of govermental interference Our people are capable of setting up a strong co-operative movement and all these arguments about state participation and intervention only indicate a lack of reliance in the abilities of our masses In fine co-operative movement should be ensured of all facilites for spontaneous and uninterrupted growth

Question Box

In these columns we answer the queries from our readers It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the Editor, Question Box

CAPITAL AND CAPITALISM

Q What is the difference between Capital and capitalism?

(Kulwant Ray Jain, Jullundur)

Ans The term capital is used to describe all those instruments of production which are deliberately made by man for carrying on production in the future. The Chief types of capital assets are machines factories railways, vehicles and the like

Capitalism refers to an economic order wherein the means of production are under private ownership production is roundabout and the motivating force behind investment is private profit

HIGH COURT JUDGE

Q What is th procedure adopted to appoint High Court Judges?

(Suprokash Banerjee Calcutta)

Ans The judges of a High Court are appoint d by the President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State They hold office until they attain the age of 60 years

ASSISTANT'S GRADE EXAMINATION

Q Wh n will th Assistant s Grade Examination be held? Please furnish particulars of the examination

(Kishen Lal Simla Madan Lal Hosnurpur)

Ans The application has to be submitted to the S cr tary U P S C, Dholpur House, New D lhi Qualification specified is a degree of a recognized university or the Cambridge Hi h r School Certificate A candidate must b at least 21 and not more than 25 years of age (27 years in case of Scheduled Castes candidate) The Compulsory subjects of Examination are (1) English Essay (2) General English (3) General and Economic Geography of India (4) Arithmetic. (5) General Knowledge Scale of pay 160-10-330-EB 15-450

EMBASSY ADDRESSES

Q Please provide me the addresses of the following

(1) United States Information Service Delhi

(2) Chinese Embassy

(3) Russian Embassy

(4) Embassy of U S A

(Ambika Prasad, Allahabad)

Ans (1) U S I S, Janpath New Delhi

(2) Chinese Embassy, 2 Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi

(3) Soviet Embassy, Travancore House Curzon Road New Delhi

(4) American Embassy Bhavnagar House, Sikandra Road New Delhi

BASIC EDUCATION

Q Please explain the aim and purpose of Basic Education.

(D S Sharma, Bilara, Jodhpur)

Ans The scheme of Basic Education seeks to make education free and compulsory for all boys and girls between the age of 6 and 14 to make mother tongue of the child the medium of instruction to make productive manual work the social environment and the physical environment of the child the three main centres of an integrated instruction and bring the school into a closer organic relation with the life of the village or the urban community

WHO S WHO

Q Please furnish the names of

(A) Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission

(B) Chairman of Railway Board

(C P Singh, Muzaffarpur Bihar)

Ans (A) Chairman—V S Hejmadi, C. S, Members (1) A. A A Faizee (2) S V Kannungo (3) J S Pillai (4) C. B Mahajan

(B) P C Mukherjee

Q Please name the following —

(1) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

(2) Financial Commissioner for Indian Railways

(3) Secretary of Central Railway Board

(4) The Director General of Civil Aviation of India

(5) The Director General of all India Radio (*D Solomon Asansol*)

Ans (1) Anil K Chanda
(2) J Dayal
(3) D L Bajal
(4) L C Jain
(5) J C. Mathur

VOCABULARY

Q Please explain the meaning of -
(1) Blitz Krieg (2) Bete noire
(3) Flair (4) Isthmus
(5) Archipelago (6) Clandestine
(7) Paraphernalia. (8) Snob

(*Jagatchandra Dash, Orissa*)

Ans (1) A military term applied to a swift shattering campaign e g that which resulted in the swift fall of Poland, France Yugoslavia and Greece in 1939 41

(2) A French word meaning bugbear

(3) Intuitive discernment

(4) A narrow neck of land connecting two portions

(5) The chief sea of the Greeks or the Aegean Sea a Sea abounding in small islands also a group of such islands

(6) Concealed or hidden

(7) Ornaments of dress or any kind trappings that which a bride brings over her dowry

(8) A vulgar person especially, one who apes gentility

STATISTICS M A

Q Please let me know the Universities in India which provide M.A Degree Course in Statistics Can a graduate in commerce apply for admission to the course ?

C B Com

Ans The following universities provide M A Degree course in Statistics (a) Aligarh University (B) Allahabad University, (C) Bombay University (D) Calcutta University, and (E) Madras University

There is provision for th admission of Commerce Graduates to the above Course in Allahabad University

FOREST COLLEGES

Q Name the Forest Colleges in India with their addresses

(*Nimai Chandra Ghosh, Calcutta*)

Ans These are some of the Colleges

(A) Indian Forest Rangers College Dehradun (U P)

(B) Indian Forest College, P O New Forest Dehradun (U P)

(C) Madras Forest College Coimbatore, Madras State

(D) Forest Research Institute Dehradun (U P)

RADIO ACTIVITY

Q What is meant by radio-activity ?

(*Jagtar Singh Bains Shamgarh*)

Ans The action of giving off alpha or beta particles or gamma rays when the nuclei of certain atoms break down

COMMONWEALTH

Q Which countries constitute the Commonwealth of Nations

(*Amrik Sing New Delhi*)

Ans The following countries are members —

(1) United Kingdom (2) Canada (3) Australia (4) New Zealand (5) South Africa (6) India (7) Pakistan (8) Ceylon (9) Rhodesia and Nyasaland (10) Malaya (11) Ghana

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Q Define the term Foreign Exchange Explain the determination of the Rate of Exchange

(*Many Readers*)

Ans The foreign money as seen by the domestic sell r or buyer is defined as foreign Exchange

It is the supply of and demand for foreign money that determines the rate of Exchange just as the market price of commodities is determined by the forces of Suply and De

Q Give an account of the Purchasing Power Parity Theory? Is it a valid theory of Exchange rate Determination? Has the theory any merit? (A P Susheela Ernakulam)

Ans This theory explains the fundamental connection between foreign exchange rates and the levels of costs and prices in the various countries It asserts that, ignoring all capital movements long or short period the rate of Exchange in a completely uncontrolled market will settle automatically at a level where the purchasing power of the two currencies is the same

The theory suffers from many shortcomings Keynes suggested two basic defects of the parity theory (1) It fails to take into account the elasticities of reciprocal demand (2) It fails to consider the influence of capital movements Hence it cannot be regarded as a valid theory

Its only merit as Crowther suggests is that it enables us to make a rough approximation of the Equilibrium Rate of Exchange

COLOMBO PLAN

Q What is Colombo Plan? What is its aim?

(P A R. Chandran Karolbagh New Delhi)

Ans It is a plan launched in 1950 by the British Commonwealth to promote the economic development of the Commonwealth countries in Asia Its scope soon widened and today it includes most of the countries of South Asia The object is to enable the countries to help each other to devise plans for economic advancement

AMBASSADOR AND HIGH COMMISSIONER

Q Mention the distinction between Ambassador and High Commissioner

(C S Rajalakshmi Elamkunnapuzha)

Ans An Ambassador represents his country in the state to which he is accredited An Ambassador of one Commonwealth country to another Commonwealth country is designated as High Commissioner

POET VALLATHOL

Q Which are the important works of the late Vallathol Narayana Menon poet laureate of Kerala? Are the English or Hindi renderings of some of his peoms available?

(Ramkumar Khanna, Chandigarh)

Ans (1) Chitrayoga (2) Sahitya Manjari—8 Volumes (Collections of Poems) (3) Mary of Magdalene (4) Kochu Sita (5) Anirudha in Prison (6) Lament of the Deaf (7) Russia (8) Rig Veda Translation in Malayalam

Some of the above works have been translated into English and Hindi Further details regarding translated works can be had from Sahitya Academy

WORLD OF BOOKS

Q Who wrote the following Books?

(a) East of Home
(b) Prison and Chocalate Cake
(c) The Real Bernard Shaw
(d) Godan
(e) The Financial Expert
(f) Ambassador s Report

(B Raghavan New Delhi)

(g) Megh Doot
(h) Pickwick Papers
(i) Pygmalion

(Satya Narain Sinha, Bihar)

Ans (a) Santha Rama Rau
(b) Nayan Tara Sahgal.
(c) Maurice Coulborne
(d) Premchand
(e) R. K. Narayan
(f) Chester Bowles
(g) Kalidasa
(h) Charles Dickens
(i) Bernard Shaw

GOLDEN AGE

Q 'Golden age is not behind but before us Please comment —Sheodan Singh Butana, Bulandshahr

Ans It all depends on the way in which the term Golden Age is interpreted. On the one hand it may mean an age of unalloyed bliss harmony tranquillity and love We have had such Golden Age in the past But those days are gone, and gone for good. On the other hand we can well conceive of a brand-new Golden Age—an age wherein material progress and scientific development will reach their zenith Such a Golden Age is certainly ahead of us Hence the contention that Golden Age is before us will be valid only if we attribute this meaning to it But this new Golden Age will be awfully lacking in the sweet rich values of life which were the very hallmarks of the Golden Age of the past.

INTRODUCTION TO OUTER SPACE

(A layman s guide to the fascinating subject of the science of outer space was prepared by the U S President s Science Advisory Committee which included eminent American scientists The following extract answers many questions in simple non-technical language which a layman may ask in connection with the subject of outer space exploration)

IT has been the military quest for ultra-long-range rockets that has provided man with new machinery so powerful that it can readily put satellites in orbit, and, before long send instruments out to explore the moon and nearby planets In this way what was at first a purely military enterprise has opened up an exciting era of exploration that few men, even a decade ago dreamed would come true

Why Satellites Stay Up

We all know that the harder you throw a stone the farther it will travel before falling to earth If you could imagine your strength so fantastically multiplied that you could throw a stone at a speed of 15,000 mph it would travel a great distance It would, in fact, easily cross the Atlantic Ocean before the earth s gravity pulled it down Now imagine being able to throw the stone just a little faster say about 18 000 mph what would happen then ?

The stone would again cross the ocean but this time it would travel much farther than it did before It would travel so far that it would overshoot the earth so to speak and keep falling until it was back where it started Since in this imaginary example there is no atmospheric resistance to slow the stone down, it would still be travelling at its original speed 18 000 mph when it had got back to its starting point So around the earth it goes again From the stone s point of view it is continuously falling except that its very slight downward arc exactly matches the curvature of the earth, and so it stays aloft—or as the scientist would say in orbit' —indefinitely

Since the earth has an atomosphere of course neither stones nor satellites can be sent whizzing around the earth at tree-top level Satellites must first be lifted beyond the reach of atmospheric resistance It is absence of atmospheric resistance plus speed that makes the satellite possible It may seem odd that weight or mass has nothing to do with a satellite s orbit If a feather were released from a t n ton satellite the two would stay together following the same path in the airless void There is however a slight vestige of atmosphere even a few hundred miles above the earth and its resistance will cause the feather to spiral inward toward the earth sooner than the satellite. It is the atmospheric resistance however slight, that has set limits on the life of all satellites launched to date Beyond a few hundred miles the remaining trace of atmosphere fades away so rapidly that tomorrow's satellites should stay aloft thousands of years and perhaps indefinitely The higher the satellite, incidentally the less speed it needs to stay in orbit once it gets there (thus the moon s speed is only a little more than 2 000 mph) but to launch a satellite toward a more distant orbit requires a higher initial speed and greater expenditure of energy

The Thrust Into Space

Rocket engineers rate rockets not in horsepower but in thrust Thrust is just another name for push and it is expressed in pounds of force The rocket gets its thrust or push by exhausting material backward It is this thrust that lifts the rocket off the earth and accelerates it, making it move f ster and faster

As everyone knows it is more difficult to accelerate an automobile than a baby carriage To place satellites weighing 1 000 to 2 000 pounds in orbit requires a first stage rocket engine or engines having a thrust in the neighbourhood of 200 000 to 400 000 pounds

For launching a satellite or other space vehicle the rocket engineer divides his rocket into two three or more stages which can be dropped one after the other in flight thus reducing the total weight that must be accelerated to the final velocity desired. (In other words it is a great waste of energy to lift one huge fuel tank into orbit when the tank can be divided into smaller tanks—each packaged in its own stage with its own rocket motor—that can be left behind as they become empty)

To launch some of the present satellites has required rockets weighing up to 1 000 times the weight of the satellite itself But it will be possible to reduce take off weights until they are only 50 to 100 times that of the satellite The rocket s high ratio of gross weight to payload follows from a fundamental

limitation in the exhaust velocities that can be achieved by chemical propellants

If we want to send up not a satellite but a device that will reach the moon we need a larger rocket relative to its payload in order that the final stage can be accelerated to about 25 000 mph. This speed called the "escape velocity" is the speed with which a projectile must be thrown to escape altogether from the gravitational pull of the earth. If a rocket fired at the moon is to use as little fuel as possible it must attain the escape velocity very near the beginning of its trip. After this peak speed is reached the rocket will be gradually slowed down by the earth's pull but it will still move fast enough to reach the moon in two or three days

The Moon As A Goal

Moon exploration will involve three distinct levels of difficulty. The first would be a simple shot at the moon ending either in a hard landing or a circling of the moon. Next in difficulty would be a soft landing. And most difficult of all would be a soft landing followed by a safe return to earth

The payload for a simple moon shot might be a small instrument carrier similar to a satellite. For the more difficult soft landing the carrier would have to include as part of its payload a retro-rocket (a decelerating rocket) to provide braking action since the moon has no atmosphere that could serve as a cushion

To carry out the most difficult feat a round trip to the moon, will require that the initial payload includes not only retrorockets but rockets to take off again from the moon. Equipment will also be required aboard to get the payload through the atmosphere and safely back to earth. To land a man on the moon and get him safely again will require a very big rocket engine indeed—one with a thrust in the neighbourhood of one million pounds. While nuclear power may prove superior to chemical fuels in engines of multi million pound thrust even the atom will provide no short cut to space exploration

Sending a small instrument carrier to Mars, although not requiring much more initial propulsion than a simple moon shot would take a much longer travel time (eight months or more) and the problems of navigation and final guidance are formidable

A Message From Mars

Fortunately, the exploration of the moon and nearby planets need not be held up by lack of rocket engines big enough to send men and instrument carriers out into space and home again. Much that scientists want to learn from satellites and space voyages in the solar sysetm can be gathered by instruments and transmitted back to earth. The transmission it turns out is relatively easy with today's rugged and tiny electronic equipment

For example a transmitter with a power of just one or two watts can convey radio information from the moon to the earth. And messages from Mars on the average some 50 million to 100 million miles away at the time the rocket would arrive can be transmitted to earth with less power than that used by most commercial broadcasting stations. In some ways indeed it appears that it will be easier to send a clear radio message between Mars and Earth than between New York and Tokyo

This all leads up to an important point about space exploration. The cost of transporting men and material through space will be extremely high but the cost and difficulty of sending information through space will be comparatively low

The View From Satellite

Here are some of the things that scientists say can be done with the new satellites and other space mechanisms. A satellite in orbit can do three things (1) it can sample the strange new environment through which it moves (2) it can look down and see the earth as it has never been seen before and (3) it can look out into the universe and record information that can never reach the earth's surface because of the intervening atmosphere

The satellite's immediate environment at the edge of space is empty only by earthly standards. Actually empty space is rich in energy radiation and fast moving particles of great variety. Here we will be exploring the active medium a kind of electrified plasma dominated by the sun, through which our earth moves. Scientists have indirect evidence that there are vast systems of magnetic fields and electric currents that are connected somehow with the outward flow of charged material from the sun. These fields and currents the satellites will be able to measure for the first time. Also for the first time the satellites will give us a detailed three-dimensional picture of the earth's gravity and its magnetic field

Physicists are anxious to run one crucial and fairly simple gravity experiment as soon as possible This experiment will test an important prediction made by Einstein's General Theory of Relativity namely, that a clock will run faster as the gravitational field around it is reduced. If one of the fantastically accurate clocks using atomic frequencies were placed in a satellite and should run faster than its counterpart on earth another of Einstein's great and daring predictions would be confirmed (This is not the same as the prediction that any moving clock will appear to a stationary observer to lose time — a prediction that physicists already regard as well confirmed)

There are also some special questions about cosmic rays which can be settled only by detecting the rays before they shatter themselves against the earth's atmosphere And, of course, animals carried in satellites will begin to answer the question what is the effect of weightlessness on physiological and psychological functions? (Gravity is not felt inside a satellite because the earth's pull is precisely balanced by centrifugal force This is just another way of saying that bodies inside a satellite behave exactly as they would inside a freely falling elevator)

The satellite that will turn its attention downward holds great promise for meteorology and the eventual improvement of weather forecasting Present weather stations on land and sea can keep only about ten per cent of the atmosphere under surveillance Two or three weather satellites could make a cloud inventory of whole globe every few hours From this inventory meteorologists believe they could spot large storms (including hurricanes) in their early stages and chart their direction of movement with much more accuracy than at present Other instruments in the satellites will measure for the first time how much solar energy is falling upon the earth's atmosphere and how much is reflected and radiated back into space by clouds oceans the continents and by the great polar ice fields

It is not generally appreciated that the earth has to send back into space over the long run exactly as much heat energy as it receives from the sun If this were not so the earth would either heat up or cool off But there is an excess of income over outgo in the tropical regions and an excess of outgo over income in the polar regions This imbalance has to be continuously rectified by the activity of the earth's atmosphere which we call weather

By looking at the atmosphere from the outside, satellites will provide the first real accounting of the energy imbalances, and their consequent tensions all around the globe With the insight gained from such studies, meteorolgists hope they may improve long range forecasting of world weather trends

Finally there are the satellites that will look not just around or down but out into space Carrying ordinary telescopes as well as special instruments for recording X-rays ultraviolet and other radiations these satellites cannot fail to reveal new sights forever hidden from observers who are bound to the earth What these sights will be no one can tell But scientists know that a large part of all stellar radiation lies in the ultraviolet region the spectrum and this is totally blocked by the earth's atmosphere Also blocked are other very long wave lengths of 'light' of the kind usually referred to as radio waves Some of these get through the so called 'radio window' in the atmosphere and can be detected by radio telescopes but scientists would like a look at the still longer waves that cannot penetrate to earth

Even those light signals that now reach the earth can be recorded with brilliant new clarity by satellite telescopes All existing photographs of the moon and nearby planets are smeared by the same turbulence of the atmosphere that makes the stars twinkle Up above the atmosphere the twinkling will stop and we should be able to see for the first time what Mars really looks like And we shall want a really sharp view before launching the first rocket to Mars

A Close-Up of the Moon

While these satellite observations are in progress other rockets will be striking out from the moon with other kinds of instruments Photographs of the back or hidden side of the moon may prove quite unexciting or they may reveal some spectacular new feature now unguessed Of greater scientific interest is the question whether or not the moon has a magnetic field Since no one knows for sure why the earth has such a field the presence or absence of one on the moon should throw some light on the mystery

But what scientists would most like to learn from a close up study of the moon is something of its origin and history Was it originally molten? Does it now have a fluid core similar to the earth's? And just what is the nature of the lunar surface? The answer to these and many other questions

should shed light, directly or indirectly on the origin and history of the earth and the surrounding solar system

While the moon is believed to be devoid of life even the simplest and most primitive this cannot be taken for granted Some scientists have suggested that small particles with the properties of life—germs or spores—could exist in space and could have drifted on to the moon If we are to test this intriguing *hypothesis* we *must* be *careful* not to contaminate the moon's surface in the biological sense, beforehand There are strong scientific reasons too for avoiding radioactive contamination of the moon until its naturally acquired radioactivity can be measured

And on to Mars

The nearest planets to earth are Mars and Venus We know quite enough about Mars to suspect that it may support some form of life. To land instrument carriers on Mars and Venus will be easier in one respect than achieving a soft landing on the moon The reason is that both planets have atmospheres that can be used to cushion the final approach These atmospheres might also be used to support balloons equipped to carry out both meteorological sound and general photo survey of surface features The Venusian atmosphere, of course, consists of what appears to be a dense layer of clouds so that its surface has never been seen at all from earth.

Remotely controlled scientific expeditions to the moon and nearby planets could absorb the energies of scientists for many decades Since man is such an adventurous creature *there will undoubtedly come a time when* he can no longer resist going out and seeing for himself It would be foolish to try to predict today just when the moment will arrive. It might not arrive in this century or it might come within one or two decades

The Satellite Radio Network

Meanwhile back at earth satellites will be entering into the everyday affairs of men Not only will they be aiding the meteorologists, but they could surely—and rather quickly—be pressed into service for expanding world wide communications including intercontinental television

At present all trans oceanic communication is by cable (which is costly to install) or by shortwave radio (which is easily disrupted by solar storms). Television cannot practically be beamed more than a few hundred miles because the wavelengths needed to carry it will not bend around the earth and will not bounce off the region of the atmosphere known as the ionosphere. To solve this knotty problem satellites may be the thing for they can serve as high flying radio relay stations. Several suitably equipped and properly spaced satellites would be able to receive TV signals from any point on the globe and to relay them directly – or perhaps via a second satellite—to any other point. *Powered with solar batteries,* these relay stations in space should be able to keep working for many years

Military Applications of Space Technology

There are important foreseeable military uses for space vehicles These lie broadly speaking in the fields of communication and reconnaissance To this we could add meteorology for the possible advances in meteorological science which have already been described would have military implications The use of satellites for radio relay links has also been described and it does not take much imagination to foresee uses of such techniques in long range military operations

The reconnaissance capabilities of a satellite are due of course to its position high above the earth and the fact that its orbit carries it in a predictable way over much of the globe. Its disadvantage is its necessarily great distance, 200 miles or more, from the surface A highly magnifying camera or telescope is needed to picture the earth's surface in even moderate detail To the human eye from 200 miles away, a football stadium would be a barely distinguishable speck A telescope camera can do a good deal better depending on its size and complexity It is certainly feasible to obtain reconnaissance information with a *fairly* elaborate instrument information which could be relayed back to the earth by radio

Much has been written about space as a future theatre of war raising such suggestions as satellite bombers military bases on the moon and so on For the most part, even the more sober proposals do not hold up well on close examination or appear to be achievable at an early date Granted that they will become technologically possible, most of the schemes nevertheless appear to be clumsy and ineffective ways of doing a job. Take one example the satellite as a bomb carrier A satellite cannot simply drop a bomb An object released from a satellite doesn't fall So there is no special advantage in being over the

(Continued on page 464)

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

READING HABITS OF STUDENTS

Mr K G Saiyidain, Educational Adviser Government of India, stated in New Delhi on May 5, that "the mental vacuity, the poverty of general knowledge, the lack of general interests in students against which our educationists have been bewailing is due, in a large measure to the fact that at home as well as in schools they miss the refining influence of good books

He was addressing a national conference on reading at Vigyan Bhavan

Pedagogues from all parts of India were meeting to take stock of the persistent and appalling failure of the present educational system to develop the taste for discriminating reading amongst the student population in particular, leading to a general fall in our academic standards Opinion was unanimous that the art of reading has passed into disuse

Mr Saiyidain urged ' If these indignant lamentations of educationsists and public men are to be anything more than a kind of emotional release measures must be devised on a nation wide scale, to create an abiding and healthy interest in reading to develop proper skills and techniques of study and to produce the right type of literature to feed this interest

He repudiated the charge that the present day generation of children were not interested in books or reading The bulk of the children were readily responsive to books and we should release the children s impulse to read for enjoyment and pleasure and not worry our selves unduly about the quality or didactic value of the reading material

Thrillers sex, crime and murder stories had indeed made the people incapable of responding to the thrill of great literature Mr Saiyidain appealed to teachers to constantly strive to improve the standard and quality of students reading habits and to refine, deepen and broaden reading interests so that literature of good quality would make its appeal to them. ' In our schools and colleges if we are unable to build a bridge between juvenile interests adolescent and the adult our education has failed in one of its important objectives ' he added

Proceeding Mr Saiyidain said that reading was still a greatly under-developed art both at the level of children and adults The library services in the country have not yet been developed adequately He referred to the steps taken by the Government to foster production of good literature for children and adults The library movement was being built up at the State, regional, district and village level and if this was to serve a useful purpose reading must be envisaged as a continuous activity from childhood through adolescence to adult hood

Mr Saiyidain said that India was not yet a nation of readers and the people s tradition al respect for books and knowledge had to be translated into the love of reading for profit and pleasure Investment in books and libraries was not a luxury but an inevitable feature of all good education He appealed for co-operative and concerted efforts to break down this inertia

* * *

TEN BEST BOOKS

In reply to a correspondent s question as to which are the ' ten most significant books from the ancient times to the modern period the *Booklover* (a magazine published by India Book House Bombay) listed the following 25 books

The *Bible* Homer s *The Iliad* and *the Odyssey* Plato s *Republic* *The Arabian Nights* Cervantes *Don Quixote* Montaigne s *Essays* Shakespeare s *Plays And Poetry* Henry Fielding s *Tom Jones* Benjamin Franklin s *Autobiography* Voltaire s *Candide* Darwin s *Origin of Species* Dostoevsky s *Crime And Punishment* Emerson s *Essays* Gustave Flaubert s *Madame Bovary* Karl Marx s *Das Kapital* Guy de Maupassant s *Short Stories* Herman Melville s *Moby Dick* Stendhal s *The Red And The Black*; Leo Tolstoy s *War And Peace* Walt Whitman s *Leaves Of Grass* Theodore Dreiser's *An American Tragedy* James Joyce s

Wrath Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell To Arms* and Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward Angel*

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BEST PLAYS OF SEASON

"Look Homeward Angel' Ketti Frings (adaptation of Thomas Wolfe's autobiographical novel has won the Drama Critics Circle Award as the best American play of the season

The moving drama of North Carolina life in 1916 came out on top in its division by the margin of 15 votes of the total of 19 cast Runners up were William Inge's The Dark at the Top of the Stairs and William Saroyan's "The Cave Dwellers

Voted the best musical of the year was 'The Music Man which received ten votes while eight were cast for West Side Story

Winning the best foreign play was John Osborne's Look Back In Anger a drama about Britain's angry young men It received 13 votes against the three cast for "The Entertainers starring Laurence Olivier

The Drama Critics Circle is made up of reviewers representing New York newspapers, news agencies and magazines

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ADVICE TO STUDENTS

An educator's advice to his students

Get your grammar right and all other needful things will fall to you

Live in the active voice not the passive Think more about what you make happen than about what happens to you

Live in the indicative mood rather than the subjunctive Be concerned with things as they are, rather than as they might be

Live in the present tense facing the duty at hand without regret for the past or worry over the future

Live in the first person criticizing yourself rather than finding fault with others

Live in the singular number caring more for the approval of your own conscience than for the applause of the crowd

And if you want a verb to conjugate you cannot do better than to take the verb to love"

—*William DeWitt Hyde*

• • •

CHOOSING A VOCATION

Realising the importance of proper vocation [illegible] the [illegible]

opened a Vocational Guidance Bureau in Bombay in 1950 Four years later the Central Government set up the Central Bureau in Delhi and offered financial assistance to the States to open theirs

Major Activities As part of the State's Second Five-Year Plan the Vocational Guidance Bureau in Bombay was converted into the Institute of Vocational Guidance and two Sub-Bureaux were opened in Poona and Ahmedabad There are three major activities of the Institute dissemination of occupational information aptitude testing and training of teachers Information relating to training facilities and qualifications for jobs is disseminated in such various ways as attendance given to those calling personally through queries answered by post by means of publications, radio talks press articles and career conferences.

Aptitude testing is another important activity Besides measuring the aptitudes of the individuals referred to the institute by schools, hospitals and social welfare agencies extensive use of aptitude tests is made for selection purposes Contrary to what is generally believed the results of aptitude tests are not the only factors taken into account when helping a boy to choose his future career Generally speaking the following seven factors are usually considered the boy's previous achievements his general intelligence, special abilities or aptitudes his likes and dislikes physical condition temperamental qualities and other circumstances like economic conditions and availablity of training facilities

Training for Teachers In order that guidance may eventually reach every boy and girl in the State the Institute along with other agencies has been engaged in training teachers for this work A number of schools now have on their staff trained career masters whose job

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(*Continued from page 462*)

target Indeed the only way to "drop" a bomb directly down from a satellite is to carry out aboard the satellite a rocket launching of the magnitude required for an intercontinental missile A better scheme is to give the weapon to be launched from the satellite a small push, after which it will spiral in gradually But that means launching it from a moving platform halfway around the world with every disadvantage compared to a missile base on the ground In short the earth would appear to be after all the best weapons carrier

it is to disseminate occupational information among the pupils they are continuously kept in touch with the latest developments by means of a bi monthly news letter and other means A beginning has also been made in training teachers in aptitude testing and counselling

The guidance movement in India is young but remarkable progress has been made in the field in the last few years The recent conversion of many academic secondary schools into multi purpose schools has given a great impetus to the movement for wherever a choice is offered the need for guidance arises

Facilities for guidance are now available in Delhi as well as in many other States

In Bombay State addresses of Government agencies are —

1 Institute of Vocational Guidance 3, Cruickshank Road Bombay 1
2 Vocational Guidance Sub-Bureau c/o Tilak College of Education Poona 2
3 Vocational Guidance Sub Bureau c/o A G Teachers College, Navrang pura, Ahmedabad 9

The addresses of other Government Bureaux are

1 Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance 33 Probyn Road Delhi 8
2. State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance Radhanath Training College Cuttack 2 (Orissa)
3 Bureau of Educational Psychological Research David Hare Training College, Calcutta (West Bengal)
4 Bureau of Psychology Allahabad (U P)
5 State Bureau of Educational Guidance, S P Varma Road Patna 1 (Bihar)
6 State Bureau of Education and Vocational Guidance Rajahmundry (Andhra Predesh)
7 State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya Jabalpur (M P)
8 State Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance Department of Education, Gwalior (M. P)

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GUIDE TO CAREERS

The Telecommunication Engineer

Telecommunication Engineering is concerned with the transmission of messages information etc., between different places far or near either with the help of wires or without them (wireless) Main cities and towns are connected for transmission of messages either by overhead lines or underground cables or by wireless This branch of engineering is very wide and includes telegraphs teleprinters broadcasting (both sound and picture) radar, radio sound and other allied techniques Its industrial applications include electronic computors, electronic microscopes industrial television *etc* As the nature and scope of the work of a telecommunication engineer is varied specialisation in one of the above branches is essential There are, however, two broad categories those dealing with wire transmission systems are known as Line Communication Engineers and those dealing with wireless as Radio Communication Engineers

A Telecommunication Engineer s Work is to design install operate and maintain a telecommunication system In India the telecommunication system for the transmission of telegraph and telephone messages being the monopoly of the State and under the charge of the Posts and Telegraphs Department the work of a Line Communication Engineer (telephone or telegraph engineer) comprises installation supervision and maintenance of telephone exchanges and telephone lines connecting different exchanges either with each other or with individual subscribers within a city or between cities or even countries The work of planning and interconnecting telegraph offices by wires or by voice frequency carrier system is also his responsibility For this purpose schemes for the expansion of existing communication lines the installation of new exchanges equipment and connections are initiated and planned, blue prints estimates calculations *etc*, are prepared by the technical staff under his supervision and instructions After the schemes are sanctioned instructions verbal as well as in writing are issued to subordinate supervisors and staff for the execution of the work and the site is frequently visited to ensure speedy progress and proper execution On completion the work is finally inspected and checked and the report submitted to higher authorities

For the proper maintenance of line communication systems frequent tours of inspection are undertaken Appropriate instructions are issued when necessary to engineering supervisors linesmen *etc*; for their repair In case of breakdowns speedy restoration of connections is ensured

The work of a Radio Communication

Engineer in an executive department such as the All India Radio is to design install maintain and periodically test broadcasting studios transmitters and receiving centres Suitable sites or buildings are surveyed and selected and the construction (o alteration) of transmitting stations studios *etc* is planned and supervised The machinery and equipment is then assembled installed and tested operators and technicians are instructed in the maintenance and operation of the equipment and their work is planned coordinated and supervised In case of break downs stoppages *etc* repairs and restoration is arranged for

For a Radio Communication Engineer employed in industry, the work comprises designing manufacture and testing of broadcasting equipment such as radio and television receivers transmitters amplifiers studio equipment recording equipment *etc* In aviation and Defence S rvices the work is of a somewhat similar nature *viz* installation *operation and maintenance of wireless com* munication equipment In this field the role played by him is very vital as many lives depend on the accuracy and skill of his performance

Telecommunication engineers are also required to maintain communications between land stations and ships at sea or aircraft in flight and also to install and maintain special wireless transmitting and receiving stations m ant for the transmission of overseas messages by radio telephony or telegraphy

Irrespective of th fielde of work some administrative duties, connected with the installation and operation of the equipment are g nerally performed and establishment matters (such as leave administration discipline of the staff) proper storage of equipment and materials certification and disbursement of payments *etc*, are attended to

Telecommunication engineer s work is both in the office and in the field sometimes amidst noise and confusion Much of the work pertaining to designing planning administration maintenance and operation is indoors while that pertaining to installation inspection and construction is outdoors Working hours are normally regular but those employed in radio-stations may have to attend duty in the mornings or late evenings

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are liking for and pronounced ability in mathe atic and physics organisational and executive ability and patience persistence and accuracy in execution For administrative posts executive ability is equally essential

To Qualify one has to take a degree or a diploma course in telecommunication or electrical engineering with radio communication as a special subject

Four year degree courses in telecommunication engineering are offered by the Government *Engineering College Jabalpore the* Engineering College Guindy Madras the Engineering College Poona and the Birla College, of Engineering Pilani The minimum qualification for admission is Intermediate science with physics chemistry and mathematics

Degree holders in science (physics and mathematics) or electrical engineering can also take up a three year diploma course (one years for graduates in electrical engneering) in telecommunication engineering at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Holders of a degree (preferably Honours or Master's degree) in physics or mathematics or with wireless as a special subject or a diploma in wireless and possessing adequate experience (2 to 5 years) in telecommunications are also considered qualified for many posts (such as assistant engineer) in the field D gree courses in physics and mathematics are offered by all Indian Universities

Information on training facilities in electrical engineering is given in 'Guide to Careers on the 'Electrical Engineer', and information on diploma courses in wireless in the pamphlet on the Radio Technician

The Cost Of Training is Rs 15/ to Rs 25/ per month as tuition fee in addition to living expenses varying between Rs 80/ and Rs 120/ per month

Short Duration Courses of 6½ months in communication engineering available at the Civil Aviation Training Centre Allahabad are open to degree/diploma holders in telecommunication or electrical engineering The Posts and Telegraphs Department offers 10 weeks short term and one years long term training facilities to students of various colleges in its District Telephone Offices at New Delhi Madras Bombay Nagpur Calcutta and Lucknow and in its workshops at Alipore Bombay and Jabalpore Degree and Diploma holders in telecommunication or electrical engineering may take practical train

ing for three months at the Overseas Communication Service Centre Bombay The Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore, accept a limited number of degree/diploma holders in electrical or communications engineering for 2 to 3 years training in their workshop with a view to employ them in their design and production departments During training a stipend of Rs 45/ to Rs 100/ per month in addition to dearness allowance is paid to the trainees Some private manufacturing companies like Philips Eastern Electronics (Faizabad) Radar & Electrical Manufacturing Co (Bangalore) also offer facilities for training to qualified tele communication/electrical engineers

Further Training leads to a Master s degree courses for which are offered by the Government Engineering College Jabalpore and the *Indian Institution of Technology* Kharagpur Post graduate courses in radio engineering telephone engineering advanced electronics and research facilities leading to the award of a doctorate (Ph D) are also available at the Government Engineering College Jabalpore

The Institution of Telecommunication Engineers P B No 481 New Delhi accepts graduates in telecommunication engineering for enrolment as Graduates of the Institution Graduates who have rendered important service to telecommunication engineering are eligible for Associateship while Graduates with five years experience in telecommunication/electrical engineering are eligible for Associate Membership On completion of at least six years experience Associate Members can be enrolled as Members and on election by the Council can become Fellows of the Institution. The Institution also conducts Studentship and Graduateship examinations The Graduateship examination is likely to be recognised as equivalent to degree in telecommunication engineering

Openings exist under the Ministries of Communications (the Wireless Planning and Coordination Office the Posts and Telegraphs Department the Overseas Communication Service the Civil Aviation the Police Intelligence Department) Information and Broadcasting (All India Radio) Defence (the Air Force the Navy and the Army —Signals and Intelligence) Transport (the Railways) under Government industrial establishments (Indian Telephone Industries Bangalore Hindustan Cables Ltd Bangalore Electronics Research Laboratory Pilani) under manufacturing *industries* (Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, Automatic Telephone Company, Bangalore, Radar and Electrical Manufacturing Company Bangalore Eastern Electronics Faizabad Philips Radio Company, National Ecko Radio Manufacturing Company *etc*) and under the mercantile marine

Entry into the profession for non gazetted jobs is by selection in response to advertisements or through Employment Exchanges Gazetted posts are filled through the Union Public Service Commission New Delhi For employment in the Defence Services *recruitment is done by the Union Public* Service Commission on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by them and the Services Selection Boards f the Army and the Air Force Age limits are 20-27 years for the Army and 18 28 years for the Indian Air Force Engineering graduates between 20 25 years of age can appear in the combined competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission *New Delhi for appointment to Central* Engineering Services (Telegraph Engineering Service the Indian Railway Service of Engineers *etc*) The date and venue of the examination are notified in the principal papers of the country

Recruitment to the Engineering Supervisors cadre in the Post and Telegraphs department from outsiders is done by inviting applications from candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Mathematics and Physics and by selecting the candidates on the basis of marks obtained in the *Intermediate Examination After* selection candidates are given 12 months training in the Department before being absorbed in the cadre Engineering Supervisors are eligible for appearing in a departmental examination for promotion to Telegraph Engineering (Wireless) Service Class II after completing 5 years of service

Prospects for Advancement are to senior posts usual y within the department as most of the openings are available in Government offices or Government-owned or controlled factories

Employment Outlook With the increasing use of electricity in communications the sphere and scope of tele communication engineering has vastly increased During the coming years communication facilities are likely to make considerable progress It is expected that by 1961, all important tehsils and towns

(*Continued on page 472*)

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns. Letters should be brief to the point, neatly typed double space. They may be written under a pseudonym, but must be accompanied by writer's name and address. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

PURPOSE OF EDUCATION

Sir

The aim of an Ideal Welfare State is not wealth absolute equality or mere peace and order. Its aim is the realization of good life so that in it the individual may enjoy the fullness of his life to his best capacity. Education in such a state is instrumental to good life a life of happiness and virtue

The good life consists of three things (i) Material (ii) Physical and (3) Intellectual. Education must help man in earning his livelihood, must see that he possesses good health and must impart to him an intellectual training

In a Welfare State the purpose of education is the harmonious development of the individual with a view to his having a proper place in social and political life. Without education a life of virtue and happiness is impossible, and the aim will ever remain imaginary

Thought is the spring of happiness and the educated who has been trained how to utilise leisure and live a life of thought, knows how to live life of happiness. Education is an essential condition of happiness and life.

Another aim of education is to help making the citizens law-abiding. Education is the main weapon at the disposal of the State for the maintenance of a code of social ethics and political principles which the combined efforts of the community seek to serve

Education has not only a political aim it has also a social aim. Man is a combination of the beast and the God of desire and reason. When perfected by education his social and political nature gets its fulfilment. But when he suffers from credulity and doubts he is the worst of devils

The system of education must so train men the art of living that a unity can be achieved amidst manyfold diversities. A State is a union without unification, an agreement within differences. It is the task of the education to see that individuality of man does not pervert into individualism and that unity and diversity are fairly balanced

Education is a training in the general art of citizenship. Citizen is one who participates actively in the affairs of the State. He is required to know how to command and how to obey. The aim of education must be to make man fit to be both a good ruler and an obedient subject

In short the task of education is to teach men how to lead a life of peace and leisure at the same time making them temperate brave and capable of endurance

Uneducated citizens are a liability to the State. Uneducated children will not become able to actualise their moral and intellectual potentialies. There should not be separate schemes of education for different classes but there should be single scheme for everyone. It is the duty of the State to provide a free universal and compulsory education to all its citizens

Kanpur — Yours etc.
2. 4 58 — Kultar M A.

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PEACE OF MIND

Sir,

Every man is trying his best to acquire peace of mind, but very few in this world are fortunate to enjoy it. Everything which any person does he does for the peace and the solace of his mind although through his imprudence or foolishness he may not get it. It is the aim of all of us but possession of very few

Naturally the question arises 'What is the source of peace and happiness? Most of us try to seek them from riches laurels grand edifices, clubs cinemas and hundred

and one suchlike worldly things Had peace been there those who can afford to provide these things would be the owners of this treasure but in practice we see that those who indulged in the said illusive pleasures are rather unhappy and uncontented in their minds What a strange thing happiness is greater than all the great treasures Providence has laid this most valuable blessing open to all The man who has peace of mind has the best of the world and one deprived of it has trash despite numerous luxuries which rather bring sorrow and gloom to the mind Without a peaceful and calm mind a man s life can be compared to a flower without smell People are not satisfied with themselves for they do not do their work properly and do not perform their duty diligently The happiest man in the world is one who does his day s work to his entire satisfaction Ever increasing desires for self gratification and temporary enjoyments mar our peace of mind Let our own minds be kingdoms to us and produce such a peaceful and happy atmosphere around us that we may always say ' That is right therein lies true happiness It is a thing worth trying and can be sought by practice It is a good aim to be pursued in our lives and is sure to lead us to success and happines Let us therefore be always of optimistic view and put ourselves to our duty with heart and soul We should cease-worrying about the future "One must not worry about the results of one s actions in life if he has put his whole heart and energy into it says Lord Krishna in *Gita*

Pirsulubi (Kangra) Yours etc
22 4 1958 Chuni Lall Sharma

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NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA

Sir,

Controversy over the national language of India has been going on for a very considerable period without the least sign of any fruit ful solution I am unable to agree with the view that History stands witness that no nation has progressed by fostering a foreign language This is a fallacious argument which fails to stand the test of scrutiny Every student of History knows it well that the present all round economic social cultural and educational progress of Japan is mainly due to the introduction of English as a compul sory subject both in the school and the university curricula

Then comes the question of national unity But does national unity always depend on language alone ? Definitely not, so far as Indian unity is concerned Despite the existence of diverse languages and nationalities and territorial differences India was is and will be a Nation Furthermore English as an all India medium of expression has done immense service to the cause of Indian unity So the forcible introduction of Hindi as an instrument of unity will not only falsify the wishes of its introducers but also create a widening gulf between the different states and its peoples and accentuate segregation It is an agreed truth that India offers unity in diversity So 'mere autocratic dictation , says Dr Jadunath Sarkar the mere drawing of the administrative road roller over the rough surface of the people s head cannot grind them into true uniformity at least such uniformity is not natural, and so cannot last long ' So the arbitrary introduction of Hindi against the wishes of the absolute majority of India is definitely over sentimentalism' 'fanaticism and at the same time deviation from realism and hence not true nationalism but perverted nationalism or jingoism which is a serious thing and should safely be avoided This jingoism of the German Nazis is the cause of their present sorry plight Shall we welcome that evil spirit ?

The statement that Hindi is the language of the common people in India is a falsification of the truth a mere eye wash to hood wink the public opinion Hindi is the lingua franca of the people of U P , M.P and Rajas than only It is Greek to the Deccanies This is the statistical finding of the language commission English should be retained at any cost for an indefinite period of time and if that is not possible both Hindi and English I think this will be better

Maslandpur Neutral
8 4 58

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TRAINED TEACHERS

Dear Sir

I fully endorse the view expressed by Gurdev Singh in his letter appearing under the above caption in your April issue There are 23 training colleges in Punjab with a normal strength of 120 in each college They are turning out 3000 trained graduates every year It is difficult for them to get employment after passing the examination Some of the teachers are working on Rs 100 P M in private schools The Punjab University should better close the ill staffed colleges Only then there is any possibility of reducing unemployment

Yours etc
Rohtak Prof S S Jaswal.
31 3-58

coulour and black and white films by Stan Brakhage Denver and a production by Len Lye of New York

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'Jungle Saga'

A record of an ancient Indian culture which may soon disappear completely is depicted in the new Swedish colour film 'A Jungle Saga made by Sweden's documentary producer Arne Sucksdorff The film, which took three years to make describes life among the people of the Muria tribe in Central India

It is of particular interest as modern industry and communications are encroaching on the isoloted Muria people and the original character of their ancient community may soon be lost for ever

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Russia to make 300 Science Films

Three Hundred documentaries and science fiction films will be made in the U S S R. this year about the achievements of Soviet and world science in the development of artificial earth satellites rocketry the peaceful uses of atomic energy and other subjects

One of them, 'Automations in Cosmic Space" will include sequences showing the globe from the height of several score kilometres This film which is being produced by the Moscow Science Fiction Studio will deal with the uses of rockets for scientific research

Unique "shorts will be included in the film 'Cosmic Medicine, about a new branch of science studying the effect of conditions in cosmic space on living organisms

Special films will be made about the atomic icebreaker 'Lenin the Joint Nuclear Research Institute in Dubna near Moscow and the uses of radio active isotopes in industry, geology and agriculture

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Karlovy Vary Film Festival

This years Czechoslovak International Film Festival which will be the eleventh will be held between July 12 and 27 at Karlovy Vary The slogan of the festival will be as formerly, 'For noble relations among peoples for lasting friendship among nations' And the same regulations will govern it These lay down that a country producing up to sixty films a year can enter one feature film at the festival and a country producing over sixty can enter two features Further every country can submit two short films

Films may be entered which have not been shown at any international festival or in any country other than the country of origin The films will be judged by an international jury composed of film artistes journalists and workers from the fields of art and culture The president of the jury will be A M Brousil rector of the Academy of Dramatic Art in Prague The following prizes will be awarded the Grand Prix three first prizes, prizes for the best documentary popular scientific, puppet and cartoon films a prize for young film workers and prizes for screen play direction photography music and settings

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(Continued from page 467)

having a populations of 20 000 will be served by public call offices and telegraph offices will be serving all places with a population of 5 000 or more Direct telegraph, telephone and radio-photo services are also likely to be established with 25 more countries All India Radio has a programme of considerable expansion under the Second Five-Year Plan and a number of additional transmitters are expected to come up within the next few years The advent of television into India is not far off and this new field will offer further opportunities to our young men In the vast field of applied electronics there already exists a wide gap between the need and availability of trained personnel.

Telecommunication Engineers are expected to play a prominent part in all these fields and eventually opportunities are likely to exist for more than 1800 engineers and supervisors against which, at the current rate only about 750 engineers are expected to qualify in this branch of engigneering

For Further Information contacts may be established with —

(i) The principal of some engineering college—for further information on training courses

(ii) The Institution of Telecommunication Engineers P B No 431 New Delhi 1

(iii) The nearest Employment Exchange *(Courtesy : Ministry of Labour, Government of India)*

University Forum

GUIDANCE AND COUNSELLING OF YOUTH

The third annual meeting of the Educational and Vocational Guidance Association and the Conference on Guidance and Student Personnel Services was held at Jabalpur from April 12 to 15 1958

The All India Educational and Vocational Guidance Association was established in 1955-56 with Shri K G Saiyidain as its President The Association is a national organisation for promoting educational and vocational guidance for Secondary school youth in the country

The guidance services during the past three years have become to be recognised among educationists and school administrations as not only a necessary but an essential school service for helping school youth in planning their school study and preparing for placement after school leaving

The A I E V G Association has so for held two meetings and guidance seminars in 1956 and 1957 at Baroda and Mysore respectively The Association enjoys active co operation of many educational institutions specialists and guidance workers all over the country

The Association also publishes a quarterly journal entitled The Journal of Vocational & Educational Guidance which deals with the special problems of educational and vocational guidance in India

There is today a growing awareness of the useful role of guidance services in schools in turning out better prepared school leavers With the establishment of Central Bureau of Educational & Vocational Guidance in October 1954 many State Bureaux have been opened The Central Bureau has close contacts with a number of Secondary schools as well as Teachers Colleges in all the States in the country This has been possible through field service which is a major item on their programme

The Bureau makes available to the States useful literature aimed at orientating of the pupils parents and teachers in the appreciation of essentials of a school guidance service

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CENTRAL MULTIPURPOSE SCHOOLS

The All India Council for Secondary Education has recommended the setting up of a Central multi purpose school in each State which should provide several courses so that the various aspects of the Multi Purpose School Scheme can be implemented and may serve the other institutions offering certain other diversified courses

The recommendation was made at a meeting of the Council held in New Delhi on March 15, with Shri K G Saiyidain in the Chair

The draft syllabus of graded structures in English for the first three years of the Six Year Course in Secondary Schools was also considered by the Council This draft syllabus it was reported to the Council had already been submitted to the State Governments and the Training Colleges A Committee of Experts would meet shortly to examine the suggestions received and then finalise the syllabus This Committee would also prepare the full scheme for the entire six year period A vocabulary of 2 500 words required for the structural syllabus keeping in view the needs of an Indian student was placed before the Council for consideration

* * *

STANDARD OF BASIC EDUCATION

Replying to a question whether any enquiry has recently been held to find out the difference in effect of the General education and that of the Basic education on the minds of students, Dr K. L Shrimali Minister of Education announced in the Rajya Sabha on April 29 that it had been decided after prolonged consideration that the pattern of education at the elementary stage should be Basic and the Government of India did not consider it necessary to have any such enquiry at this stage

The Government has taken a number of steps to raise the standard of Basic schools including the following schemes

1 Scheme for Production of Literature on Basic Education
2 National Institute of Basic Education
3 Organization of regional seminars and conferences in Basic Education

4 Teacher Training on Basic Education lines,
5 Financial Assistance to Voluntary Basic Educational Organisations
6 Development of Post Basic Schools, and
7 Assessment Committee on Basic Education

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ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

The main principles which should govern the educational administration in the country were explained to the District Social Education Organisers from various States who are attending a five-month in-service training course at the National Fundamental Education Centre by Dr P D Shukla Deputy Educational Adviser in an address to the trainees in New Delhi on April 24, 1958

The main objective of an educational administrator Dr Shukla said was to maintain a high level of educational endeavour The success of the educational administration depended on a number of factors The foremost among them was a spirit of sympathy and understanding and sense of justice and fairplay

The educational administrator, he said, should always keep in view the human aspect of the administration and try to win affection and love of his subordinates He must understand the psycholology of both his superiors and subordinates He should also recognise the importance of the smallest person in his organisation

Firmness in decisions was another important factor which contributed towards the success of educational administration The educational administrator should also keep in view the advantages of decentralisation of administrative and even financial powers Another important function of the educational administrator is to give guidance and encouragement to his subordinates rather than only find faults with them

Referring to the importance of in service training course for social education officers Dr Shukla said that the educational administrator like any other modern administrator in a welfare State required refresher and orientation courses to keep himself in touch with the modern techniques of his profession.

Trainees from Madras West Bengal, Rajasthan Punjab Manipur Tripura and Delhi are attending the present in service training course arranged by the National Fundamental Education Centre

The trainees are employees of the State Governments and are working as District Social Education Organisers in their States. A distinguishing feature of the present course from other training courses is that it attempts to relate the training to the specific duties which the officer has to perform and aims at increasing his efficiency In other words the training is job-oriented The approach to the subject is provided by the problems which arise in the performance of the role assigned to these officers

The main duties and responsibilities of a District Social Education Organiser are to act as an administrative head for all the social education work in a district to supervise the work of the social education organisers and other social education workers in the district to advise and guide social education organisers and generally to improve the social education work in his district

The present training programme includes lectures by the academic staff of the Centre and by other specialists individual work group work and group discussions seminars, demonstrations visits for observations and field work and practical training programmes

The National Fundamental Education Centre was established by the Government of India on May 15 1956 at New Delhi to meet the needs of trained personnel for higher administrative jobs in the field of social education

The object of the Centre is to serve as National Centre for training research and evaluation and to provide leadership in the field of social education

The idea of establishing a National Centre of Fundamental Education in India arose out of the plan adopted at the sixth General Conference of UNESCO for the establishment of a net work of Fundamental Education Centres as a part of the world-drive against ignorance and low living standards One of the Centres was to be set up in India.

Later however as sufficient funds were not forthcoming the UNESCO gave up the project but the Ministry of Education continued to implement it as a national project The Scheme has accordingly been included in the Second Five Year Plan to meet the need of trained District Social Education Officers and research in the field of Social Education and evaluation ••••

SCIENCE & INVENTION

NEW TRANSLATING MACHINE

An electronic machine which translates Russian into English has been devised by a Russian born woman philology expert at the Georgetown University Institute of Languages and Linguistics in Washington D C

Miss Ariadne Lukjanow claimed the machine which operates on the basis of substituting mathematical symbols for grammar can translate 30 000 words within five hours She revealed that the machine operates through a code which establishes an equal sign between the two languages and thus provides bilingual grammar

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SOUND WAVES IMPROVE CHROMIUM PLATING

Chromium plating which is extensively used on metal parts for automobiles and in many other fields is improved by sending sound waves through the plating solution it has been reported by the National Carbon Company of Parma, Ohio in the United States

The sound waves make the chromium plating harder and brighter, and make it adhere better to the base metal In addition it make the plated surface less porous Both sonic and ultrasonic sound waves have been used, and both produced essentially the same effect

The company believes that the sound wave vibrations have the effect of agitating, or stirring the plating solution at the surface to be plated.

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UNMINED COAL TURNED INTO GAS

By using a new process the U S Bureau of Mines is turning underground coal into fuel gases without first mining the coal This is done by passing heat created by high voltage electrical currents through the coal and thus carbonising it After carbonisation the coal is porous enough to permit the passage through it of air, pure oxygen or steam A chemical reaction then takes place which turns the coal into combustible gases and these are piped to the surface for use There they may be used to provide power for electrical generators or in the production of synthetic liquid fuels or chemicals

The Bureau of Mines has made a considerable quantity of gas in this way, and is now endeavouring to make the process cheap enough for routine commercial use

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METALLIC CONFETTI

U S Army scientists recently reported that tests are being conducted using rockets which release metallic confetti more than 50 miles above the earth to plot winds in the upper atmosphere

The scientists hope to obtain accurate information on wind behavior at high altitudes and develop new weather forecasting theories

The new method employs small Loki rockets carrying packets of confetti like aluminium chaff which is released at a pre timed altitude and tracked by radar to produce a fast and accurate wind profile

The Loki rockets have reached about 54 miles in height and the chaff has been swept along at some 200 miles per hour by the high altitude winds Continuous measurements have been made from the maximum altitude down to levels less than 100 000 feet

The tests have revealed that winds within the test zone are generally easterly at about the same speed as the westerly jet streams found at altitudes of 30 000 to 40 000 feet

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COLOUR PICTURES IN ONE MINUTE

Full colour photographs can be taken and printed in one minute by use of a new film perfected by the Polaroid Corporation in the United States The company has been marketing for a number of years a camera and film that produce black and white photographs in a minute

Like the present black and white film rolls, the colour film rolls will consist of two parts— a roll of negative and a roll of self processing positive paper It has not yet been reported when the new colour film will be ready for marketing Preparing for its production is a "major undertaking involving several stages " the Polaroid company says

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IONS USED TO TREAT BURNS

Severely burned persons can be better

treated with electrically charged ions than with pain easing narcotics according to Dr Theodore A D vid of Philadelphia

Dr David who has used negatively ionised air in treating about 75 patients for the past two years says th t after two 20 minute treatments with the air the injured person doesn t require narcotics

Negatively ionised air is air whose molecules have been negatively charged in an electrostatic generato

This procedure is now routine treatment for ordinary burns However the treatment is not so successful when applied for injuries cau ed by chemical burns

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DEVICE SENSITIVE TO TEMPERATURES

The Kiev Physics Institute has designed an infrared spectrometre sensitive to temperature changes of one millionth of a degree centigrade

Infrared spectrometre is intended to determine the content of oil or paraffin in petroleum products It is based on a highly sensitive receiver of infrared invisible thermal rays

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FRESH WATER FROM ANTARCTIC SUNPOWER

Antarctic sun energy is being used to operate a solar still for transforming salt water into fresh by the Australian Expedition at Davis base in Antarctica The still manufactured by an Australian firm in Victoria is of extremely simple compact design and can produce small quantities of purified water in any climate or conditions at very low cost.

It consists of a salt water tank with a capacity of 17 gallons which automatically feeds salt water into a shallow tray of black plastic material, over which is placed a conical glass dome As the water evaporates globules form on the inside of the dome into a catchment gutter leading to an outlet tube into th fresh water container About two gallons of purified drinking water are being produced daily by this method at the Australian Antarctic base

Th apparatus can be erected and set in operation in 30 minutes and can be packed for dropping by parachute Once erected, the solar still n eds no maintenance except occasional cleaning It can be used in all climates since normal daylight is all that is needed to set the process in motion.

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ELECTRONIC DEVICE "THINKS" IN TEN LANGUAGES

An electronic machine which can operate quickly and be programmed in ten different languages and produce historical data on outstanding events from 4 B C to 1958 A D is one of the top mechanical attractions at the U S Pavilion of the Brussels World Fa r

Known as Random Access Method of Accounting and Control (RAMAC) is a product of the International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) of New York It is used chiefly in business to check inventories print invoices and determine credit ratings

When a typist records a question on the machine s built in IBM electric typewriter a record arm is activated and finds its way to the appropriate record among a stack of discs which make 1 200 revolutions a minute picks up the answer and quickly transmits it to the electric typewriter

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TREE CRUSHER

The firm of R G LeTourneau Inc. big American manufacturers of land clearing and earth moving equipment has invented and is producing a new 150 ton machine called a tree crusher " The machine is designed for use in clearing African and South American jungles and operated by a single man, will clear an acre of wooded land in 15 minutes

The machine pushes over tree trunks and then axe like teeth on its rollers dig into the trees and crush them to firewood-size pieces A diesel drives a s t of generators that power electric motors eight inside each roller, to operate the huge machines The newest LeTourneau machine is expected to turn thousands of square miles of jungle into productive land

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"WELCOME MATS" BAR TERMITES

United States scientists have devised poisoned welcome mats for termites to protect homes. The mats made of asphalt, are placed beneath the houses The asphalt has insecticides mixed into it and where either slab-on-ground or conventional concrete foundations are to be laid a thin layer of the mixture is sprayed over the earth and that adjoining Besides barring termites the layer provides a vapour barrier that prevents damage to flooring from moisture rising out of the ground

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ROCKETS FOR WEATHER RESEARCH

Meteorological rockets which mount to a height of roughly 60 miles descend by parachute and can be used again, are being launched by Soviet scientists from Kheis Island in the Arctic and from the Soviet research vessel Ob in Antarctic waters during the International Geophysical Year

The rocket 23 feet in length is fired to a height of about 45 miles where a separating mortar blows the nose and body apart Parachutes then open on the two sections the nose continues upwards for a distance of some 10 miles the parachute acting as a stabiliser and slowing it down as it descends to a speed of about 13 feet per second Bayonet like blades dig into the ground as it lands holding the container with its load of instruments upright The rocket body is also recovered and can be used again

Several of these rockets have already been launched and have provided Soviet scientists with valuable information on the distribution of air temperatures and pressures in the medium stratosphere A special concentration of rocket firings will be made during June and July this year as planned at the rocket conference held in Washington last Autumn

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RADIOACTIVE CHEMICAL TRAILS INSECTS

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station at Atlantic City is experimenting with the use of radioactive chemicals to trace the breeding place of mosquitos

Technicians provide larvae in a suspected body of water with food having radioactive chemical The developed mosquito retains enough radioactivity to be detected by a Geiger counter

When the radioactive insects assemble in an affected area authorities say their suspected breeding source can be easily confirmed or disproved

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NEW METHOD OF PHOTOGRAPHY

A photographic system known as the Digital Data Recording Device which takes pictures and records its own caption on the same film has been produced for use by the U S Air Force

Developed by the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation the device prints in code the place speed altitude and other pertinent information on the film as the camera travels along

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FOAMED CONCRETE FOR SCULPTURE

Artists are known to be restless people ever experimenting with new forms and materials An instance of how scientists can help them in their searches comes from the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee where they have developed a low density foamed concrete which can be successfully used for making articles of sculpture A novel aspect of this development is that in the foaming process for the first time an indigenous foaming agent has been successfully employed

Foam concrete is amenable to fine carving retains good shape has a pleasant colour and, on the whole gives the finishing work an appearance of true stone sculpture Above all, the cost of foamed concrete compares favourably with the other materials conventionally used in sculpturing

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AGE OF THE EARTH

Our earth is considerably older than 5 000 million years For life on earth to have evolved to its present state the globe must have taken shape no less than 10,000 million years ago That is the conclusion arrived at by Lev Zenkevich a well known Soviet oceanologist This he declares is proved by a study of the benthos It has been calculated that upto 0 12 inches of sediments of flora and fauna origin settle on the ocean bottom every millenium This biological clock is in some respects more precise than the uranium clock which indicates that the earth is 5 000 million years old In the next few years the ocean bottom is to be studied in detail at great depths Today when scientists penetrate some 98 to 114 feet of the benthos they go back hundreds of millions of years in the history of the earth

Now the scientists are making a device which could penetrate the ocean bottom upto 325 feet. It will help to study geological epochs embracing a period from 3 000 to 4,000 million years

In the near future, Prof Zenkevich revealed Soviet scientists will have at their disposal a device to drill the ocean floor practically to any depth

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

DR KHAN SAHEB

Dr Khan Saheb Chief of the Republican Party of Pakistan was stabbed to death in Lahore on May 9 1958

Dr Khan Saheb was born in 1883 After matriculating from Punjab University he joined the Grant Medical College Bombay but after a year proceeded to England to finish his course During World War I he joined the Indian Medical Service and served in Europe.

After the war when the Rowlatt Bills were enacted the entire family of Dr Khan Saheb joined in the agitation launched by Gandhiji After great difficulty he returned to India in 1920 resigned from service and settled down to private practice But the call of duty for national freedom made him plunge in 1930 into the struggle and like his younger brother Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, he too courted imprisonment He was arrested in 1931 and remained in jail, detained under the notorious Regulations III of Bengal enacted in 1818 He was released in September 1934 but was not allowed to enter his home province and Punjab.

He was elected to the old Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 He formed the first Congress Ministry in the North West Frontier Province in 1937, but at the outbreak of World War II resigned in response to the call of the Congress After the war when the Congress again accepted office he headed the popular provincial ministry for the second time in 1945 and after the general elections in 1946 he formed the Ministry again

Even after the N-WFP opted to join Pakistan in 1947 Dr Khan Saheb continued to be in office until his dismissal a few days after the birth of Pakistan by Mr Jinnah.

The reason for his removal from Chief Ministership was that he continued to maintain the Congress character of his ministry" His successor in office Khan Abdul Quaiyum Khan, one time deputy leader of the Congress Party in the old Central Legislative Assembly could not brook the strong influence of the brothers and promptly gaoled him.

Much water had flowed down the Indus and the Sukkur and on January 5 1954 general amnesty was declared and the two brothers were released With all sorts of alliances being tried to get a stable Government to rule over Pakistan he was invited to join the Pakistan Central Cabinet on October 23 1954 as Communications Minister Shortly thereafter Dr Khan Saheb paid a brief visit to India and was accorded a warm reception.

The United Province of West Pakistan, integrating the erstwhile Sind West Punjab, the N WFP and Bhawalpur State designed to obtain parity in the matter of heads with East Bengal was formed in October 1955 with Mr M A Gurmani as Governor and Dr Khan Saheb as Chief Minister The decision to make him Chief Minister of the one unit West Pakistan was understood to be with the object of making it more acceptable to the redoubtable Pathans who had all along, under the guidance of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan vehemently opposed integration. Dr Khan Saheb s tenure of office as Chief Minister of West Pakistan however was no bed of roses Pakistan declared herself a Republic in March 1956 and immediately thereafter the Muslim League in West Pakistan tried to oust him Dr Khan Saheb countered this move by forming the Republican Party which was able to command a narrow majority in the provincial legislature The formation of the new party, however, upset the balance of political forces at Karachi and many of the followers of the Muslim League Prime Minister Chaudhri Mohammed Ali, crossed over to the Republican Party Till the formation of the new party Dr Khan Saheb declared himself to be a non party man

In the game of politics Dr Khan Saheb had to sacrifice some of his earlier principles A firm believer in joint electorates and despite the fact that both the National Assembly of Pakistan and the East Pakistan legislature had plumped for the same, Dr Khan Saheb sponsored a resolution in the West Pakistan Assembly proposing separate electorates for that wing of Pakistan He had to do this much against his conscience in order to stem the signs of disintegration which threatened to make his Republican Party short lived He also put his younger brother

into jail because he opposed the one unit scheme of West Pakistan

Pakistani politics being what they are, Dr Khan Saheb could not hold together his party and after his Ministry had lost the confidence of the Assembly, on March 21 1957, President Mirza took over the administration of West Pakistan On July 7, 1957 Dr Khan Saheb formally tendered his resignation and advised President Mirza to name Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan, Finance Minister in his erstwhile Cabinet as the next Chief Minister

It was under Dr Khan Saheb s leadership that the N W F P embarked upon an era of industrial development programme and sugar mills at Mardan and Takhatbhai and hydro-electric projects were started He abolished forced labour and freed the tenants of the N W F P from tyranny of the big landlords

Gandhiji wrote in 1935 about the Khan brothers I was struck by their transparent sincerity frankness and utmost simplicity I observed too that they had come to believe in truth and non violence not as a policy but as a creed

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MRS ARUNA ASAF ALI

Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali a legendary figure in the national struggle for freedom became the first citizen of the Metropolis on April 14 1958 when she was elected Mayor of the newly formed Delhi Municipal Corporation Born in 1909, she married Mr Asaf Ali a prominent Congress leader in 1928 She has since been in the vanguard of political as well as social life of Delhi and is one of the pioneers of the movement of the emancipation of women in the capital

She had her baptism of sacrifice in 1930 when she was sentenced to one year s imprisonment for sedition The Government did not release her despite the Gandhi Irwin Pact and she served the full term of the sentence

She courted arrest again in the satyagraha of 1932 launched by Mahatma Gandhi and was awarded six months imprisonment In 1941 she was again sentenced to one years rigorous imprisonment in connection with the individual civil disobedience movement started by Mahatma Gandhi as a protest against India being drawn into the war

The Quit India movement of 1942 sent her underground and she became an outlaw successfully defying the British authority throughout the period that the Congress was in wilderness She remained underground and helped organize a country wide movement against the British rule Delhi was the centre of her activities till 1943 Later when the scene of underground activity shifted to Calcutta and Bombay she remained the moving spirit behind the resistence struggle It was during this period that she collaborated with Jaya Prakash Narain Dr Ram Manohar Lohia and Mr Achyut Patwardhan who, after independence emerged as the Socialist leaders of the country

Mr Achyut Patwardhan and Aruna came out into the open when the warrants against them were cancelled in the beginning of 1946 soon after Gandhiji wrote a moving letter to her

After her reappearance she was again in the forefront of the political life in Delhi and was elected President of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee in 1947 She had however to leave for the U S A to join her husband the late Mr Asaf Ali, who was India s Ambassador there.

On her return from America Mrs Asaf Ali joined the Socialist Party for the Socialists had by now seceded from the Congress and formed themselves into a new party She soon got into the Central Executive of the party In 1952, she joined the Communist Party and became a member of its Central Committee By 1954 however, she had ceased to be its member Since then she has been devoting most of her time to social work through the Bharat Sewak Samaj

Mrs Asaf Ali has been a tireless worker in promoting the cause of Indian womanhood and the great awakening among women is largely due to her efforts She was secretary of the Delhi Women s League for a long time

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Mr RAM CHARAN AGGARWAL

Mr Ram Charan Aggarwal (Independent) was elected Deputy Mayor of the Delhi Municipal Corporation on April 14 1958

Born in 1916 in a well known business family of Delhi Mr Ram Charan Aggarwal has been associated with the struggle for freedom since 1932 when he joined the Congress He held for some time the office of the treasurer of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Though a business man Mr Aggarwal s interest extended to journalism and he started an evening daily Naya Hindustan

He was first elected to the Delhi Municipal Committee on Congress ticket in 1951 He has been actively connected with various

social and business organizations including the United Chamber of Trade Associations and the Hindustani Mercantile Association. He has long been a member of the executive of the two bodies.

Before the municipal elections of 1954 Mr Aggarwal left the Congress along with several other old workers contested as an Independent and won by a big margin. In the Municipal Committee he was elected to a number of important sub-committees. Mr Aggarwal has also been a member of the Delhi Improvement Trust.

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PROF JEAN VOGEL

According to information received in New Delhi Prof Jean Philippe Vogel a Dutch Scholar and a renowned Archaeologist died on April 10 1958 at his village Oegstgeest near Leyden in Holland. He was 88.

Prof Vogel had close associations with India. Even in the nursing home he was giving finishing touches to a book entitled HAMSA MOTIF IN INDIAN ART. This is likely to be published now posthumously.

Jean Philippe Vogel was born on January 9, 1871. He took his Doctorate in 1897 at the University of Amsterdam his thesis being a Dutch translation of Sudraka's *Mrichchhakatika* a well known drama in classical Sanskrit. In 1901 he joined the Archaeological Survey of India and worked in close association with Sir John Marshall till 1912, when he went home on leave. In *1914* he was appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Indian Archaeology at the State University of Leyden which post he held till 1939. Even after retirement until the last day his life he remained busy pursuing his cherished studies in the field of Indology inspiring younger generations by his shining example of profound scholarship.

His works, in Dutch English and French on Indian art, epigraphy history and archaeology are models of precision and thoroughness. In recognition of his manifold contributions governments and learned societies vied with one another in showering distinctions on him.

The Kern Institute at Leyden which has been doing a singular service to India by conducting research and training scholars in ancient Indian history and culture owes its origin and growth to Prof Vogel himself.

The many scholars who were privileged to study at his feet and take their Doctorate under his guidance include quite few Indians too.

Prof Vogel all along maintained a close contact with India in general and with the Department of Archaeology in India in particular.

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DR MOHAMMED IQBAL

The twentieth anniversary of the death of Dr Sir Mohammed Iqbal great Urdu poet and scholar of undivided India was observed on the 21st April 1958.

Iqbal—the Poet Philosopher and visualiser of the idea of Pakistan—was born in 1873 at Sialkot (Punjab) and died in 1938 at Lahore where he passed the greater part of his life. Soon after graduation he was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Government College Lahore. In 1905 he went to Europe. He got his Doctorate in philosophy from Munich. After his return to the Indo-Pakistan sub continent in 1908 he practised as a Barrister at Law for which he had *qualified himself in London. He became* a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly (1927 39) and in 1930 he was elected President of the All India Muslim League. In 1930 he attended the London Round Table Conference on Indian Constitution. In 1933 he visited Afghanistan at the invitation of King Amanullah to advise his Government on educational reforms.

At an early age he was looked upon as a great poet of the future. His thoughtful and stirring poems and his delectable manner of reciting them, made him a popular figure at all public gatherings.

He has left eleven volumes of poems—four of which are in Urdu and seven in Persian, and a book in English prose comprising his seven lectures at the University of Madras on "The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam." There is also a large body of his public speeches statements and letters in English and in *Urdu*. His most popular poem *Asrar Khudi* (Secrets of Self) has been translated into English by Professor Nicholson of Cambridge. Professor A.J. Arberry has similarly translated two volumes of his poems under the title "Tulip of Sinai" and "Persian Psalms". His *Javid Namah* has been translated by Dr A. Bausani—an Italian Orientalist under the title "Poema Celeste" and a large number of his other poems by Professor Kiernan. Some of his poems have been translated into Turkish by the Turkish poet Akif.

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PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Community Development Programme Winding up the discussion on the Demands for Grants of his Ministry on April 5 the Minister of Community Development Shri S K Dey said that the Community Development Programme had ceased to be purely Indian It had become global A large number of countries had decided to introduce community development Their representatives had been visiting this country to study the programme Besides some Indian experts were now functioning in those countries to assist them in implementing the programme Shri Dey said it had therefore become all the more necessary for India to make the programme a success not merely for her own sake but for the sake of half the population of the world represented by countries like Indonesia the Philippines Burma Iraq Iran Ethiopia and Egypt

Rehabilitation Ministry's Demands The Rehabilitation Minister Shri Mehar Chand Khanna stated in the Lok Sabha on April 11 that by and large the refugees in the eastern region were contented That was why only the camp population took part in the demonstrations and agitations and not the other refugees who formed the greater majority of the refugee population Shri Khanna was replying to the debate on the Ministry's Demands for Grants amounting to Rs 38 crores

The Rehabilitation Minister also stated that the Government of India felt that the time had now arrived when the displaced persons in the western region could be integrated into the economy of the country Accordingly the work of the Rehabilitation Ministry in the western region was being gradually transferred to other Departments of the Government of India Shri Khanna assured the House that the work was not being abandoned as a result of such transfer

First Atomic Power Station by 1962 Speaking on the budget demands of the Department of Atomic Energy the Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha on April 10 that production of cheap power from the proposition for India If a start was made soon our Atomic Power Station might come into operation in 1962

The Prime Minister said it was expected that the cost of power from atomic stations would be nearabout 2 6 naye paise per unit of electricity This would be lower than the generating cost of electricity from Thermal stations in most parts of the country which were not close to coal mines If India were to take part in the development of atomic power it was necessary to set up at least one station working on natural uranium After that the country could go on to the other processes Government has already decided to construct an Atomic Power Station though its location and feasibility will be considered in terms of other factors

Grants for I & B Ministry The Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr Keskar declared in the Lok Sabha on April 7 that there was no case now for making All India Radio a public Corporation There could be no greater misconception than that if A I R was taken away from the hands of the Government it would be run objectively and impartially After all if there was a Corporation it would be run and controlled by the Government but Parliament would not have much to do with it On the other hand said Dr Keskar A I R as a Government Department was directly under Government's control and the chances of its misuse were less because the Parliament could always bring the Government to book Dr Keskar was replying to the debate on the budget demands of his Ministry totalling just less than nine crores of rupees

Referring to the suggestion that a Parliamentary Commission should go into the working of broadcasting Dr Keskar said he did not think it was necessary to have a Commission A I R was a Government department and its working was looked into regularly by Parliament. Besides the Central Programme Advisory Committee had more than seven members of Parliament on it

More Wage Boards to be set up Replying

Demands for Grants of his Ministry amounting to more than 8½ crores of rupees the Minister for Labour and Employment Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, opposed the demand for an immediate 25 per cent wage increase for all workers This was one of the points in a Charter of Demands presented by some trade unions to the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers of States The Government wanted real wages to increase progressively for larger and larger number of people and not for a few persons

In his reply to the debate the Minister also dealt with the problem of unemployment and said he himself did not feel quite happy about it Shri Nanda also dealt with the question of trade unions He said if these unions were not exploited for political ends it would be possible to reduce numerous difficulties which beset the path of workers But the difficulty was that political parties would like to push their power through the trade unions

Bilingual Bombay State Replying to the debate on the budget demand of his Ministry the Home Minister, Shri Pant made an appeal in the Lok Sabha on April 15 that the reorganised bilingual Bombay State should be given a fair trial. He pointed out that the formation of the present State of Bombay was the result of a spontaneous decision taken by members of Parliament belonging to all parties except one The country welcomed that decision as the best that could be arrived at to solve a difficult and complicated question In India every person had an opportunity of going to the polls every five years if not earlier It was open to the people to express their considered views after they had given a fair trial to the arrangement

Reorganisation of the Services Turning to the reorganisation of the services Mr Pant said Government proposed to set up a National Academy of Training for persons recruited to the senior grades of Service Apart from raising the strength of the Indian Administrative Service Government were now setting up a Managerial Service, an Industrial Service and an Economic Service On the whole, the administrative and other services had acquitted themselves well

India's Defence Policy The Defence Minister Shri Krishna Menon, replying on April 16 to the debate on the budget demands of his Ministry said in the Lok Sabha that at the present rate of progress Gnat fighter planes made in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory in Bangalore would take to the air by the scheduled date or even before that About the Hunter fighter planes supplied by Britain and Myster planes bought from France the Minister said they were of the latest type and contained modifications to meet India's special requirements.

Shri Krishna Menon underlined the threefold objectives of India's defence policy : (1) to safeguard India's frontiers against anyone so ill advised as to wish to violate our sovereignty (2) to go to the aid of the civil power either in times of natural disasters or in situations like those which obtain in the Naga Hills, and (3) to place our forces at the disposal of the international community, that is the United Nations for maintaining peace India has sent her forces abroad only to serve others, not to police anyone nor to covet anybody's territory

Second Stage of the Budget Debate The Lok Sabha on April 17 completed the second stage of the budget discussion by voting the Finance Ministry's demands totalling a little over Rs 223 crores It also voted without discussion the grants for the Ministry of Law the Department of Parliamentary Affairs the two Houses of Parliament and the Secretariat of the Vice President

Earlier replying to the seven-hour discussion on the demands of his Ministry including those of the Planning Commission the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai said that there was no scope for an economic recession in India unless this country failed to pull together India's economy was a developing economy

Referring to the Second Plan, he said, its aim stood at 4 800 crores of rupees It has been stated that cost of the Plan might go up because of the increase in prices The Planning Commission was assessing exactly how far the country could go and the House would be told about it.

Appropriation Bill The third round of discussion on the Central budget began in the Lok Sabha on April 18 with the introduction by Shri Morarji Desai of Appropriation Bill in respect of the Central Budget for 1958—59 The Bill authorises the appropriation of Rs 71,24 57 07 000 from the Consolidated Funds of India for meeting the expenditure of the Central Government during the budget year

Record Life Insurance Business : The total amount of new life insurance business completed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1957 58 was about Rs. 300

crores a record so far the Deputy Finance Minister, Shri B R Bhagat, said in the Lok Sabha on April 15. In reply to another question the Finance Minister Shri Morarji Desai said in the Lok Sabha on April 18 that the total number of Janta Life Insurance Policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India from May 26 1957 to March 17, 1958 was 24 411 The value of such policies was Rs 1,39 21 551

Lok Sabha Passes Finance Bill The Lok Sabha passed the Finance Bill on April 23 which seeks to give effect to this year s budget proposals During the clause by clause consideration the House accepted by 95 votes to 23 a Government amendment incorporating the new concessions announced in regard to the development rabate to companies Replying to the debate the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, said the development rebate was being given because ours was an under developed economy It should not be imagined he said that our industrialists worked under easy circumstances

Earlier on April 22, replying to the general debate on the Finance Bill Shri Morarji Desai said in the Lok Sabha that by and large whatever deficit financing had been resorted to it had not led to any inflation worth the name The rise in prices in India was not much compared with the other countries He pointed out that in a developing economy prices were bound to rise If the standard of living had increased the level of income was also going up If the entire increase was not absorbed in savings there was bound to be an increase in the consumption of goods resulting in a rise in prices to some extent Government were trying to keep the prices in check to the best of their ability The prices of foodgrains which were rising last year had come down and were falling to the proper level

The Finance Minister said that in the first two years of the Plan the deficit financing resorted to was just over seven hundred crores It was not possible for him to say that Government would confine themselves to only nine hundred crores of deficit financing for the Plan The Plan envisaged deficit financing to the extent of twelve hundred crores and it would be Government s endeavour to keep within that limit In taking to deficit financing the Government would like to see that it did not result in inflation and also that it helped the economy and did not retard it

Foreign Investments The Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha who also spoke in the debate said because of India s stable economic system and her deep faith in the democratic traditions foreign investments rose from two hundred and eighty eight crores in the middle of 1948 to four hundred and eighty one crores by the end of 1955 She hoped that by creating goodwill and by keeping our economy stable, we should be able to attract further investments,

Gift Tax Bill and Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill The Lok Sabha accepted on April 24 the official motions to refer the Gift Tax Bill and Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill to two Select Committees

Replying to the debate on the motion concerning the Gift Tax Bill the Finance Minister Shri Mororji Desai said on April 24 that there was no intention that the Bhoodan and Sampatti Dan movements should be hurt in any way or hampered by the Bill Referring to the exemption sought for gifts to religious institutions the Finance Minister said that *prima facie* it might appear that this demand should be supported But when they were concerned with the finances of the whole country they have to see that no sectarian movement got any advantage from the tax system If a person was liberal enough to make a gift of fifty thousand rupees to a religious institution he could also be liberal to pay a Gift Tax of two thousand rupees to the temple of Government

Justifying the Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill the Finance Minister said in the Lok Sabha on April 24 that the annual yield from Estate Duty had been only two crores By reducing the exemption limit to fifty thousand rupees the Government were making the tax more broad based The attempt was to spread the burden of taxation as widely as possible

Rajya Sabha s 21st Session Commences The Rajya Sabha which reassembled on April 22 for its 21st session discussed the report of the University Grants Commission In his reply to the debate the Minister of Education Shri K L Shrimali said on April 23 that while there could be no arbitrary limit on the number of students the Universities could not be allowed to expand indiscriminately Only those who could benefit by higher education should join colleges and it was for the Universities and the Grants Commission to devise some method of selecting suitable students At the same time lack of financial resources could not be allowed to stand in the way of students joining colleges

Home Affairs

Indianization Of The Navy

On April 22 the Indian Navy had an Indian as Chief of Naval Staff Rear Admiral Ram Dass Katari who was promoted Vice Admiral when he assumed his new appointment took over on that day from Vice Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill.

This completed the process of Indianization of the top commands of the three Services

Admiral Carlill who took over the command in July 1955 is the ninth British officer to hold this high appointment since the Navy in its present form came into being in 1934 and the fourth since its reorganization after independence His predecessors in the post independence period were Rear Admiral J T S. Hall Admiral Sir Edward Parry and Admiral Sir Mark Pizey

The seniormost Indian officer of the Navy, Rear Admiral Katari has many "firsts" to his credit both in his professional as well as academic careers

He was the first Indian to become an Admiral on October 2 1956 when he took over command of the Fleet from the last of the British officers to hold that appointment

The Indian Navy has now introduced a new Admiral's flag which in future will be flown by all Flag Officers of the Navy Very much similar to the one now in use it has Dharma Chakra superimposed in the centre of the flag The flags flown by the Commodores and commissioning pennants will also have the the Dharma Chakra superimposed on them

It was in the beginning of the 17th century that the present Indian Navy was "born" as the Indian Marine in 1613 After being taken over by the British Crown from the East India Company in 1858 the Service operated as an adjunct to the Royal Navy

On passing of the first Indian Navy Discipline Act by the Indian Legislature in 1934 the Service came to be known as the Royal Indian Navy and its command was then vested in the Flag Officer commanding the Royal Indian Navy (FOC RIN) but the supreme command of the Navy (as well as of the other two Services) was given to the Commander-in-Chief who was also a member of the Governor General's Executive Council

With the formation of the first national (interim) Government in 1946 an important change occurred in the evolution of the naval command The Commander in Chief then ceased to be the War Member of the Executive Council but continued to exercise his command of the Royal Indian Navy through the FOC RIN

After independence the head of the Service became independent of the other Services and his designation was also changed first as Commander in Chief and later as Chief of Naval Staff

The supreme command of this Service is now vested in the President

The Navy has made rapid strides especially after independence What was once known as a "small ship" flotilla has now blossomed into a Fleet with an aircraft carrier cruisers and destroyers Some of the most modern frigates and minesweepers have been added to this force The Fleet is being modernized and expanded

In the matter of training the Navy especially during the last three years has made good progress. It has almost achieved selfsufficiency in this respect The training of officers and men except for certain highly specialized courses is undertaken in this country

The latest type of equipment is being installed at all the shore training establishments Many advance courses and a new college for engineers have been started. Some of these training facilities have also been made available to the personnel of a few foreign navies

The "youngest" and a very vital branch of the Navy which has recently witnessed notable progress — that of naval aviation The acquisition of an aircraft carrier—HMS Hercules now being modernized in the U K —has given a further fillip to its development and to the growth of the naval air station Garuda at Cochin

Yet another branch which has directed its energies to the work of national importance is the Hydrographic Branch with its survey ships charting the Indian seas

The naval headquarters and other naval commands have also been reorganized to enable them to shoulder the new responsibilities following the all round expansion of the Navy

Ships of the Indian Navy have since independence paid good will visits to 25 countries

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The National Productivity Council

The National Productivity Council at its first meeting in New Delhi on April 5 1958, formulated an eight point programme for launching a productivity drive in the country

It decided to stimulate and facilitate the establishment of local productivity councils, which will be the main vehicles for propagating productivity It also decided to set up a committee to conduct a comprehensive survey of the available productivity personnel in different fields and future requirements

The main features of the eight point programme are dissemination of information relating to productivity training in productivity organisation of productvity services at important industrial centres promotion of inter plant visits sponsoring of visits of productivity teams to advanced countries training of personnel abroad and invitation to foreign technicians and specialists in productivity

The Union Minister for Industry, Mr Manubhai Shah who is the President of the Council, presided.

During 1958-59 15 local productivity councils are proposed to be set up Already two local councils have been set up at Bangalore and Coimbatore The local councils will have among their members individuals and organisations of industries, employers and workers

While the productivity drive will cover eventually all economic activities in the country, initially the Council decided that its activities and those of the local councils should be limited to the industrial field In this field the drive will be launched in large medium as well as small scale industries, both in the public and private sectors All factors and tools of productivity like management, production, personnel plant and physical facilities will be covered

The Council as at present constituted, consists of 36 members, including the President the Chairman Dr P S Lokanathan, and the executive director-designate Mr H D Shourie Two Vice Chairmen were elected at the meeting They are Mr G P Kapadia Vice President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Mr Michael John Vice President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress A governing body was also elected Twenty-four members representing techinicians, technical experts consultants consumers, scholars and small industrialists could be co-opted ro the Council by the governing body

Under the programme broadly approved a technical inquiry service and technical digest service is proposed to be organised to answer technical inquiries from industries and to disseminate information collected from different sources This will propagate productivity consciousness in the country

Pamphlets reports, exhibitions lectures and seminars will be the other media for disseminating information Training at all levels of management in the technique and process of productivity including scientific management human relations, job valuation wage incentives industrial designs work measurement and methods analysis is proposed to be organised.

The productivity service to be provided will be organised through regional productivity units of specialists at different places Their services will be provided through the local productivity councils or industrial units wherever there is demand from employers and Labour In the first stage these productivity units may be set up in Bombay Caclcutta, Madras Kanpur and Delhi

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C, P I amends its Constitution

The Communist Party of India at its extraordinary Congress held at Amritsar adopted the 1200 word amended preamble to the Party s Draft Constitution on April 8

The most important amendment to the preamble guarantees the right of political organisation to all opposition parties so long as they abide by the Constitution of the country No other Communist Party in the world except the British Communist Party has permitted such rights to the opposition

The preamble describes the Communist Party as a party of the Indian working class and the achievement of power by the working



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The Indian Navy has now introduced a new Admiral s flag which in future will be flown by all Flag Officers of the Navy Very much similar to the one now in use it has Dharma Chakra superimposed in the centre of the flag The flags flown by the Commodores and commissioning pennants will also have the the Dharma Chakra superimposed on them

It was in the beginning of the 17th century that the present Indian Navy was ' born as the Indian Marine in 1613 After being taken over by the British Crown from the East India Company in 1858, the Service operated as an adjunct to the Royal Navy

On passing of the first Indian Navy Discipline Act by the Indian Legislature in 1934 the Service came to be known as the Royal Indian Navy and its command was then vested in the Flag Officer commanding the Royal Indian Navy (FOC RIN) but the supreme command of the Navy (as well as of the other two Services) was given to the Commander-in Chief who was also a member of the Governor General s Executive Council

With the formation of the first national (interim) Government in 1946 an important change occurred in the evolution of the naval command The Commander in Chief then ceased to be the War Member of the Executive Council but continued to exercise his command of the Royal Indian Navy through the FOC RIN

After independence the head of the Service became independent of the other Services and his designation was also changed first as Commander in Chief and later as Chief of Naval Staff

The supreme command of this Service is now vested in the President

The Navy has made rapid strides especially after independence What was once known as a "small ship flotilla has now blossomed into a Fleet with an aircraft carrier cruisers and destroyers Some of the most modern frigates and minesweepers have been added to this force The Fleet is being modernized and expanded

In the matter of training the Navy especially during the last three years, has made good progress It has almost achieved selfsufficiency in this respect The training of officers and men except for certain highly specialized courses is undertaken in this country

The latest type of equipment is being installed at all the shore training establishments Many advance courses and a new college for engineers have been started Some of these training facilities have also been made available to the personnel of a few foreign navies

The youngest and a very vital branch of the Navy which has recently witnessed notable progress is that of naval aviation The acquisition of an aircraft carrier—HMS Hercules now being modernized in the U K —has given a further fillip to its development and to the growth of the naval air station Garuda at Cochin

Yet another branch which has directed its energies to the work of national importance is the Hydrographic Branch with its survey ships charting the Indian seas

The naval headquarters and other naval commands have also been reorganized to enable them to shoulder the new responsibilities following the all round expansion of the Navy

Ships of the Indian Navy have since independence paid good will visits to 25 countries

* * *

The National Productivity Council

The National Productivity Council, at its first meeting in New Delhi on April 5 1958 formulated an eight point programme for launching a productivity drive in the country

It decided to stimulate and facilitate the establishment of local productivity councils, which will be the main vehicles for propagating productivity It also decided to set up a committee to conduct a comprehensive survey of the available productivity personnel in different fields and future requirements

The main features of the eight point programme are dissemination of information relating to productivity training in productivity organisation of productvity services at important industrial centres promotion of inter plant visits, sponsoring of visits of productivity teams to advanced countries, training of personnel abroad and invitation to foreign technicians and specialists in productivity

The Union Minister for Industry Mr Manubhai Shah who is the President of the Council, presided

During 1958 59, 15 local productivity councils are proposed to be set up Already two local councils have been set up at Bangalore and Coimbatore The local councils will have among their members individuals and organisations of industries, employers and workers

While the productivity drive will cover eventually all economic activities in the country, initially the Council decided that its activities and those of the local councils should be limited to the industrial field In this field the drive will be launched in large, medium as well as small scale industries both in the public and private sectors All factors and tools of productivity like management, production, personnel, plant and physical facilities

The Council as at present constituted, consists of 36 members, including the President the Chairman Dr P S Lokanathan, and the executive director designate, Mr H D Shourie Two Vice Chairmen were elected at the meeting They are Mr G P Kapadia Vice President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Mr Michael John Vice President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress A governing body was also elected Twenty four members, representing techinicians, technical experts consultants consumers, scholars and small industrialists could be co-opted ro the Council by the governing body.

Under the programme broadly approved a technical inquiry service and technical digest service is proposed to be organised to answer technical inquiries from industries and to disseminate information collected from different sources This will propagate productivity consciousness in the country

Pamphlets, reports exhibitions lectures and seminars will be the other media for disseminating information Training at all levels of management in the technique and process of productivity including scientific management human relations job valuation, wage incentives industrial designs work measurement and methods analysis is proposed to be organised

The productivity service to be provided will be organised through regional productivity units of specialists at different places Their services will be provided through the local productivity councils or industrial units wherever there is demand from employers and labour In the first stage these productivity units may be set up in Bombay Caclcutta Madras Kanpur and Delhi

* * *

C, P I amends its Constitution

The Communist Party of India at its extraordinary Congress held at Amritsar adopted the 1200 word amended preamble to the Party s Draft Constitution on April 8

The most important amendment to the preamble guarantees the right of political organisation to all opposition parties ' so long as they abide by the Constitution of the country No other Communist Party in the world except the British Communist Party has permitted such rights to the opposition

The preamble describes the Communist Party as a party of the Indian working class and the achievement of power by the working

States Shri Gulzarilal Nanda said that the objective was to utilise trained manpower rendered surplus on the completion of projects in new projects in the same State or in other States He said that arrangements made by the, Centre to provide employment to such personnel engaged in projects like D V C and Hirakud had proved successful and urged the need for the States also to make similar arrangements Collection of necessary data and adequate machinery to deal with such problems would be necessary, he added The Council approved of the scheme. In this connection, the Planning Minister said that the additional employment opportunities outside agriculture which were estimated to be of the order of 8 million at the time the Second Plan was formulated in 1956 was now expected to be 6 5 million

C D Programme The Council considered proposals for the revolution of the community development programme According to the revised programme no distinction will be made between the National Extension Service and Community Projects The Community Development Programme is divided into two stages, each lasting five years During the first stage the schematic block budget allots Rs 12 lakhs and during the second Rs 5 lakhs Before the first stage commences in the block there will be a pre-extension period of one year primarily for commencing agricultural production programmes The revised programme contemplates that instead of covering the entire rural area by the end of the Second Plan the last set of blocks will be allotted in October 1963 During the remaining period of the Second Plan, only 900 blocks instead of 2 475 originally contemplated will be allotted The Council accepted the proposals for the revised programme of community development

The Council reviewed the steps taken by State Governments to implement the programme of democratic decentralisation. By and large, almost the whole country is expected to be covered by panchayats by the end of the Second Plan. In regard to the establishment of democratic organisations above the village level that is above block, taluka or district level in recent months the State Governments have taken a number of stopes like the establishment of block panchayat samities introduction of legislation and appointment of special committees for working out detailed proposals

Earlier, the Prime Minister, addressing the meeting of the National Development Council, said that they could not maintain the Plan at Rs 4 800 crores unless all the States and the Centre were prepared to raise their resources considerably He wanted the Council to consider the limits upto which they could go

* * *

All India Co-operative Congress

The All India co operative Congress was held in New Delhi on April 12 and 13 1958 The Prime Minister Mr Nehru, inaugurated the session, and Mr K D Malaviya presided.

In his speech Mr Nehru criticized some of the decisions of the Rural Credit Survey Committee's report and said that the report had caused "infinite harm" to the co operative movement and that it offended against the whole philosophy underlying that movement

He said 'The Government was quite wrong in accepting some of the decisions of that Committe The Committe has tended to push co-operative movement in the wrong direction Its tendency to distrust our common people—thinking that they are not competent enough and therefore, Government officials and Government money must be given to push them—is bad We should try to get out of this situation as quickly as we can and aim at small co-operatives without official interference '

In his presidential address Mr K D Malaviya, President of the All India Co-operative Union said that he felt disconcerted about the "growing official influence and domination over the co-operative movement in the country

He declared "The co-operative movement will no longer remain a co-operative movement if it is to be run by officials because the most essential characteristic of a co-operative is its democratic and self reliant character

He further said The methods of organization of co-operatives and providing financial and other assistance would not come about so long as these functions continu[illegible] performed by Government dep[illegible] officials The responsibility for [illegible]d organizing new co-operatives [illegible] way should be borne by the movement itself

On April 13 the Congress adopted several resolutions on the co-operative movement One of the resolutions urged the Government

(*Continued on page 497*)



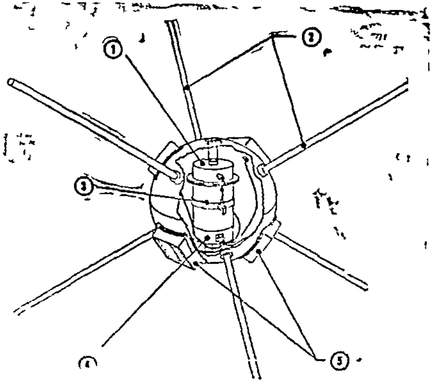
AMERICA LAUNCHES MORE EARTH SATELLITES

The second American earth satellite to orbit the earth was successfully launched by a Navy *Vanguard* rocket from Cape Canaveral (Florida) at 7 16 a m local time on March 17 The satel lite (a 6 inch sphere the size of a grape-fruit) weighed 3¼ lb and contained two miniature radio transmitters It was at first given the name *Vanguard I* but it was subrequently an nounced that it would be called *Bita 1958*—the name g ven to it by officials connected with the International Geophysi cal Year programmes

Dr John P Hagen director of the Vanguard project, said in a press statement that both the satellite and the third stage of the launching vehicle (a rocket 4 ft long and nearly 100 lb in weight which eject ed the sphere from its nose when it reached the required height) were circling the earth at between 18 000 and 19 000 m p.h , the rocket orbiting about a mile from the satellite According to early calcula tions the satellite s farthest point from the earth (apogee) was 2,500 miles—i e farther than the Army's *Explorer* or either of the Russian *Suptniks* —and its minimum height 400 miles It took about 135 minutes to circle the earth Dr Hagen said that it would be ' a very long life satellite and would probably remain in orbit from five to ten years

The *Vanguard* rocket—a much more advanced rocket than the Army s Jupiter C used to launch the Explorer—consisted of three stages The first stage carried the satellite to an altitude of about 35 miles at 3 700 m p h the second stage carried up to 138 miles at 9 000 m p h before coasting to the orbit point 300 miles up and the third stage of the rocket took over when the satel lite was in orbit

Of the two transmitters in the satellite, one is powered by solar batteries (d awing their power from the rays of the sun and ope rating only in sunlight) and sends out signals on a frequency of 108 3 megacycles, it is



VANGUARD I —This is a cutaway drawing of Vanguard I the 6 4 inch test satellite placed in orbit by the United States Navy from Cape Canaveral, Florida Weighing only 3¼ pounds the test sphere is carrying two radios o e powered by solar cells designed to draw their energy from the sun and the other by conventional batteries The numbers on the drawing identify the following parts of the rocket

(1) Battety powered transmitter (2) Antennas (3) Batte ries (4) Solar powered transmitter (5) Solar cells

SOVIET UNION ELECTIONS AND NEW CABINET

Elections to the two Houses of the Supreme Soviet took place throughout the U.S.S.R. on March 16 a total of 1,378 candidates being elected—738 to the Soviet of the Union and 640 to the Soviet of Nationalities (It had previously been announced that the membership of the Soviet of the Union would be increased from 700 to 731, and that of the Soviet of Nationalities from 600 to 633) In accordance with the usual practice, only one candidate was put forward for each seat the list of candidates being officially described as 'the Communist and non party bloc

The following description of the method of selection of candidates was given by the Moscow Correspondent of *The Times* (March 11) Nominations may be made by any industrial, agricultural social or party group About two months before election day nomination meetings are held at which various nominees are openly and sometimes even hotly discussed Nominations from various meetings in a district go to an election board composed of leading individuals of the area, who correlate and select nominees The final list of candidates is compiled by a central board, and carries only one name for each district on election day' Electors voted for the official candidates by dropping their unmarked ballot papers into a box without entering the polling booths Those wishing to vote against a candidate had to cross out his name or write in another name either publicly or in a polling booth.

The newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. held its first session in Moscow from March 27 31 The most important developments during this session were (1) the replacement of Marshal Bulganin as Prime Minister by M. Nikita Khrushchev who retained the post of First Secretary of the Communist Party concurrently with the Premiership (2) the appointment of a new Government in which the principal portfolios (i e those of Foreign Affairs and Defence) remained unchanged and in which Marshal Bulganin took the relatively minor post of chairman of the State Bank; and (3) the announcement by M Gromyko (the Foreign Minister) that the Soviet Government had decided to suspend nuclear tests

After the Supreme Soviet had re-elected Marshal Voroshilov as President of the U.S.S.R. Marshal Bulganin formally tendered his resignation as required under the Constitution following the election of a new Supreme Soviet President Voroshilov then proposed that M Khrushchev should be appointed Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers (i e Prime Minister) and should retain the post of First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party In proposing N Khrushchev for the Premiership President Voroshilov described him as an outstanding personality of the party and Government,' a "staunch fighter for peace and peaceful co-existence" and a man whose 'indefatigable labours in this field visits to East and west and interviews with politicians and newspapermen from various countries have added considerably to the circle of our friends and raised the international prestige of the Soviet Union to new heights' After the Supreme Soviet had unanimously adopted President Voroshilov's proposal M Khrushchev thanked the deputies for the honour and great confidence shown in him and declared that he would spare neither health strength nor even life' to justify that confidence

Marshal Bulganin (62) had been Prime Minister since the beginning of 1955, when he replaced M Malenkov during his Premiership he accompanied M Khrushhev on many foreign visits including the one to Britain in 1956 Since that year he had been engaged in prolonged and lengthy correspondence with Western Heads of Government culminating in the recent proposals for a summit conference It was believed—though never officially confirmed—that he had given only lukewarm support to M Khrushhev at the time of the expulsion of the Molotov-Malenkov-Kaganovich 'anti-party group in July 1957 and that his political influence had diminished since that time Marshal Bulganin received only a small number of nominations in the recent Supreme Soviet elections whereas M Khrushchev was nominated in about 100 constituencies

M Khrushchev (63) became First Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in March 1953, shortly after the Malenkov Cabinet was formed following Stalin's death His retention of the party secretaryship concurrently with the Premiership was widely commented on abroad as an apparent reversal of the post Stalinist policy of ensuring that the two offices were not filled by the same individual Moreover, it was conjectured abroad that M Khrushchev's assumption of the two posts might represent the abandonment of the policy of "collective leadership,' of which M Khrushchev himself had been a leading exponent since the death of Stalin

Marshal Stalin combined the post of Prime Minister and party secretary throughout the Second World War and until his death in 1953 His successor M Malenkov held the two posts for only a few days before relinquishing the party secretaryship to M Khrushchev

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New Federation of the West Indies

Elections were held on March 25 on the basis of universal adult suffrage in the ten constitutent territories of the West Indian Federation to elect the first Federal House of Representatives They were contested by two main parties (a) the Federal Labour Party whose leaders include Mr Norman Manley Q C (Chief Minister of Jamaica and leader of the Jamaican people s National Party) Dr Eric Williams (Chief Minister of Trinidad and leader of the Trinidad People s National Movement) and Sir Grantley Adams, Q C (Premier of Barbados and leader of the Barbados Labour Party) and (b) the Democratic Labour Party which is anti socialist and whose leaders include Sir Alexander Bustamante and Mr Albert Gomes respective leaders of the Opposition parties in Jamaica and Trinidad

The elections resulted in the Federal Labour Party winning 25 seats the Democratic Labour Party 19, and the Barbados National Party one the final position of the parties however will not be definitely known pending the result in two recounts in Jamaican constituencies and an election petition in St Vincent Although the elections were held in a festive atmosphere and amidst much popular enthusiasm, only some 26 per cent of the electrorate of about 1,500 000 went to the polls

Under the Constitution of the West Indies the 45 member House of Representatives comprises 17 from Jamaica 10 from Trinidad and Tobago, 5 from Barbados and two each from the other six islands of the Federation except Montserrat, which returns one member There were 111 candidates for the 45 seats As simultaneous membership of the Federal Legislature and a Territorial Legislature is prohibited under the Constitution several West Indian political leaders—including Mr Manley and Dr Williams—did not contest the Federal elections in order to retain their membership of their respective Territorial Legislatures

Sir Grantley Adams was elected the first Prime Minister of the West Indian Federation by 25 votes to 19 when the new Federal House of [illegible]presentatives met on [illegible] 18 at Port of Spain, Trinidad He received all the votes of the 24 Federal Labour members present and the vote of the Barbados National Party member (Mrs Florence Daysh) and was opposed by the Democratic Labour Party Mr Erskine Ward formerly Chief Justice of British Honduras, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives while Mr Allen M Lewis, Q C, of St Lucia, was elected President of the Senate, which also met on the same day

Sir Grantley Adams (60) was born in Barbados the son of a headmaster Graduating in Classics at Oxford, he was called to the English Bar in 1924 knighted in 1952 and took silk in the following year One of the leading politicians and lawyers in the West Indies he has been a strong advocate of Federation for many years He was a members of the British delegation to the U N General Assembly in Paris in 1948

The 10-member Council of State—the executive organ of the Federation—was appointed by the Governor General of the West Indies (Lord Hailes) on April 20 on the advice of Sir Grantley Adams

The Council of State comprises Mr R L Bradshaw (St Kitts) as Minister of Finance Mr C D Lacorbiniere (St Lucia) Minister of Trade and Industries Mr F B Ricketts (Jamaica) Minister of Natural Resources Mr W A Rose (Trinidad), Minister of Communications and Works Mrs Phyllis Allfrey (Dominica), Minister of Social Affairs two Ministers without portfolio (Mr V B Vaughan of Barbados, and Mr N H Richards of Antigua) and three senators—Mr A G Byfield (Jamaica) Mr J L Charles (St Lucia) and Mr J W Liburd (Nevis) Defence and foreign relations remain responsibilities of the British Government under the Federal Constitution.

The first Parliament of the West Indian Federation was officially inaugurated at Port of Spain on Apirl 20 by Princess Margaret, repersenting H M the Queen The Princess, who was received with great enthusiasm, read a message from her Majesty expressing "warmest greetings to the West Indian people and congratulating them on 'the achievement of closer association with each other on which they have decided and which holds so much promise for the future. In reply, Sir Grantley Adams reaffirmed the loyalty of the West Indian people to the Throne and stressed that the Federation would need the help and encouragement of

APPOINTMENTS, VISITORS, ETC LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS ETC

Mr Gopala Reddy designated Union Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure The Department of Economic Affairs taken over by Mr Morarji Desai, it was announced in New Delhi on April 12

The Polish Ambassador in India, Dr J Katez Suchy, concurrently appointed Polish Ambassador in Ceylon presented his letters of credence to Governor General of Ceylon on April 16

Mr Ajoy Ghosh re-elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of India on April 13

Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali elected first Mayor and Mr Ram Charan Aggarwal, Deputy Mayor of Delhi Municipal Corporation on April 14

Mr G Pande appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors, Hindustan Steel Private Limited it was announced in New Delhi on April 14

Lt Col B M Chakravarti appointed head of newly set up Electronics Research and Development Establishment in Bangalore, says a report on April 14

Dr Mono Mohan Dass Union Deputy Minister for Education and Scientific Research was redesignated as Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs said an announcement on April 15

Shri G Parthasarathi at present Ambassador of India to Indonesia has been appointed Ambassador of India to China and concurrently Ambassador to Mongolia He will assume charge of his new post this month

Shri Chandra Shekhar Jha at present Ambassadar of India to Japan has been appointed India s Permanent Representative to the United Nations He is expected to assume charge of his new assignment this month

Shri Arthur S Lall, at present Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (since September 1954) has been appointed Ambassador of India to Indonesia He is expected ta assume charge of his new assignment in autumn.

Shri V M M Nair at present High Commissioner for India to Malaya and Commissioner for the Government of India in Singapore has been appointed Ambassador of India to Cambodia in succession to Shri Kewal Singh Chowdhry Shri Nair is expected to take up his new post in July

Shri M K. Vellodi Ambassador designate of India to Switzerland and concurrently Minister concurrently appointed Minister of India to Austria in succession to Dr M. S Mehta.

Shri Cadambi Seshachar Venkatachar, till recently Secretary to the President of India, has been appointed High Commissioner for India in Canada in succession to Dr M A Rauf He will assume charge of his assignment in August 1958

Shri Shishir Kumar Banerji till recently Ambassador of India to Syria has been appointed High Commissioner for India in Malaya and concurrently as Commissioner for the Government of India in Singapore He will take up his new post in July 1958

Shri Triloki Nath Kaul at present Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control and Leader of the Indian Delegation in Vietnam has been appointed Ambassador of India to Iran He will assume charge of his new assignment in August 1958

Shri R K Nehru till recently Ambassador of India to China and Mongolia, has been appointed Ambassador of India to the United Arab Republic

The Government of India have nominated Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs as President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations till February 29 1960 in the vacancy caused by demise of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Mr G Rajagopalan M P appointed Parliamentary Secretary attached to Ministry of I & B on April 22

Mr Brij Kishan Chandiwala has been appointed Pradesh Convenor for the Bharat Sewak Samaj Delhi by Mr Nehru President of the Samaj for the year ending March 1959

Mr Sultanuddin, until now Pakistan Ambassador in Peking, was appointed Governor of East Pakistan as officially announced in Karachi on April 26

Mr Radhika Ram Dass was sworn in as a Deputy Minister of the Assam Government on April 29 (Assam now has 9 Ministers 3 Deputy Ministers and 4 Parliamentary Secretaries)

Mr Kewal Singh Chowdhry till recently Ambassador of India to Cambodia has been appointed Ambassador of India to Swedan and concurrently to Denmark and Minister to Finland in succession to Mr I S Chopra He will take his new assignment in autumn

Mr Badruddin Faiz Hasan Badruddin

Iran has been appointed Ambassador of India to West Germany in succession to Mr A C N Nambiar He will take his new post in August

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir elected President of the Punjab Congress on Appril 29

Count Justo Guisti del Giardino has been appointed Italian Ambassador to India in place of Dr Poalo Cortese

Mr Madhu Limaye elected Chairman of All India Socialist party on April 28

Dr Usuf Hussain Professor of History, Osmania University elected Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Univers ty on April 30

Mr V Kesharan Namboodri (26) installed on the gaddi of the Rawel (head pr est) of Badrinath Temple on May, 2

Senor Alberto Lleras Camargo elected President of Colombia on May 4

Mr Ramkishan former Dupty Minister of Punjab appointed General Secretary of the Punjab P C C on May 8

Mr A A Hakmat former Iranian Ambassador to Indian appointed Iranian Foreign Minister on May 10

Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha Deputy Minister for Economic Affairs appointed Deputy Minister of Finance on May 12

Mr A. K Sen Union Minister for Law appointed Cabinet Ministe on May 12

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VISITORS, ARRIVALS

A press delegation from Burma which landed in Calcutta on March 26 on a five week tour of India, arrived in New Delhi on April 12

A party of 16 members of the National Defence College of Canada arrived in New Delhi on April 15 on a six day tour of India.

An official trade and economic delegation from Burma reached New Delhi on April 26 for discussing matters affecting Indo-Burmese trade

A four member trade delegation from Ceylon arrived in New Delhi on April 28

Mr Adnan Menderes the Prime Minister of Turkey arrived in Delhi on April 30 for a brief state visit at the invitation of Mr Nehru

A party of 32 members of the US National War College arrived in New Delhi on May 11 for a two day visit

General Toran Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana C-in C of Nepal, arrived in New Delhi on May 13 on a 11 day tour of India.

AWARDS PRIZES Etc

Miss Marian Anderson the Negro singer won the 1958 Albert Einstein Commemorative Award in the Arts, says a New York report on April 21

Mr Djilas the writer, now in a Yugoslav gaol awarded the French Prix de la Liberte, for his book The New Class on May 6

Pulitzer prizes awarded to the Broadway play "Look Homeward Angel , to Samuel Barber for h s American Opera Vanessa , to the novel "A Death in the Family by the late James Agee and to the New York Times for international reporting on May 5 at New York

Nine foreign journalists assigned to New York and Washington named winners of the first Biennial Foreign Press Awards sponsored by the University of California on May 10

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OBITUARY

Mr Frank Kingdom Ward (72) botanist geographer and author died in London on April 8

Mr Awadhesh Narain Singh (32) M P died in Patna on April 17

Prof Jean Philippe Vogel a Dutch scholar and a renowned archaeologist, died at his village Oegstgeest near Leyden in Holland on April 10

Mrs Anurupa Devi (76) Bengal s most popular writer, died in Calcutta on April 19

General Maurice Gustave Gamelin (85), who served briefly as Allied Supreme Commander in World War II, died in Paris on April 18

Miss Margery Fry (83) authority on penal reform and noted auther and former Governor of the B B C, died in London on April 21

Major N.D Jayal (32) India s leading mountaineer died on April 28 while on an expedition to Mount Chooyu

Mr Percy Saville Burrell C.I.E (86), prominent V.P educationist died in Leeds on May 6

Mr James Branch Cabell (75) the noted American writer died at Richmond on May [illegible]

Mr Jayendra Singh Bisht (40) Congress member of the U P Vidhan Sabha died at Lucknow on May 10

Mr Boris Romashev (63) the Russian Novelist who won Stalin Prize in 1948, died on May 13

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in Moscow the transpolar flights of American war planes carrying nuclear bombs

The Union Finance Minister Mr Morarji Desai announced in Lok Sabha concessions in respect of development rebate to companies and the creation of reserves with a view to encouraging the formation and development of enterprises

The first trade agreement between India and Ethiopia was signed in New Delhi

19 Britain rushed crack troop formation into Aden protectorate where trouble had flared up along the border with Yemen

The National Congress of Goa, which spearheaded the Goa satyagraha started on August 15 1954, announced the ending of "the state of satyagraha 'and urged Portuguese Government to start negotiations with India for a peaceful solution of the problem of Goan freedom

An attempt to launch a Thor intermediate range ballistic missile failed at Cape Canaveral, U S A when the rocket blew up on its launching pad

The West German Parliament Budget Committee approved the agreement between India and West Germany for deferred payment by India for heavy industrial equipment for the Rourkela Steel plant project The agreement involves about Rs 70 crores

20 The National Awami Party Chief Maulana Bhasani, suggested in a statement at Dacca that all outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan should be brought to an end through peaceful means

The Chief Minister of Orissa Dr Hare Krushna Mahtab opened a Rs 1 75 crore ferro-manganese plant at Joda in North Orissa

Marshal Josip Broz Tito elected for the third time as President of Yugoslavia.

21 India and Pakistan agreed to ensure 'immediate restoration of moveable property in respect of which lists have already been exchanged

The Prime Minister of Malta and his colleagues resigned

Queen Elizabeth of Britain celebrated her 32nd birthday

The Nepali Foreign Office at Kathmandu announced that West Germany and Nepal have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

22 Russia withdrew her resolution from the Security Council which demanded an immediate end to the Arctic flights by the U.S Strategic Airforce Command as they could start an atomic war

Vice Admiral R.D Katari assumed command of the Indian Navy in New Delhi

The eight-day conference of independent African states ended at Accra, with a resolve to 'preserve unity of purpose and action in international affairs

Princess Margaret of Britain opened the New West Indies Federation's first Parliament at Port of Spain, Trinidad

23 The U.S State Department announced in Washington that Russia had rejected President Eisenhower's proposal for the immediate setting up of technical groups to study disarmament controls

24 The Governor of Malta assumed emergency power after Mr Don Mintoff's refusal to carry on with a caretaker government

In a letter to the U N Security Council India charged that Pakistan was committing aggression by occupying Indian territory (Kashmir) unlawfully and promoting subversion and sabotage on such territory

25 Mr Nehru, India's Prime Minister made another earnest appeal for a Summit Conference to ensure peace in the world.

An agreement was signed between Russia and West Germany under which the Soviet Union will set up a trade office at Cologne Both countries will apply most favoured treatment in mutual trade

26 The Indo-Pakistan conference on the border dispute began at Karimganj.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko proposed to the three Western powers that the preparatory summit talks be broadened to include Ambassadors of other Powers in addition to Russia U K., U S A., and France

The Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha Budget session was adjourned *Sine Die*

The Pakistan Prime Minister Mr F. K. Noon said in Muzaffarbad that he had recently appealed to the Soviet Prime Minister Mr Khrushchev, "to try and understand the justness of demand for a plebiscite in Kashmir"

27 Mr Anup Singh Deo a Deputy Minister of Orissa who resigned last night from the Congress Mr Pratap Singh Kesari Deo M P and two Gantantra Parishad members of Orissa State Assembly were

arrested at Bhubhaneshwar on a charge of wrongfully confining and abducting congress legislators

The *Al Ahram* of Cairo reported that the U.S had officially notified of its decision to unfreeze Egypt s assets in America amouting to 30 million dollars

The U S Navy failed in an effort to fire America s fourth satellite into orbit around the world as the Vanguard rocket failed to attain the necessary height and speed

28. The Governor of Malta signed a proclamation banning all demonstrations and public meetings for 3 months

Prime Minister Nehru said in Connanore that he might seek an opportunity for rest and calm thinking, but surely there is no retirement for me , he added

A British nuclear device was exploded in the Central Pacific at a high altitude

29 Food poisoning at two places in Kerala killed 73 persons, more than 200 hospitalised.

President Nasser of U A R arrived in Moscow on an 18 day visit to Soviet Union

Mr Nehru told the Congress Parliamenal tary Party at New Delhi that he desired to lay down office as Prime Minister but added that the final decision rests with the party

The Egyptian Government agreed to pay the old Suez Canal Company 28,300 000 Egyptian pounds (about Rs 390 million) in instalments to compensate for the nationalization of the water way

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr A Gromyko dismissed as " a matter of sheer publicity President Eisenhower's proposal for international inspection of the Arctic.

Sheikh Abdullah arrested at Sourja and interned in Kud Sub-Jail

The Egyptian Interior Ministry cancelled the Egyptian nationality of ex king Faruk.

30 President Dr Rajendra Prasad formerlly inaugurated the Delhi Municipal Corporation

Government of India floated three loans of the total value of Rs 135 crores

State Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh prorogued

President Eisenhower declared in Washington that the U.S was following a policy of careful neutrality towards Indonesian Civil War

British bombers dropped 1000-pound bombs on rebel positions in the Jibaff moun-

The Estimates Committee in its Seventeenth Report on the Ministry of Education stressed the need for introducing reforms in the system of examinations abolition of degree qualification for certain public services, introduction of three year degree and improving discipline among students

MAY

1 The Chief Commissioner of Delhi enforced the Delhi Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955

Pandit Pant Union Home Minister elected Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary party

King Mohammed V of Morocco pledged his support to a North African Federation of Algeria, Tunis and Morocco

2 The Soviet Union vetoed U S resolution on Arctic Plan in the Security Council

In an interview to Daily Telegraph (London) correspondent Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed Kashmir Premier accused Sheikh Abdullah of conspiring with Pakistan to create religious disturbances in Kashmir

A Presidential candidate and four members of Colombia s ruling five man military junta kidnapped in a futile attempt to seize the government

Yemen told the U.N that it would welcome the appointment of a neutral commission to investigate British attacks on Yemen s soil and the general relations between Yemen and Britain

3 The Western Big Three informed Russia that they were ready for seperate negotiations with it to prepare for a summit conference

The Planning Commission warned the States that food production in 1957 58 is likely to record a fall of about 2 million tons over the previous year

The U S sent a note to Poland rejecting that country s proposal for a zone in the heart of Europe free of nuclear weapons

4 The National Development Council concluding its two-day session in New Delhi voted formally for a Rs 4800 crore Second Plan

The All India Manufacturers Organisation called for rationalising the tax structure economic controls and restrictive measures to provide incentives to industry in the country

Indonesian Government forces captured the West Sumatian Town of Padong Pand near the key rebel stronghold of [illegible] tinggi, mountain capital of [illegible] revolution, captured by [illegible]

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS

YUGOSLAV SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of Yugoslavia has offered two scholarships for Indian citizens for specialisation in Yugoslavia on the reciprocal basis The duration of each scholarship is two years commencing from the Yugoslav academic year 1958-59 Detailed information can be had from the Ministry of Education Scholarship Division Government of India, New Delhi

* * *

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY POLAND

The last date for the receipt of applications in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for the two scholarships offered for Indian nationals by the Government of Poland for training in the application of Folk Art patterns to Cottage and Small-Scale Industries has been extended from April 30 to June 12, 1958 The candidates who have already sent their applications need not apply again

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Section C-S 2) New Delhi.

* * *

EAST GERMAN GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) has offered 50 scholarships to Indian nationals for post graduate studies/research in East German Universities. Candidates possessing at least Master's Degree in Science with a first class at the Bachelor's/Master's level or a second class Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Technology with at least two years experience in teaching/industry or Government Department/research can apply

Applicants should be below 35 years of age and be sponsored by a University/Comparable Institution of higher education/recognised college of the first degree or the post-graduate standard Working knowledge of the German language is desirable

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Government of India, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Scholarships Division (C.S 3) New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications through the sponsoring authorities is June 15 1958 for candidates in India and June 21 1958, for candidates abroad.

MERIT SCHOLARSHIPS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Applications from children (boys and girls) who will have completed the age of 5 years but who will not have completed the age of 12 years on July 15 1958 are *invited for the* awards under the scheme "Government of India Merit Scholarships in Public Schools" for the academic year 1959

Application forms can be obtained direct from the Director of Education/Director of Public Instruction or similar Officer of the State in which the candidate is residing

The last date for receipt of applications by the above authorities is July 1, 1958

* * *

WEST GERMAN SCHOLARSHIPS

The Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has invited fresh applications for 45 (unutilised) scholarships for practical *training in West German Industries* for a period of 6 12 months in different branches of Engineering and Technology

Candidates should possess —

(A) (i) (*a*) at least a second class Bachelor's Degree in Engineering or Technology and (*b*) at least two years practical experience in a well established industrial organisation or workshop

Or

(ii) (*a*) at least a second class Diploma in Engineering or Technology or a second class Bachelor's Degree in Science, and (*b*) at least 5 years practical experience in a well-established Industrial organisation or workshop

(B) Working knowledge of German language

The candidates should not be over 30 years of age on June 30 1958 Only those candidates who are sponsored by Central/State Governments University Comparable Institutions of higher training and firms of repute are eligible to apply

Further details and application forms can be had from Section C.S.3, Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Government of India New Delhi

The last date for receipt of applications is June 30, 1958



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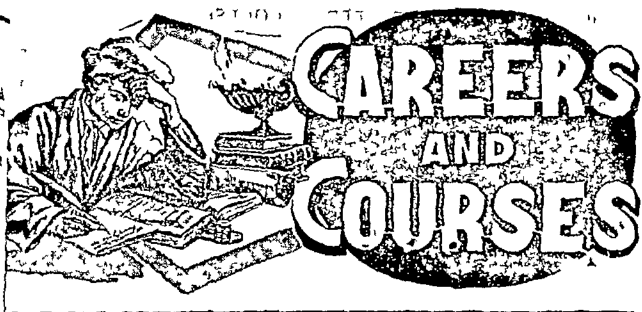
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EDITORIAL

DISMAL CHAPTER IN FRENCH HISTORY

In answer to a question by a French newsman "Why is all the world against France?" Robert Lacoste ex Minister Resident of France in Algeria said he believed "it is because we are not in the current of history" Two weeks after this the Fourth Republic of France was swept off by the current of historic events which resulted in bringing back the war time hero Gen de Gaulle, as the twenty sixth post war premier of France with dictatorial powers to rule for six months and amend the *Constitution of France*

Trouble in Algeria

Insurrection broke out in Algeria on May 13 when 50 000 French *colons* fearful that new French Government of M Pierre Pflimlin might abandon Algeria, rioted in the streets sacked the Government Building and the U S I S Office and pillaged the office of Journal d Alger' accused of being too liberal to Algerian nationals rebellion General Jacques Massu, who took power in Algiers and his followers formed a Committee of Public Safety which occupied the Government Building in Algiers and captured the Algiers Radio Station It called on President Rene Coty to form a National Union Government headed by the war time hero Gen de Gaulle. In Paris a mob of 6 000 right wingers, led by ex Poujadist Jean Marie Le Pen demonstrated with cries of 'Algeria is French' M Pflimlin placed all troops in Metropolitan France on the alert and banned demonstrations throughout the country He instructed General Raoul Salan Commander of French forces in Algeria to deal with the crisis and maintain law and order in Algeria The French National Assembly gave the M Pflimlin Government emergency powers to fight a plot against the Republic.'

In the meantime the revolt had gathered momentum in Algeria Gen Massu who had fought in World War II Indo-China and Suez, denounced the surrender government of M Pflimlin and appealed to Gen. de Gaulle to 'break his silence and form a government of public safety The French naval C-in C in the Mediterranean Adm Auboyneau announced his support to Algiers junta The French Military command and the European population in Algeria formed an extra legal government pledged to aid the return of Gen de Gaulle to power in France Gen de Gaulle broke his ominous silence and in a press conference on May 19 declared his readiness to head the Government of the French Republic and gave out his own terms

On May 24 nearly 4 000 soldiers from Metropolitan France reached Algeria in two troopships and joined the rebels On the same day mass pro-de Gaulle demonstrations led by Corsican Deputy M Pascal Arrighi began in Ajaccio capital of Corsica where mobs captured public buildings and installed a Committee of Public Safety

Forced by the events in Algeria and Corsica

For over three years now a war without rules has been waging in Algeria and the French who have not been able to subdue the Nationalists want to save their face by grand iloquent declaration of Algeria being the part of one and indivisible French Republic. Gen de Gaulle has to face the ugly reality of the Algerian situation As an immediate policy declaration, the General announced municipal elections within a month in Algeria by the '10 million Frenchmen of Algeria without distinction without difference 'on the same voters list In Algiers Gen de Gaulle reiterated his approval for the integration of the Muslim and European population in Algeria 'There is no longer any place for the privileged in Algeria he said There are only 10 million Frenchmen who have absolutely the same rights and duties. The All Algeria Committee of Public Safety did not agree with de Gaulle s plan for municipal elections, declaring they would be premature and dangerous. The committee demanded the abolition of Algeria s existing constitution and the complete integration of the territory with France

The Algerian F L N have rejected the first tentative plans of Gen de Gaulle for the solution of Algerian problem. Mr Ferhat Abbas, a leader of the Nationalists said 'No Algerian would abandon his weapon in order to become a French citizen. From the point of the French whether in France or in Algeria, there is nothing to lose in integrating Algeria with France What political equality the Algerians get will be practically nullified by reducing them to a minority status permanently The only danger in this integration from the French point of view will be in Algerians holding the balance of power when the French quarrel among themselves. The Algerian nationalists have seen through the French game and are not lured by de Gaulle s proposal of French citizenship and equal rights for all Algeria belongs to Arab world by race, language religion culture and customs. There is much force in the argument of Algerian National Front leader Farhat Abbas that 'rather than Algerians become French, the French who immigrated into Algeria and colonised it, should become citizens of the Algerian Republic. The Algerians would never merge their nationality and independence with France

The main fault of the Fourth Republic been its failure to solve the problem of A, on which passions are aroused

Hope in Gen de Gaulle

Will General de Gaulle be able to this problem ? One of the obsessions of C ral de Gaulle is what he calls deur and prestige 'of France' Does mean that colonial people should be kept to France against their will ? Nothing harm the prestige of the General more an attempt on his part to subjugate the of Algeria by force The present war called off and negotiations entered the Arabs. Perhaps, a solution could found which would enable Europeans Africans to live together as friends and Once General de Gaulle himself though welding the French Colonial Empire in N Africa in a new Commonwealth But Morocco and Tunisia are already out of 'family and they are not likely to even on the most attractive terms. A too, will soon have to be independent, independent as other countries are in sent days of inter independence But ever the future political set up in Al it would need French brains and its development and progress Thus F need not lose anything by the liberation Algeria In fact, a new friendship may formed on a more enduring basis But thing is absolutely necessary F must agree to live on terms of equal the Arabs The Colonials who have all years enjoyed special position of power prestige, would resist the new order General de Gaulle can bring them round, would render service not only to France to humanity General de Gaulle once that a leader must be a man who is enough to compel clever enough to and great enough to carry through a gr task He will have to exercise all these in solving the Algerian problem And succeeds, he might be forgiven the sin strangulating the Fourth Republic Out the ashes of the Fourth Republic may arise a more vigorous, a more virtuous Republic. France is losing her own too largely because she has tried to deny dom to Algeria

LEARNING TO READ FASTER

By MARJORIE BOULTON M A

THE art of rapid and effective reading may save weeks of valuable time in a very few years

Anyone can skim the pages of a book and pretend he has read it Reading that is too rapid to take in whatever the reader needs is of no value This we must bear in mind all the time when we are trying to speed up our rate of reading

Fast reading is very largely a matter of *taking in what we see in sufficiently large units* Learning to read, there is a stage when even letters are mysterious things Later good students and other avid readers take in almost a paragraph at a time Our aim should be then, *to increase the amount we perceive as one* unit

If we begin to learn a foreign language such as Russian, Greek or Hindi, in which the alphabet is not the same as ours, we have to go back to the situation of early childhood reading First we painfully spell out the words letter by letter, stumbling over them most of the time Later we learn to recognise words and perhaps wonder how we ever thought it difficult to do so Considerably later we find we can take in whole phrases and perhaps sentences without stopping to disentangle them bit by bit

We have to go through the same process in English We have forgotten the earliest stages But there is no logical reason why, as we practise the unit should not grow bigger There are rare cases of brilliant scholars who could see a page at a time memorising its contents at one glance

Most of us neither need nor wish to achieve quite so much Our immediate aim is to extend the unit we take in How should we set about this reading practice, this time and motion study for our studies ?

1 Check physical conditions In reading the eye is all important So the student should make sure that the eyes are in perfect order If there is any doubt visit an oculist. A feeling of strain may mean that the student needs new glasses

It should not be necessary to say that any student who has been advised by a competent professional person to wear glasses for reading is very foolish if he is careless about this, but it may be necessary to remind some p ople

Reading should be done if possible in a good light (preferably with the source of light behind the reader coming over the shoulder) and in conditions of proper venti lation, freedom from needless distraction, and reasonable comfort

The really good student can study on a jolting train or in a room full of noise and movement but there is no sense in making things difficult for ourselves if it lies in our power to make them easy

2 *Stop moving those lips* I was able to read fluently at three When, at five, I went to school I was puzzled to see the children moving their lips and reading aloud in a whisper when they were allowed to read by themselves Having completely forgotten this stage in my own development but having all a small child s fear of being different from the crowd, I began to move my lips, thinking this must be what we were supposed to do I found this a great effort, as it made the reading very slow and dull

People who move their lips even silently when reading, will never read fast until they abandon this infantile habit The reason for this is simple we can take things in with our eyes very much faster than our lips will shape all the sounds involved

When I am casting a play for a play read ing I can read the play in thirty minutes But when people are reading it aloud it will provide two hours of entertainment

The student must stop moving the lips He may for a few days find it necessary to put a finger on the lips to remind him.

He must also break any habit of unneces sary head movements which are usually an indication that he is reading only line by line —too slow a pace for the serious student

3 Learn not to look backwards Slow readers tend to dawdle along the lines of a page and to keep going back over what they have just read Some of this is a kind of mental laziness and lack of concentration; some is based on a fear of having missed something important

When we catch ourselves wandering in two directions, instead of reading straight ahead, we must check ourselves "Get on with it" we can say to ourselves "There is nothing in the way Full speed ahead !

There are times when we have to look back at what we have just read When we are reading something unfamiliar and fairly difficult it is very likely that we shall not understand it properly at the first time Then we have to read the material again possibly several times thinking hard about it before we have mastered it. This is quite another activity

When we dawdle in reading we are just indulging in a purposeless and hindering habit In the *process of re reading for clear understanding* we read the difficult sentences again, then—moving forward once more, reading systematically again.

4 Try to think about ideas not words "The lean fierce eyed, rag eared black and white cat sidled suspiciously up to the stout red faced man in the butcher's apron, who was offering it a bit of gristly meat"

To the slow reader this sentence consists of twenty eight words that require twenty-eight separate mental efforts to take them in The quick reader perceives this sentence as three ideas for each of the three ideas is a unified picture

"The lean fierce-eyed rag-eared black and white cat sidled suspiciously up to" is really all one picture isn't it ? One picture of one creature that can be visualised as one

Then "the stout red faced man in the butcher's apron is a *coherent picture of one* person.

Last comes a single action that we can easily visualise as one action "who-was-offering it a bit of gristly meat

A really good reader does not even see this sentence as three units, he sees the situation, the two creatures performing the action.

The more we can avoid separating sentences into words the faster we can read.

5 Practise—using easy material at first It is always difficult to learn something new so the slow reader need not be discouraged if at first he finds it hard to improve his reading speed What matters is that it should [illegible] day by day

Anyone who is about to go to college [illegible] find it a worthwhile investment to spend some part of the summer holiday trying to read faster

Practise at first on something fairly easy to read and grasp popular magazine articles novels travel books and the like Later when you have gained confidence go on to more difficult and less inviting material.

How can the student check his reading speed ?

First he must find out how many words there are in the passage he is going to read. This is tiresome but perfectly simple He takes in a book or magazine which has the same size print throughout. He takes an average page that is not the one he plans to practise on and carefully counts the words on this It may be wise to count the words in another two or three pages and average the counts

Now he knows approximately how many words there are to a page It does not matter if a particular page has ten less or more, though the reader must use his common sense in the matter The beginning of a chapter with a space at the top of the page or a page of short sentence dialogue naturally contains fewer words than a complete page of packed description

Now the reader is ready to practise for some days using this book or magazine He reads a portion (say about four or five hundred words) and times himself carefully (using a watch with a second hand or a stop-watch)

Then he tests himself to make sure that he understands the passage, or better still gets an obliging friend to ask him a few testing questions *If he does not understand* the passage he is reading too fast If he does understand then he is at present reading at right speed for him but must learn to increase it

A little simple arithmetic will soon show the speed of reading (with comprehension) in words per minute A good reader can read perhaps 600 words a minute of easy material (a story or a light article) and some 200 300 words a minute of more difficult material—a text book or a serious article

If you read much more slowly than this, start doing reading exercises

6 Keep a progress chart Suppose our slow reader finds that he can read 100 w p m with good understanding That is slow But it is nothing to worry about, for it can be improved with practice

Let him try again tomorrow with another passage from the same book. If tomorrow he manages to read and understand 105 w p m, he is doing well. Indeed if he makes no progress at all for a few days until he has grown used to the effort, there is no cause for anxiety. All these techniques have to be learnt.

Once the diary or the chart on the wall begins to show new figures 105 110, 115, then perhaps 130 150 180—for our skills increase rapidly as we begin to make progress—the reader will feel encouraged and realise that he is on the way to solving his study problem.

When he gets up to 200 w p m although this is not at all a record speed he has the very gratifying idea that he can now do twice as much study in the time that he could when he started. Surely that is worth achieving?

Regular practice is important. Ten minutes a day are far more useful than an hour at the week end. But meanwhile, whenever the student is working on his actual study material he can be consciously trying to practise the same technique of faster reading.

Experts have calculated after research experiments that most students can increase their speed of reading 50 100 per cent. If we calculate what this means in a two or three years course in work done time saved and worry avoided it is clear that a little effort given to fast reading is well worth making.

I should perhaps just mention that even today fast readers are often made to feel inferior in childhood. I was myself. The fast reader is a nuisance to the stupid teacher because he goes through the reading material the school can supply faster than the teacher has planned.

The wise teacher will, of couse encourage this skill in reading and provide new tasks to challenge the bright child.

Many people who in childhood were rebuked for reading too fast find in student days that they still cannot read as fast as they would find convenient. So any slow reader who feels particularly unhappy about his slow reading may be wise to look back into childhood see if once he was hum hated for reading fast and then say to the image of the teacher who was so ignorant

You silly know nothing person! I'll show you!

Study courses are naturally geared to the expected speed of the average student. This means that a student who can read and understand much faster than the average will have with a clear conscience and a good result far more time for other things. He will also get more sleep commodity of which some students become chronically short.

The student who reads slowly is always behind with work or else has to work so long that study becomes a drudgery.

The good news psychological research now tells us is that every ordinary student can speed up his reading to nearly double its present speed.

(From *The Psychologist Magazine*)

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROGRAMME

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme for urban and rural areas was sanctioned by the Ministry of Health in August/September 1954.

Under the Programme 255 urban and 133 rural schemes of various States were approved and a sum of Rs 829 465 lakhs as loan and Rs 280 067 lakhs as grants-in aid were paid to States during the First Five Year Plan period.

In the Second Five Year Plan Rs 40 crores (including Rs 10 crores for water supply and drainage schemes for Corporations) have been set apart in the Central Plan for distribution as loans to the States for their urban water supply and drainage schemes.

In addition the State Plans include a provision of approximately Rs 21 crores for urban water supply and drainage schemes. The Second Five Year Plan also contains a provision of approximately Rs 28 crores for rural water supply schemes in the State Plans.

Under the Indo-U S Operational Agreement No 25 a sum of $ 6 425 million has been made available by the U S Government for the purchase and transport to India of equipment and material required for the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme. A further sum of $ 12 000 has been made available by the U.S Government for the procurement of stores for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation.

SARVODAYA AND REVOLUTION

By ACHARIYA VINOBA BHAVE

ALL men of goodwill desire ardently that the coming generation should grow in happiness But it is necessary to be very clear about what we mean by happiness Soft and easy going life of *sensuous pleasure* cannot make for happiness A person who is self reliant and has developed his physical body and has learnt the art of self control may experience happiness The senses are the *instruments they are like weapons or they* are like horses One has to keep them in complete control and learn to drive them diligently if one is to experience happiness In the school of life one has to acquire mastery over one s senses. People crave for ownership of land and wealth *But they rarely desire to* become masters of their senses They make no effort to achieve self control

If one has acquired mastery over one s mind there will be no sorrow or unhappiness One will not be worried and riddled with conflicting desires The mind is our slave *and the senses are the slaves of the mind* I am amused when I hear young men say, I am not going to listen to anyone I will not be persuaded even by my friends I do as I please. That shows that they are slaves of their mind but they do not know it If a man has acquired mastery over the mind, he will stand up fearlessly against the whole world The essence of education is to acquire the art of conquering the mind. Men of self control who have conquered the mind can alone know happiness and fulfilment

Our country has achieved political freedom New peaks of social and educational achievements have now come on the horizon and they are beaconing to us Life has a meaning when the call of the Infinite reaches our ears and we respond to it with enthusiasm We have hundreds of men and women who responded to the call of national freedom They gave their all to the cause They suffered joyfully It made their lives worth while and brought happiness to them It is a boon to have an opportunity to offer oneself to something that one recognises as the time spirit The four fold division of the *Varnashram* that our ancients had laid down was meant to remain alive instead of stagnating and petrifying It unfolded a new peak of achievement at every stage of life so that life was a drama and an adventure of zest, tireless striving and deep happiness

People sometime ask me to rest They say you are old and weak. You have earned your rest Why are you burning yourself up like a candle ? They do not know that the Maker will be happy when he sees me drop down one day while walking like this He is not worried if an old man exerts himself like this He, in fact, gives me the inspiration and strength. *Every day I have a new house to live in* and a new host to feed me and a new set of men and women to meet I walk in rain and sun. Where is the trouble ? It is a joyful adventure The body may suffer but one should be as little worried with the wear and tear of the body as one is with one s clothes One should throw the body away as one throws off one s cloth s when they are old and worn out The ancient *rishis* were full of deep insight and compassion They showed a way of life in which *there* was no room for dejection or inaction Life was an absorbing adventure of joy and fulfilment

Life Of Service

I am not asking people to give up their family life and take up sack cloth and ashes and retire to some hermitage in a jungle I would ask even those who are in a jungle to come out and live with the people All that I am asking you is to learn to live in happy co-operation with all around you without casting a shadow on the face of another In other words lead lives of service Did not Gandhi ji exemplify this in his life ? His was a long *life of strenuous struggle and adventure of ser vice* He was one of the architects of freedom but when the country was celebrating its freedom on the 15 h of August this old man was trekking in Noakhali and putting out the flames of communal hatred

This is Life ! This ought to be a living inspiration to our younger generations They ought to come out and join the new adventure This is the way to fulfilment and happiness I feel that the tradition of selfless service is *fading out. There is* a lack of faith and zest. What we call living is mostly a conditioned reflex The throb of deep feeling and joyful

activity is not there. We need outside incentives for any effort. This is a sign of immaturity. A person who has faith does not need any incentive and is not affected by results. The *Gita* has exhorted men to achieve a state of detachment and action.

New Adventure

It is our good fortune that we have an ideal like *Sarvodaya* to work for immediately after Swaraj. Young men must come out and dedicate themselves to it. We have to end the idea of ownership. Young men should have little difficulty in understanding its relevance and urgency. I have said often that old generation should be the bow and the younger generation the arrow and together they should work to bring about a social change. I would ask men of older generation to bless the younger generation and help them in the new adventure. I would like to have one Sarvodaya worker for every 5,000 of our population. People must make provisions for the training and maintenance of those who enlist themselves in a service corps. The workers will have to take the vow of truth, non violence, non possession and exemplify these values in their lives. They must not have a trace of the feeling of caste, race or religion. They must be engaged fully in public service.

I am trying to propagate the teachings of the *Gita* because I am keen that our younger generations should acquire the capacity of detached service or passionate dispassion.

A New Way

Modern Governments are not really bothered about the well being of the people in the deepest sense of the word. People all over the world are thirsting for peace. So they are willing to listen to anyone who shows them *a peaceful way of establishing peace*.

Note the words I have used. I have said a peaceful way of achieving strength. Our statesmen are thinking of international concord at the governmental level. They are fabians when it comes to social change, while those who are social revolutionaries have not given up their faith in violence. Thus peace and revolution have become contradictory. *Sarvodaya* is pointing out a new way by which one can achieve social transformation and peace through peaceful methods. We have to convince people that the way of peace can be one of strength and its consequence. We must demonstrate that a radical social change can be brought about by voluntary peaceful methods. People have begun to feel that *Sarvodaya* may be the way out and so they are showing more interest in the *Bhoodan* movement and have begun to think about it more seriously.

Sarvodaya aims at abolishing private ownership. It says that the present society is based on untruth. It must be changed radically. It has to be changed through non violence. *Nay, non-violence is the only way in which it can be radically changed, never by violence.* Violence may change the outer shape, but it will be an illusion of change.

End And Means

Capitalists believe in private ownership. *Sarvodaya* aims at abolishing it. Thus our end is different. The capitalist hopes to preserve ownership through violence, that is, through armed strength. If *Sarvodaya* tries to end ownership by the same means, that is by violence, it will mean that it has failed to revolutionise the means and will therefore fail in its ultimate object. A worth while end can never be achieved by unworthy means. A real revolution can come about when ends and means are harmonious. *Sarvodaya* is proclaiming once more the inescapable necessity of revolutionizing the means. People in India seem to understand this intuitively.

Our society is fragmented by innumerable divisions of race, caste, colour, religion and political ideologies. We need social integration if Swaraj is to survive.—(From *Bhoodan*)

—o—

BETTER THAN ADVICE

When Robert Louis Stevenson was in his lonely exile in San Francisco skirting the edge of death, he wrote to a friend: "Why does everyone send me sermons? Why doesn't someone send me gossip?" In that reproachful question Stevenson was speaking for the human race. For news is usually a better boon than advice. There are many times when our minds turn eagerly not to the issues of civilization but to the question, "What on earth are the Joneses going to do next?"

Gossip has a bad name because so much malice is associated with it. But gossip in the true and undefiled sense is nourishment from the good earth of the doings of people. Christian love and gossip stem from the same root; an interest is lacking much of the saving salt of life is gone. —*Halford Luccock*

He has not patience with people with a pessimistic attitude on life and can hardly contain his own optimistic outbursts

I am satisfied—I see, dance, laugh, sing

Leaves of Grass also reflects Whitman's views on society, religion and politics His attack on slavery, the dominant issue of his days, is vitriollic. In high excitement he asks the protagonists of slavery

"Your father—where is your father?
Your mother—is she living? have you been much with her?
and has she been much with you?
Do you not see that these are exactly the same to all,
in all nations and times all over the earth?

Spirit of Bhagvad Gita

There are also instances where the verses speak of the transient nature of worldly happiness and sorrow

"People I meet—the effect on me of my early life or the ward and city I live in or the nations,
The latest dates, discoveries inventions societies, authors old and new,
My dinner, dress, associates looks, compliments dues,
The real or fancied indifference of some man or woman I love
The sickness of one of my folks, or of myself, or ill doing or loss or lack of money, or depressions or exaltations;
Battles, the horror of fratricidal war, the fever of doubtful news, the fitful events;
These come to me days and nights, and go from me again,
But they are not me myself

Verses such as these show his realization of the falseness of worldly existence and the destined salvation of the human soul. In this, Whitman's philosophy closely resembles the philosophy of the *Bhagvad Gita*. These verses also tell of the extensive study of ancient Hindu theologians by Whitman

Towards the close of his life Whitman was rewarded with recognition and fame by his countrymen On March 26 1892 he left this transient world," leaving a void in the literary world

In one of his earlier poems he speaks of philosophy which he left for future poets to justify "

"Poets to come! Orators, singers musicians to come!
Not today is to justify me, and answer what I am for,
I myself but write one or two indicative words for the future
I am a man who sauntering along, without fully stopping,
Turns a casual look upon you and then averts his face,
Leaving it to you to prove and define it,
Expecting the main things from you"

Silenced forever was his sincere, resonant voice singing

"I am of old and young, of the foolish as much as the wise;
Regardless of others, ever regardless of others
Maternal as well as paternal a child as well as a man"

Whitman left this world for his journey beyond But he left a message, a greeting for Asians for human beings everywhere

'All you continentals of Asia Africa, Europe, Australia, indifferent of place!
All you on the numberless islands of the archipelagos of the sea!
And you of centuries hence when you listen to me!
And you each and everywhere, whom I specify not but include just the same!
Health to you! Good will to you all—from me and America sent

(*Continued from page 518*)

to vary the intensity of the light to concentrate whole 'winters in a few short weeks or years in a few months

The experiments will continue until the Spring of 1959 when the Gif sur Yvette phytotron will be opened to botanist from all countries "We want it to be a laboratory on a European scale, Professor Chouard commented

And how long would my hypothetic study of the ten new varieties of wheat take in your phytotron?" I asked

A fortnight to draw up the research programme four or five months to conduct the experiments; and a few more days to collate the results Say six months at the outside But we would really have studied the problem from every conceivable angle, and we would know exactly what influence each individual factor exerts independently from all the others, on each of the new wheat varieties"

So meet the phytotron—the machine that creates climate and can change the seasons.

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Foundations Of India's Foreign Policy

By PROF N G. RANGA
Member of Parliament

INDIA is to-day in the fortunate position that there is almost complete unity among all her political parties over her foreign policy The Panch Sheel approach towards international affairs is accepted by all

It has not always been so certainly for the first six or seven years after the achievement of our national freedom It used to be then urged by those who were sincere democrats that unless India differentiated herself clearly from the Soviet moves and displayed her leanings more clearly towards the prosperous powerful and friendly Western Powers she could not serve effectively either herself or the world cause of democracy Even more vehemently and with greater intolerance, communists used to warn her against her continued hesitation to lean towards the communist powers But, all these sections have come to recognise the success of India's non involvement policy They know now that it has not done us any harm and on the other hand, it has succeeded in placing India in an enviable position of being the friend of all and enemy of none

Gandhian Policy

This consummation has been due also to the realisation by both the United States and the USSR that India could not be frightened or victimised or bamboozled into deflecting her foreign policy and that she was determined to pursue sincerely and steadfastly the Gandhian policy of hating none being friends with all and working honestly for world peace. India paid a heavy price, to achieve this universal recognition of her sincere devotion to these principles of international brotherhood which came to be embodied in the Panch Sheel, and the resolution of the Bandung Conference. For well over six years after becoming free she could not get any substantial economic and other assistance from these great powers towards her heroic effort at national development.

The Bandung Conference and Nehru's world tours during the following two years i.e., 1955-57 have turned the scales in India's favour. Ever since both the USA and USSR have begun to display clear and growing friendship towards India and to offer increasing quantum of aid by way of extending Know How and financial and material assistance Thus to-day India is witness to a rising tempo of healthy display of aid to her in material and moral terms by these two great powers

National Reconstruction

It is but natural for India to be preoccupied with the reconstruction of her national economy and developing the basic socio and economic infra structure and primary industrial equipment, so badly needed for the commencement of the liquidation of poverty of her vast underfed and otherwise under privileged masses Her need for continued world peace is specially insistent if her efforts at national economic development are to bear fullest fruits Hence her passion for world peace

In this genuine passion for peace she has not been alone Every one of the Asian and African nations which have gained their political freedom from Indonesia Indo-china, Malaya Burma Ceylon and Pakistan to the lattest United Arab Republic Ghana Sudan Tunisia Morocco is similarly keen on peaceful atmosphere and rapid economic and social development which could be possible only if there is peace and assurance of continued world peace

So far as India is concerned her devotion for democratic ideals and human values and rights has been as strong and deep-rooted as her passion for peace She has not been content to enshrine this devotion in her Constitution She has loyally been trying to translate it into her practical support to all democratic peoples and their institutions all over the world even through her foreign policy

Some have long been wondering what she would do if ever there arose a world wide conflict between the totalitarian and democratic ideals and their votaries the people of different countries

India's Prime Minister has made no secret where his own affection would be and so

many of us who had been schooled in the Gandhian era have openly ranged ourselves on the side of democratic peoples Yet we are all so anxious that such a show down and conflict between these peoples avowing rival social approaches and systems of administration, should not take place Hence our continous efforts to persuade these rival forces to agree to co-existence Hence also our risky tolerance with the parliamentary passage of power in Kerala State into hands of the Communist Party

None need then wonder at India's comradeship with Egypt Syria, on the Middle West Asia and Viet Nam on South East Asia which are said to be nearer to the Soviets Ceylon is willing to have a coalition ministry with the Communist Party as one of the partners This has become possible if not inevitable because of the irresistible and genuine zeal of their peoples to achieve the liquidation of their biting poverty which is growing with cumulative intensity by whatever honourable means that offer themselves under the present world condition.

Economic Aid

No sooner than the Marshall Plan was announced some of us made bold to demand that it should be extended in equal measure to Asia Africa and South East Europe We were misunderstood by some of the greatest of our national leaders as risking too great a dependence upon the West but we persisted in our efforts as we knew the inescapable and cataclysmic urges of our peoples for economic salvation from age long poverty But the United States statesmen were too slow to realise the then opportunity of world democracy and failed in their duty It took them ten long years to comprehend the revolutionary significance of the peaceful and simultaneous urges of the people of the East towards both social democracy and economic opportunities

In the meanwhile the totalitarian countries and peoples have had time and opportunity to see the potency of lessons of the Marshal Plan which inaugurated the post war idea of the rich nations going to the rescue of poor nations as a matter of duty in place of the pre war practice of the former exploiting the latter They have adopted similar economic policies towards one-another and developed their mutual comradeship on this non colonial and the unity of 'one world" basis. They have advanced to the state of mobilising their surplus resources and offering them to non Soviet countries and peoples Thus we find today the growing competition with the democratic powers in this economic sphere also The post war underdeveloped peoples of the world are only too glad to welcome this new rivalry at once unique, inspiring and progressive

The wealthy Western nations were genuinely keen on devoting some of their surplus wealth to relieve the peoples of the under developed countries from their growing poverty But their statesmen were too slow to translate their ideals into practical schemes of effective and timely aid Some of them proved to be truant to these new post war noble ideals and tried to trade in pre-war methods of undisguised power politics How else could the scandal of Abadan oil wells and refineries have arisen and dragged on for so long? How else could the statesmen of the United States and United Kingdom have thought of stifling Egypt over her great Aswan Dam irrigation project? How could the British and the French governments have indulged in the repetition of their pre-war colonial tantrums through their infamous invasion of Egypt in October 1956? Is there any wonder, that all the erstwhile colonial peoples of the world have found themselves so spontaneously on the side of the victims of their open as well as disguised aggression?

Indian Governmental leadership was nearly as slow as that of USA to appreciate the revolutionary significance of the Marshall Plan for the East, because of their fears of colonial-mindedness of the Western statesmanship But when the same offer of friendly economic assistance was proferred through the Colombo Conference, India agreed to come into this mutually inspiring democratic partnership. That has paved the way for the later full fledged co operative relation between India and the United States through the TCA etc. Gradually all other Asian and African free nations have entered this new stream of life

But by that time (1955 56) the Soviet Powers too had grown powerful, wealthy and conscious of their world responsibilities irrespective of political ideologies and divisions

So there has thus arisen the post Bandung competition between the two blocs in offering aid and economic comradeship to the underdeveloped peoples and nations of the world. Is this an unhealthy portent? I do not think so anyhow, the West has lost her great and unrivalled opportunity of helping all our

peoples to associate such badly needed assistance with democratic ideals and comradeship alone by her inordinate delay and painful wrestling with her pre war capitalistic colonialism

Are the peoples of the underdeveloped countries especially of the East opportunistic in being indifferent as to who would give them the directly needed economic assistance? For any Western or Eastern power to entertain such a thought can only smack of colonial attitudes

No genuine democrat can expect these undernourished, disease ravaged peoples who had been exploited for ages by feudal and capitalistic forces of the world to refuse to accept aid from Soviet countries even while the Western powers are so hesitant niggardly and colonial minded as to how to what extent they should devote their surplus resources for the building up of the most elementary socio economic infra structure of their national economies

The lesson of Soviet Russia's failure to prevent Yugoslavia in 1948 and Poland in 1957 58 from grasping the extended hand of friendship of United States in this realm of economic comradeship should be enough to make the Western democracies realise the inevitability and progressive nature of this post Bandung world wide competition between the great blocs in proferring economic aid and technical Know How to the under privileged sections of world's peoples and undeveloped parts of the world

Pactomania of the West

A singular and interesting development of great significance for the future is emerging in this post Bandung era Yugoslavia, which broke away from the Stalin's Sovietism accepted Marshal aid She was accused of having allied herself with the democratic West But she remained independent of the pactomania of the West She has regained her friendship with the Soviet World while retaining her comradeship of the West The Communist Poland which had struck so successfully for her national freedom of action from Soviet over all hegemony (1956) has agreed to receive American economic aid This tendency towards the blurring of the political horizons and economic boundaries needs to be watched carefully It is in this direction that the Bandung approach to world politics is likely to work more and more in years to come

Again, India and so many other countries of the East have been dependent for so long upon the Western Powers for their arms supplies and the latter have made full use of this strategic power and privilege But Egypt and Syria have tried, with success, to break away from this dependence How long will the other countries be content to remain in this far from convenient relationship with the West?

The Baghdad and SEATO Pacts have driven a wedge among the Bandung peoples of Asia and Africa Arab nationalism is being challenged by the pre-war diplomacy of the West Soviet intervention was made inevitable by the inapt and reactionary leadership of England and France Pakistan is indirectly encouraged in her intransigence and hate campaign against India by whatever use she hopes to make of the American bases, arms and ammunition coming to her through the Pactorama Indonesia is reaping the evil effect of baiting the United States and her Atlantic allies through her unilateral confiscation of Dutch investments Hence the present wasting civil war in Indonesia The United States statesmanship is looking aghast while her SEATO arms supplied to Formosa are being used by the Rebels against Indonesian national integrity It was to obviate such evil developments and unsavoury portents that Bandung concord was evolved But the West has not been happy over it It did not have the wisdom of responding to it in the only way it could have that is by not proceeding with the SEATO which had not taken any final shape by that time and by welcoming that non-diplomatic and uncommitted and no man's era around the U N, where co-operative relations between People's China and the United States could have been built up The failure of the West is as serious as that of the Soviet peoples when Marshal Plan was opposed by them

Gandhiji's Leadership

Where is India's place in all this? What is her contribution in this growing sphere of life? Thanks to Gandhiji's leadership the statesmen of the National Congress the van guard of India's struggle for freedom had been pursuing a consistent line of foreign policy ever since 1930 that is since her declaration of independence India was opposed to all powers of colonialism and Fascism and Nazism and Soviet totalitarianism When she became free she avowed her complete faith in Democracy Human

Rights and Freedoms When the cold war took shape, she refused to align herself with any side Ever since the wretched atomic bomb era has dawned, she has seen in it the greatest threat not only to her freedom and progress but also to those of all other peoples more especially the Afro-Asian peoples because, the great powers which possessed and controlled the use of the hydrogen bomb could stifle their hard won freedom in a fiffy When therefore, the USSR has boldly declared her readiness to unilaterally stop all tests of the hydrogen bomb, India hails it as a rainbow on the world political horizon darkened by the heavy coulds of atom bombs Because she has pursued this policy of strict non-involvement and genuine passion for democracy and sincere faith in the Bandung concord so many other countries similarly placed in this world find in her a surer guide and friend than in the statesmen of the rival power blocs

If this Panch Sheel code of conduct alone were to be pursued by India and all other countries which accept it, how can Algeria, Kenya and other African countries the captive South-East and European nations become free ? It can be argued equally well that when the USSR could be as imperialistic and aggressive as she was so unashamedly in 1956 in suppressing the heroic uprising of the peoples of Hungary, what is the use of this Bandung spirit ? The latest truculent and balatant 'Touch not the Soviet Brood We are indivisible and inviolable" attitude of the USSR Prime Minister is a challenge for which Bandung has no answer Similarly Bandung has no solution to offer to South Africa's colour mania.

But the Gandhian way has a solution Just as India and other countries have won freedom through self-sacrifice and Satyagraha so also can all these peoples. It can be argued by others however that the Second World War helped India and hastened the incubation period of the freedom of other countries and so why should not the captive colonial peoples hanker after and work for the next war Neither the Gandhian nor the Bandung approach can prevent the growth and prevalence of such a desperate attitude of the suffering peoples. But the partial triumph of Poland in loosening the iron embrace of U.S.S.R seems to indicate an alternative to the new suicidal prayer for another world war Human spirit has triumphed in the past over many more insuperable strangleholds and the 1956 Hungarian uprising and the six year long struggle of Indo-China and Algeria are the invincible and irrepressible instances of that ebullient human spirit of freedom and we pitch our faith in that And where is the bar to the gradual or sudden resurgence of an international brigade of freedom fighters who may surmount all diplomatic obstacles of their countries and go to the aid of the suffering peoples, whoever they be and salvage them from the tyranny of their local rulers the imperialist masters and other survivals of or heirs to historical obstacles placed by morbid or well intentioned dogmas or doctrines. India which has won her freedom despite all such obstacles and in the absence of any such international aid lives in faith and hope for the freedom and progress of all other peoples

(From *Indian Foreign Affairs*)

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TEMPLE ENTRY MOVEMENT

The Indian National Congress adopted at its Cocanada Session in 1923 a resolution in favour of temple entry by Harijans and set up a committee to implement it

The movement did not however receive the necessary impetus till after Gandhiji's fast and the Poona Pact of 1932.

Closely following this historic occasion all public temples in the former States of Baroda Kolhapur, Sandur Gwalior Indore, Jammu and Kashmir and Aundh were thrown open to Harijans The most significant development during this period was, however the throwing open of 1,526 State temples to Harijans in the former State of Travancore in 1936

On the assumption of office by popular ministries in the Provinces the earliest opportunity was taken to implement the 1923 resolution of the Indian National Congress such as the enactment of Malabar Temple Entry Act 1938 and the Madras Temple Entry Authorisation and Indemnity Act 1939

Following the attainment of independence a separate article (17) was inserted in Part III of the Constitution dealing with Fundamental Rights abolishing untouchability and forbidding its practice in any form It also provided that disabilities arising out of untouchability would be punishable in accordance with law

In pursuance of this provision an Act known as the Untouchability (offences) Act 1955 was enacted which came into force on June 1, 1955 It imposes penalties for obstructing a Hindu from entering a place of public worship open to Hindus

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Your Chances Of Success

By JOHN EPPINGHAM

WHAT are the factors which determine how successful you are going to be? Let's take this subject out of the realm of conjecture and speculation. Let's concern ourselves with the latest practical, down to earth findings of the top-flight research scientists. These gentlemen, who burned the midnight oil in universities and research foundations, have scientifically explored the whys and wherefores of success. Let's examine some of their most significant findings.

Q. *How can you increase your chances for success?*

Ans. By engaging in the type of work that you most enjoy doing, which means that you will choose the vocation that brings you the greatest sense of personal satisfaction and which provides for the fullest expression of both your abilities and personality. It may take some experimenting to find this vocation. But no matter how much trouble and effort it takes, it's more than worth it—for sociological studies show that it is likely to mean the difference between success and failure. A nation wide survey has shown that of men who have distinguished themselves in their fields over 94 per cent were doing the type of work they liked best. On the other hand, studies show that a man who doesn't particularly enjoy his work seldom excels in it, no matter how hard he tries. A mass of evidence indicates that most failures are simply misfits.

Q. *What about the matter of changing jobs—is it true that a "rolling stone" gathers the least moss?*

Ans. At Columbia University a survey was made to determine whether it is best for a young man to remain with one concern for a long time and work his way up or change about from one firm to another as better opportunities present themselves. They made a careful study of the vocational histories of hundreds of promising young men between the ages of 20 and 31. Conclusion of the investigators: The popular idea that the young man who remains longer with a given firm will outdistance the one who changes more frequently finds no support from our investigation.

And a wide-scale study conducted at a university showed that eminent men have shown a marked tendency to change jobs more frequently than their less successful colleagues. Indeed, it was found that men who had achieved top ranking in their respective fields tended to keep shifting until they found positions which offered the maximum opportunity for the expression of their talents and abilities.

Q. *What one quality do all successful men have in common?*

Ans. It is not a high I.Q. (Intelligence Quotient)—many men of achievement have only average intelligence. It is not outstanding talent and ability. You can be successful and possess these qualities to a lesser extent than the average ne'er do-well. The trait that men of accomplishment have in common is a very special quality called persistence. This quality has been found so important to achievement that psychologists have been at some pains to define it and analyse its relationship to success. It is the greater willingness to spend time in accomplishing a task; it is the willingness to withstand discomfort, and the ability to persevere in the face of seemingly impossible odds; it is also the willingness to resign oneself to patient plodding when the load is heavy and the road is steep.

Scientists made a psychological study of the relationship of persistence to success. They found, after exhaustive tests on all types of persons, that there is a very positive relationship between an individual's ability to accomplish any task and the time he is willing to spend on it. If you have this quality of persistence or can cultivate it, the odds are very great not only that you will find the vocation you're best suited for but that you will distinguish yourself in it.

Q. *If you're not as successful as you feel you ought to be, what can you do about it?*

Ans. Try to put your finger on the trouble spot. More often than not, the thing that holds a man back is pure laziness.

If there's any doubt in your mind about how you rate in this department, here's a fast, fool-proof, scientifically tested method of finding out. This test was developed as a result of exhaustive studies conducted by psychologists at the Institute of Technology

They have found that whenever a person has a good vocabulary, plus a low achievement record it is a positive indication of laziness A good vocabulary indicates that you're well endowed so far as I Q and ability are concerned If you aren't making good with such fine equipment, it's simply because you're not applying yourself to it

Q *Is it important to get started on your career as early in life as possible?*

A Yes Aside from the fact that it may take appreciable time before you find the occupational groove that best fits your abilities there is another even more important factor Science has found that the man who gets an early start on his career is far more likely to distinguish himself in his vocation.

Q *Are you more likely to be successful if your father was?*

Ans Yes University investigators studied a representative cross section of successful people who had distinguished themselves in their various fields. They found that the parents of these men tended to have specific traits in common They were characterised by (1) mental alertness (2) ambition (0) energy (4) a strong desire to improve their lot and to give their children better opportunities

The survey showed that the great majority of the most successful men come from better-than-average homes and have fathers who attained some distinction in their profession or occupation

Findings of the investigation showed that only a comparative minority of eminently successful men have unfavourable background Thus contrary to what many people think it would appear that being born with a silver spoon in your mouth—culturally and economically—tends to spur rather than sap ambition and initiative

At any rate the study showed that those families who had to struggle the hardest to make both ends meet produced the fewest successful men

Q *At what age are you likely to be the most successful?*

Exhaustive studies show that in terms of productivity and creative ability, you're likely to turn in the highest batting average between the ages of 30 and 40 This was found particularly true of men engaged in professional fields such as science medicine research psychology and kindred callings. The survey showed however that most business executives don't reach their top stride until appreciably later in life—between 50 and 60 and so far as earning power alone is concerned a survey of all age-groups showed that most of the highest paid men are in their middle 50's

Q *Do happiness and financial success tend to go hand in-hand?*

Ans *Only to a certain extent People with* extremely low or high incomes tend to be the least happy The happiest are those who have achieved a moderate degree of financial success

Indeed evidence all up and down the line indicates that an income sufficient to provide *for economic security is most conducive to* happiness (Enough to make ends meet comfortably with some left-over to add to the nest egg but enough to put you in the wealthy class.)

Studies conducted by sociologist Judson T Landis show incidentally that most people tend to be happier during that period of their lives when they have reached the top

Q *Is the man who grumbles about his work less likely to succeed at it?*

Ans. If he's disposed towards grumbling he'll always find things to complain about—even though his job fits him like a glove. This attitude used to be regarded as a liability but science's latest findings indicate that it may well be an asset

A university for Social Research did a four year survey of the personnel of some leading companies They found that the man who grumbles about his boss or his company is more likely to succeed than the man who either has no grumbles or keeps them to himself

A man may grumble because he's a perfectionist or because he envisions some better way of doing things and does not yet have the authority to put his ideas into practice

But regardless of the motivation the survey showed that the personality characteristics that dispose a man to grumbling also make him a better and more efficient worker "While this type" say the investigators, "will often spend a lunch hour denouncing his job and criticising things in general, the driving urge to succeed will send this same subject back to work fired with more productive energy

A spokesman for one of the country's largest insurance companies—whose employees were included in the survey—believes the investigation may produce startling results 'On the basis of the study' he observed " it may be that instead of sacking a man who threatens to punch his boss in the nose, we should promote him.

Q *Is it true that the price of success is often a mental or emotional breakdown?*

A It sometimes happens, but far more often that is the price of failure It is certainly possible, for example, for the rising executive to be caught in such a maelstrom of frictions and pressures in his climb towards the top that he develops neurotic tendencies or even suffers a full scale emotional crack-up There are few psychiatrists who haven t numbered highly successful men among their clients But—and this is very significant studies show that the incidence of neurosis and nervous disorders is a great deal higher among men who fail to succeed or whose success is only mediocre

Wide-scale studies at leading research centres have shown that the more successful you are the less apt you are to be subject to mental and emotional disturbances These studies which surveyed over 12 000 persons showed that the lowest rates for mental break down are among those who have achieved high prestige and high income and the highest rates were found for those who had low prestige and low income.

Other investigations bear out the fact that successful endeavour the achievement of personal goals tends to have a beneficial effect on mental health while failure and frustration are apt to have the opposite effect.

Q *Is it true that you're likely to live longer if you're successful?*

A Yes Despite the oft-cited cases of successful men who overtax themselves to the point where they die in their prime evidence indicates that success in most cases tends to lengthen your life while failure and frustration shorten it

A study of the life-spans of 10 000 persons conducted at Westminister College showed that those who had distinguished themselves in their field of endeavour averaged appreciably longer lives than those who had not

As to why this should be psychologists point out that morale is an important factor so far as our physical well-being is concerned And our morale is strongly influenced by the degree to which our efforts are crowned with success Medical studies all bear out the fact that, all other factors being equal the more a man has to live for, the longer he s likely to live

Q *Is it true that success tends to make people materialistic and forgetful of spiritual considerations?*

A This has frequently been the charge But impartial evidence strongly suggests that the opposite is true Four nation wide surveys have been undertaken to settle this point Each was conducted by a leading public opinion research organisation. All of them reported identical findings that the percentage of church members is highest among that group of people who are the most successful, and that the lowest percentage is found among those who are the least successful.

That man cannot live by bread alone seems to be far more obvious to the man who has made his mark in the world than to the one who hasn t

(From the *Psychology*)

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THINGS THEY SAY

The good is one thing the pleasant is another These two differing in their ends both prompt in action Blessed are they that choose the good they that choose the pleasant miss the goal —*Kothopanishad.*

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The people, in its highest idea is difficult to find in the people. When I observe it here or there it is not the people itself but some class, some partial form of the people, ephemeral and deformed. It is authentic form at its highest power, it is seen only in the man of genius in him the great soul resides —*J Michelet*

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Life is no brief candle to *me* It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for the moment, and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations —*G B Shaw*

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A good many young writers make the mistake of enclosing a stamped self addressed envelope, big enough for the manuscript to come back in This is too much of a temptation to the editor —*Ring Lardner*

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OUR FOOD PROBLEM

By VISHNU DUTT

A fair amount of success in increasing food production during the First Five-Year Plan and the prospects of having a greatly extended area of irrigation as a result of the completion of various Major River Valley Projects during the Second Five-Year Plan period had induced a strong hope that the country's food problem would be solved. However, our hopes have been falsified and we are as far from our goal of self sufficiency in food production as before. It has been estimated that we are still short of 2.5 million tons of foodgrains every year thus necessitating the import thereof. This places a great drain on our already depleted foreign exchange position.

Recently efforts were made to pinpoint the factors that have held up the food production. The whole issue looked somewhat baffling in as much as the official records showed that as a result of extension in irrigated area and adoption of better farming methods such as the use of improved seeds and fertilisers the increase in food production was estimated to have reached the target of self-sufficiency, yet in practice things remained at a stand still and did not improve at all. Where was the lacuna?

A deeper probe into the problem revealed that it is the unutilised waters of the dams or the tube-wells that have accounted for most of the trouble. It had been estimated that as a result of various irrigation schemes the irrigated area would be extended by 16 million acres by the end of the First Five-Year Plan and further 21 million acres by the end of Second Five-Year Plan. No doubt the various irrigation projects were pushed ahead and completed as scheduled for example the Tungabhadra the Mayurakshi the Hirakud and parts of D V C and Bhakra Nangal. But not all the waters that the various projects had made available were fully utilised by the farmers. In fact only one fourth of the total stored waters have been used. At least 40 lakh acres of additional lands could have been irrigated and self sufficiency of foodgrains achieved.

It sounds rather strange that these big projects raised at enormous cost with the sweat and toil of millions of workers should go abegging for their full utilisation. Such are, however, the hard realities which we must face. "There are many a slip between the lip and the cup" runs an old saying. A close examination will reveal several factors responsible for the non utilisation of the irrigation benefits offered by these Projects. If we are to profit from our experience, we should see that these causes which prevent or postpone the extension of irrigation benefits should be removed as early as possible.

First Lesson

The first lesson that has been driven home to us is that the canal system should be completed in anticipation of the Main Dam. The extension of irrigation benefits from the Hirakud and the Tungabhadra had to be postponed because the Canals were not ready in time. The construction of Bhakra Nangal Project is an object lesson in proper planning. A network of about 3000 miles of canals and their branches has been dug out and is in operation since 1954. The surplus flood waters let into the canals have provided irrigation to nearly 3 million acres every year. This has helped not only to raise a bumper Kharif crop but has provided an opportunity to the cultivators to level their fields and to dig their water courses so that they are not found wanting when the full torrent of irrigation benefits comes to them. A further step has been taken at Bhakra and that is to start the partial storage of the river while the main dam is under construction, so that additional irrigation supplies are made available for the Rabi crop in the winter also two years before the dam is scheduled to be completed in 1960. This pre-Bhakra irrigation would never have been possible had the canal system not been completed earlier. It will be of interest to point out here that by the time the Bhakra Dam is completed its entire cost being Rs 65 crores would have been recovered through these trickling irrigation benefits alone.

From the dam to the cultivator's field is a long way off. The waters stored behind the Dam are carried by Main Canals and their branches. The branches taper into distributaries major as well as minor. It is the minor distributary that passes along the fields of the cultivator and from where the latter is required to draw from a sanctioned outlet the water needed for irrigating his fields. The outlets are designed to carry a discharge of

water varying from one cusec to 3 cusecs It is possible to irrigate about 200 acres from an outlet of 1 cusec discharge The decision about the location of outlets is taken after taking into consideration what is called 'the culturable commanded area, that is to say, the adjoining area in which irrigation can be extended Not all the land is necessarily irrigated but only a part of it known as permissible irrigated area The permissible area commanded by one outlet is known as a Chak

Co-operative Endeavour

It is the duty of the cultivator to carry the water from the outlet to his fields The extension of irrigation benefits to the farms is a sort of co-operative endeavour in which the farmer himself no less than the government plays an important part Without the willing and intelligent co-operation of the cultivator the irrigation benefits cannot be fully exploited He has to dig water courses sometimes extending to one or two miles before water can be brought from the outlet to his fields It is the absence of these essential water courses passing through the fields of the cultivator that have held up extension of irrigation benefits and the full utilisation of the stored waters on some of the Projects like the Hirakud the Mayurakshi and the Tungabhadra Without providing these missing links irrigation facilities cannot be improved nor food production increased

The first and foremost task therefore is to get these missing liks provided immediately There are two ways open to achieve this In case where the waste lands belong to the Government and are to be sold to the people after reclamation, the water courses may be dug by the Government and the cost thereof charged from the prospective purchasers Where lands are already owned by individua cultivators the best way is to induce the owners themselves to undertake digging of these water courses This has been the practice in the Punjab where ten or fifteen persons whose lands are to be irrigated from one outlet join hands together and dig out miles of water courses meandering through their fields The Comunity Projects may very well take up this work as one of the items of voluntary labour or Shram Dan Some initial resistance from the cultivators will no doubt be in evidence in areas where canal irrigation is being introduced for the first time They will have to be convinced of the irrigation benefits Demonstration Farms showing the advantages of irrigation may be organised by the Government on a large scale basis If necessary, irrigation supplies from the canals or the Tube wells may be given free or at a comparatively lower rate in the initial stage

With all thes persuasive measures it seems that the Government should have powers to get the water courses dug out and to acquire the land for the purpose and legislation like the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act ' providing for the utilisation of canal water for irrigation the water rates and the settlement of disputes between cultivators on the use of irrigation water and other related matters may have to be passed by states that have already not done so.

Economic Use

The next issue is to ensure an efficient and economic utilisation of the irrigation supplies Here again the government and the individual cultivators have to play a joint role In the first place the water courses should be dug out according to a set pattern that is conducive to least wastage of water The best system is the one in which after proper rectangulation the water courses run down along square lines giving out branches at right angles Under this arrangement the length of the water courses employed is the shortest and thus wastage of water is minimum The zig zag and irregular shaped water courses crossed by village cart tracks result in wastage of water and should be avoided Besides the cultivators should completely level their fields and subdivide an acre into at least eight Kiaras to use water more economically

A smooth and efficient functioning of the outlet is a prerequisite of good irrigation There are two types of outlets One is the Piped outlet system in which the bore of the Pipe is so designed as to permit only the required discharge of water This has however one defect and that is when the water course gets silted it draws less and less water Continual desilting of the watercourses is therefore essential for its smooth working The other type is known as the Adjustable Proportional Modules— A P M —in which water is drawn irrespective of the level of water in watercourse and the discharge depends only on the existing water level in the distributary This is now replacing the old Piped out let system since it ensures a more regular supply However complaints of inadequate discharge of water from the outlet are sometimes received from the cultivators,

particularly at the tail end of the Distributaries. It is the duty of the Canal Department to investigate into the complaints and take remedial measures without loss of time. It may be that the tail end of the distributary is silted which causes reduction in the discharge of the outlets. Desilting therefore has to be undertaken to improve the functioning of the outlets. For further investigation a hydraulic survey of the channel has to be carried out and data about the working of other outlets, bridges, falls and regulators etc. has to be collected and the defective outlets remodelled so that these receive their authorised discharge.

Irrigation from the same outlet is carried out by ten, fifteen or even more persons jointly by turns. In consultation with each other they fix up their irrigation time table called Warabandi, keeping in view the proportion of land owned by each. Water rates are charged on the basis of crops grown and acreage brought under irrigation by an individual farmer.

Need For Publicity

It will be admitted on all hands that there is an urgent necessity for informing and educating the farmers about methods of irrigated cultivation so that the stored waters of the dams are fully and properly used for the desired purpose. Even in areas where canal irrigation has been in operation for some time past, there is ample scope for introducing more scientific and efficient techniques. Thus for example farmers would stand to gain a lot if on the basis of Soil examination and agronomic tests they are given proper advice about the nature of crops to be grown in a particular area. They also need advice about the optimum moisture necessary for a particular crop in a specific area so that they get the exact supplies of irrigation eliminating conditions of wastage or scarcity. This, of course, presupposes that gauges will be installed on each outlet from where the farmer draws water. This will also provide a more accurate basis for calculating the volume of water supplied to a particular individual than is in vogue at present which is more or less a guess work.

There is not the least doubt that if the farmers all over the country become conscious of their duty to utilise in an intelligent manner every drop of the water so far stored by the Dams, it is possible to attain self sufficiency in foodgrains during the next two years. (From. *The Tribune*)

DID YOU KNOW



Although official dogma insists it is impossible, wide-spread unemployment is one of the Kremlin's chief problems and its satellite states. Remedies include sending unemployed youths to Soviet "new lands" in Siberia.

Nutrition experts declare that if a child ate as much comparatively as a growing bird, it would consume three lambs and a calf per day.

Gold is the most malleable, or ductile, of metals. One ounce of gold (avoirdupois) can be drawn in the form of a continuous wire thread to a length of 51 miles.

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

FAMOUS MEN WERE DULL IN SCHOOL

Are you looked upon as a dunce at school? Then don't be discouraged by it, for many who were considered blockheads, never-do-wells and misfits have in later years become great and left an indelible mark in history

Albert Einstein was not a remarkable child in the Munich school where he had his early education. He was aloof and shy and his parents thought him to be an abnormal child

He was slow to learn to talk. At school the teachers considered him as a misfit, dull and indifferent to studies in general

He was pursuing an independent study of mathematics and science, but that did him no good when he went to Switzerland where he was a miserable failure in the entrance examination to the polytechnical college in Zurich. It was only at the second try that he could make the grade

Yet, at the age of 26 he propounded the equation e—mc2 and thus became the architect of our nuclear age

A parallel case is Isaac Newton whose conception of the universe Einstein was to demolish. Though Newton was not as dull as Einstein he was considered poor in mathematics

At school he pursued his own diversions. So pre-occupied was he with kites water wheels and wooden clocks that he passed for an indifferent pupil if not exactly a dunce

Charles Darwin was also among the great men who were considered dunces. As a youngster he went about studying nature and neglected his studies in school. All his teachers looked upon him as the dullest boy of the year

Among literary men there is Oliver Goldsmith who never took his degree from Trinity College Dublin. As a boy he was dull and stupid shy and unimpressive. Though he was sent to study physics in Edinburgh law in London and medicine at Leyden in Holland he never made good in any of these

He was more interested in all sorts of social convivialities writing songs for beggars and leading a wayward and thoughtless life, but finally he became immortal in English literature

Edward Gibbon the famous historian, was not very good at school because of his poor health. His aunt nursed him and, during intervals of improved health tried to educate him

His tutors found him poor in Arithmetic, English and Latin and when he was admitted to school at nine his progress was very slow. He was recalled from school and given intermittent instruction at home by tutors

The title 'King of Blockheads' was reserved for Sir Walter Scott who has written countless stories that are the delight of all who can read English. Yet that was the title he was a dunce and that he would never become anything else

Thomas Chatterton was a dunce of similar distinction and was dismissed from school because he was thought unfit for study

An interesting sidelight on famous dunces is provided by Lord Keynes who distinguished himself in the very subject in which he was considered to be poor. He passed the civil service examination with the lowest marks in economics only to become the greatest economist of his times and a director of the World Bank

Friedrich Wilhelm Froebel became an educational reformer in spite of the fact that he was a prize dunce at school. He was sent to the university but he chose to become a forester's apprentice. Later he was sent to the University of Jena but he ended up ignominiously in prison for debt

Strangely enough during all those years he was learning things in his own way to become of all things a great teacher! He founded a model school at Verdun and is counted among the greatest educationists of all times

The most interesting example of a dunce who later became great is Sir Winston Churchill. As a child he set himself against learning. He had a fixed enmity towards mathematics

'These figures' he said 'got into debt with one another; you had to borrow one or

carry one and afterwards you had to pay the one you had borrowed

At the Ascot school, he made frequent pilgrimage to the caning room and even planned a revenge upon the headmaster who caned him

Then he was taken to a Brighton school conducted by two elderly ladies Here he was so great a dunce and so religious a pupil that when he left the school the ladies declared a half holiday to celebrate their relief !

At Harrow when the boys stood in order of merit Churchill was the last in the rank When he proceeded to Sandhurst military college he was an ignoble failure in the entrance examination

He appeared again for th examination, not only to fail but to g t less marks than pre viously He appeared for a third time to pass with the lowest marks possible. But all these ignominies gave him an insatiab'e urge to rise and became a towering personality

It seems that being considered a dunce at school may even be an indication of the great ness that is awaiting all dunces—if only they do not give up the battle

* * *

VOLUNTARY WORK CAMPS

Young people who wish to *visit a foreign* country during their summer vacation and at the same time take part in voluntary com munity work will find a wide choice of opportunities in the list just published of international work camps for the 1958 season

The list published by the Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary work Camps contains brief details of camp projects in 65 countries in all world areas The jobs to be undertaken range from helping to rebuild an Eskimo community in Alaska to renovating a girls s hool in Hawaii, from road constru- tion in Ghana to well digging at Khadigram in India from archaeolog cal work in Portugal to levelling a childrens playground in Hong Kong

This year for the first time, the Soviet Union is organizing a voluntary work camp on a collective farm between Moscow and Stalingrad Opportunities to help in harvesting crops exist in many European countries

The projects are grouped by geographical location and the ... on responsible for each camp is ... volunteers are required to pay ... the camp after which they receive lodging free The list, and further general information, can be obtained from the Co-ordination *Committee for International Voluntary* Work Camps at Unesco House, 19 Avenue Kleber, Paris 16e

* * *

INDIA'S ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE

"By their fruits ye shall know them" this is a test that may justly be applied to institutions as well as individuals Judged by the results obtained within a few months of its inception India's Administrative Staff College, Hyderabad—the only one of its kind in Asia and modelled on a similar institution at Henley England—has more than measured up to the expectations of its founders the Central Government and the country s industrial and commercial establishments

The initial session was inaugurated on December 6 1957, by Dr John Matthai Chairman of the Court of Governors Less than three months later, on February 28 the first batch of thirty participants drawn from the Central and State Governments and from various industrial and commercial organisations completed the course with distinction

Such success was almost inevitable considering the care and foresight with which the College was planned and launched for promoting higher standards of efficiency and leadership among persons who are holding or have been earmarked for senior positions in their respective fields of work It is also attributable to the calibre of the training staff, headed by General Shrinagesh former Chief of the Army Staff Perhaps no happier choice could have been made for the post of Principal of an institution destined to play a dynamic role in the changed set up of the country on the verge of a new social order The 54 year old General who has a long period of distinguished military service behind him besides British Public School background has the energy and enthusiasm of a youth

As Dr Matthai pointed out at the inaugural function the interests of the country s development demand closer relationship between private enterprise and public services and this is one of the objectives of ... ege

... idea of the founders was the ... the College in Hyderabad which has ... v called 'the heart of ... also the additional ... climate The

College is housed in the spacious Bella Vista Palace—until recently the residence of the Prince of Berar—and stands in the midst of a park like expanse with wide lawns, overlooking the Hussain Sagar Lake It not only provides a peaceful setting for the pursuit of one's studies, but also offers excellent facilities for a number of outdoor games The College is fully residential with comfortably furnished living quarters to which new additions are being made in order to accommodate the larger batches of participants expected to join the ensuing sessions Besides recreational facilities it has a well maintained library, discussion rooms a dining hall lounge canteen and dispensary All these amenities—plus boarding and periodical tours to important industrial areas, aimed at enabling the trainees to study at first hand the various projects and development schemes—are covered by a fee of Rs 2 400 Only candidates nominated by their employers, and to whose service they will return are eligible for admission—they are selected after an interview The choice is made so as to constitute a cross section of the working life of the country

Run by an independent educational society, registered under the Societies Registration Act, the College has no political or social bias The administration of its affairs is vested in a Court of Governors representative of its members Among them are men who have distinguished themselves in public administration Experts from all over India are invited to speak or report on specific topics during the initial session Mr J. W L. Adams of the Henley College served as a member of the staff under the Colombo Plan His place is now being filled by an Indian

The training aims at developing some of the skills which are required in senior administrators such as adequate delegation and controls making appropriate use of specialised knowledge getting the best out of a team; handling expert witnesses briefing representative summarising and drafting the result of a group discussion getting a job done in the time and with the resources available and speaking for a team of colleagues and leading them in conference with other groups

These objectives are sought to be achieved by carrying out work in syndicates of ten members each One member of each syndicate is appointed chairman for each subject and he is solely responsible with guidance from the directing staff and the help of a well equipped library for the effective and timely accomplishment of the study

The College has three classes of membership patrons ordinary and associate members The last class was recently created to make it possible for smaller industrial and business concerns to participate in the scheme and sponsor their executives for training Patrons and ordinary members are those covenanting to subscribe a sum of Rs 20 000 and Rs 2 000 respectively each year for a period of five years and agreeing to renew their subscriptions thereafter at the same rate Associate members subscribe Rs 600/- each for the official year in which they are admitted While ptarons and ordinary members are entitled to all rights of membership and to sponsor as many candidates as they desire to the three annual sessions associate members have no right to vote and can each sponsor only one candidate in each official year At *present* there are 8 *patrons* 48 *ordinary* members and 32 associate members

As regards finance the Central Government has agreed to bear 50 per cent of the annual recurring expenditure estimated at Rs 6 lakhs for the first three years. At the end of this period the College is expected to become self supporting General Shrinagesh revealed that the Central Boad of Revenue has agreed to recognise the annual membership subscriptions and the course fees as allowable items for assessment of incomtax provided candidates accepted by the College are nominated by the firms and organisations which are its members

The institution is now getting ready for the next session which will begin on June 13 It bids fair to emulate the achievement of the Henley College which has contributed in a large measure to the financial stability and administrative efficiency of business and other organisations in the United Kingdom (Theo W La Touche in *the Illustrated Weekly of India*)

* * *

CHOOSE YOUR CAREER

Young persons looking for a career should know not only what they want but also where they are wanted They should know something about the world of work

A recent all India survey carried out by the Employment Exchanges revealed that whereas the white-collar jobs are over crowded,

trained technicians are greatly in demand There is a widespread shortage in the country of trained craftsmen and technical personnel like engineers, overseers tool makers mechanics nurses and trained teachers With the rapid pace of industrialisation and expansion of social welfare schemes, the demand in the country for such personcel is likely to increase

Employment Market To assess immediate requirments of personnel in a particular area, Employment Market Study is being conducted in big cities by the local Employment Exchanges to ascertain vacancies in various occupations This not only helps in securing suitable jobs for the unemployed but also enables the aspirants to know the employment market

Guidance to young persons to choose suitable careers is available in a series of pamphlets issued by the Ministry of Labour Each of these Guide to careers pamphlets priced at five naye paise deals with one occupation It gives detailed information regarding qualifications required, training facilities available and conditions of service So far 47 such pamphlets have been published

Vocational Guidance Unit The information gleaned through these pamphlets can be supplemented by a visit to the vocational Guidance Units functioning at Employment Exchanges Here each morning they can get advice in selection of suitable jobs from trained Guidance Officers Besides general guidance talks to groups of aspirants individual advice on personal level is also given Such Units are functioning at Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Bombay Madras and Patna Some more are going to be started soon in other cities like Ambala and Calcutta

Work cum Orientation Centres Work cum Orientation Centres have been set up to enable th educated unemployed to find other than white collar employment These Centres give vocational counselling provide orientation in shortage occupations and help the persons to stand on their own feet as small enterpreneurs Already two centres one at Pusa (Delhi) and another at Kalamessery (Kerala) have started functioning A third centre for West Bengal has been sanctioned more may be opened if these are found useful.

The first six months course at Delhi centre ended in October 1957 and the third one commenced in April 1958 Technical training is imparted in five trades light mechanic wood work, house wiring repairs to electrical appliances and building construction The trainees lead a camp life and are paid a stipend of Rs 40/ p m from which messing charges are deducted Of the balance, a part is made over to them as pocket money and the residue at the end of the Camp Fifty per cent of over 200 trainees at the first course are reported to have entered business

* * *

GUIDE TO CAREERS HEALTH VISITOR

A Health Visitor's work is to promote the health of the community with special emphasis on the health and welfare of the children A health visitor thus instructs and assists women in promoting the health of the family and guides them in the care of their children Such assistance is also helpful in improving the standard of care during pregnancy and in maintaining, the mother's health as well as that of the children The Health Visitor's advice and guidance are useful in reducing the incidence of disease and in raising the standard of family nutrition and hygiene She gives expert ante natal advice to expectant mothers with regard to diet hygiene and other problems to enable them to go through pregnancy safely and to ensure for them healthy children. She also assists the mother to make appropriate arrangements for delivery She maintains registers of individuals and families and has knowledge of the community whom she serves She advises the family to make appropriate arrangements for a health check-up In case of illness and if any medical aid is necessary she gives appropriate advice

Health visitors are generally employed by Public authorities in cities towns and rural areas They may also be employed in large hospitals and maternity homes in promoting pre-natal care Individuals may be required to work in specialised fields e g under maternal and child health schemes including School Health Family Planning, Venereal Clinics and others. A large number of health visitors are employed in the health services established under Community Projects and the National Extension Services and at Health Centres in the various States Some are employed by industrial establishments Trained midwives usually assist Health Visitors in maternity cases A doctor often supervises her work and renders the appropriate medical aid

Usually the health visitor is provided with free furnished quarters near the place of her work, so that her services may easily be availed of by the neighbourhood

The Way To Qualify is to under go a two-and a half year training in a recognised Health School At present ten institutes in India are training health visitors The period of training in the case of registered nurses who hold a certificate in midwifery is one year Women who are between 18 to 35 years of age and have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination are eligible for the integrated midwifery-cum health visitor s training

The integrated two and half years training is so designed that after its completion the health visitor is competent to work in rural, urban or industrial fields The preliminary course is of 18 months and the training is conducted in a hospital To be eligible for the final course the trainees have to pass the State midwifery examination The final course extends over a period of one year The candidates are required to reside at the training institutions and board and lodging facilities are provided for the purpose

The following are the subjects of study: Preliminary 18 months—Anatomy and physiology, ethics microbiology nutrition cookery applied nutrition and dietetics household management nursing (theory and practice) personal hygiene first aid pharmacology ante natal care, midwifery training

For the final course of 12 months—tuberculosis communicable diseases, record writing, economic and social problems, civics rural development, industrial health organization of maternity and child welfare work, public health administration supervision of auxiliary workers are included

Practical training is comprehensive and covers the following subjects elementary nursing in the home, domestic science, midwifery work, ante-natal and post natal clinical practice, supervision of the health of pregnant women care of infants and children, school health, vaccination, anti tuberculosis work, pharmacology attendance at clinics for skin conditions work in children s out patient departments home nursing, training and supervision of midwifery services, observation visits to creche and nursery schools, home visiting and record writing

On completion of the training the students appear in an examination conducted by the State Nursing Council or an institution authorised to do so Successful students register themselves as health visitors under the Indian Nursing Council Act with the State, Councils or the Indian Nursing Council New Delhi

Cost Of Training Tuition fee Rs 100/- and living expenses Rs 1000/ to 1800/ for the entire course Stipends are, however, given to promising students provided they are prepared after registration, to serve the State for at least three years including service in the development areas The amount of stipend varies from one State to another, but it is usually Rs 50/ p m

Personal Qualities Necessary For The Job are a cheerful temperament, genuine interest in social-welfare work and in children and a great fund of patience Service to humanity is the guiding motto of health visitors The work requires good physical health and intending candidates have to pass a medical examination

The Way To Enter The Profession Qualified health visitors may apply to the health departments of their States or to the training institutions or the *Development Commissioner* of their State for jobs Some posts are advertised in the newspapers inviting applications from qualified health visitors

Openings occur in municipalities in Community Projects in the rural areas and in health centres under the National Extension Services Some industrial concerns and factories also employ health visitors The State and Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Officers and health departments can often assist candidates in seeking suitable employment

Salaries vary from State to State Generally a health visitor starts on a minimum pay of Rs 75/- to Rs 100/ p m and the maximum of the scale is between Rs 100/ and Rs. 200/ In addition to pay a health visitor is entitled to dearness allowance fixed travelling expenses in some cases and free furnished accommodation and the advantages of a provident fund

Prospects For Advancement A few selected health visitors are sent abroad for further specialisation and promising candidates can rise to the post of teachers at health schools and to supervisory posts in the health services

For Further Information you may contact:—

(i) The Maternity and Child Welfare Officer of your State Health Department

(ii) The Nursing Council of your State or Nursing Superintendent of your State

(*Continued on page 540*)

PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

By GERALD WENDT

Q *Mr Myron S Blumenthal of the Universal Trade Press Syndicate in New York writes 'I understand that in outer space beyond the limits of our atmosphere the heavens look black Why should this be so with billions of luminous stars encircling the beholder? With so few particles of matter in interstellar space to obstruct the light one would think that the sky or heavens would be a blazing curtain of light What is it that prevents distant starlight from visible above our atmosphere'*

Ans When stratosphere fliers report that the sky is black they do not mean that the stars are invisible They mean only that there is no blue sky and that in full sunshine the heavens look like the night-sky, black with countless stars The general luminosity of the day time sky and its blue colour, as seen from the surface of the earth are caused by the reflection and diffraction of sunlight by an infinite number of minute dust particles and droplets in the earth's atmosphere Above the atmosphere this cannot happen and each star, including our sun, shines with a sharp beam When one is not blinded by looking at the sun each star seems even brighter than it does when seen from the surface. But there is no "blazing curtain of light", partly because the light from every star spreads out into all of space and is thus weakened by distance and partly because there are great clouds of gas (composed of molecules not dust) scattered widely but irregularly through empty space which absorb the light energy and thus reduce or extinguish the light. Some astronomers have estimated that there is more matter in these enormous "clouds" of dark and invisible gas than there is in all the visible stars put together Thus most of the light from the stars never reaches the earth

Q *Dr Athagenes P Macias Munoz of Babahyo Ecuador writes 'As a result of the experimental explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs radioactive products are scattered into the atmosphere and gradually fall to earth or are brought down by rain or snow. Is such rain deadly to animals or plants?"*

Ans It is not Except for the actual area in which the bomb is exploded the radioactivity that falls from the sky is much too weak to be harmful to people animals or plants This can be put in figures The unit of radiation-whether from X rays cosmic rays, radium itself or any radioactive material is the "roentgen", named after the German Professor Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen who discovered the X ray in 1895

The usual X ray examination of the teeth or of the body in a hospital may give the patient from one to five roentgens A total of ten roentgens a year is considered quite safe A person who receives 100 roentgens can become seriously ill and receiving 400 roentgens or more in a single exposure is usually fatal. But the amount of radioactivity that has been added to the surface soil in the United States where most of the bomb tests have been carried out, is about 0 001 roentgen. This is much less than the amount of radiation from cosmic rays in which we all live every day, and which is about 0 035 roentgen It is also less than the natural radioactivity of the human body which comes from the potassium salts that are contained in the blood And it is *less than one thousandth of the radiation used* in a harmless X ray examination of the teeth.

The possible harm from the scattered radioactive materials is therefore not to the individual plant animal or human being But there is some danger to future generations A very small amount of radiation of any sort including the ever present cosmic rays, can easily destroy or alter one or more of the genes that are present in the reproductive cells and are the carriers of the inheritance from parents to offspring whether plant or animal. This may result in a defective or altered inheritance in the offspring It is estimated that about two per cent of the children born are defective in one respect or another and this *may be due* to the radiations received by the reproductive cells of the father or the mother It is also generally thought that the large variety of plants and animals *now* on the earth are the result of many changes in inheritance produced by radiation through many millions of years. They are inevitable since we live under constant *radiation from natural sources* But if the scattered radioactive materials add even slightly to the radiations from the soil and the air, they must be considered harmful It is however *as yet unknown what the effect of an* additional 0 001 roentgen is on the inheritance This is at present one of the major subjects of biological research.

Q *Madame Gerard Vuillard of Saint Amarin, Haut Rhin, France asks "What is the origin of the ground swells?*

Ans This term refers to the slow rising of the sea level over a period of many minutes or even hours, more like a tide than a wave, as if the sea itself were rising up or swelling It is in fact a wave or a series of waves many miles long and only a few feet high that are the residue of a storm at sea As the short but high waves of a violent storm move out of the storm area they lose part of their energy and thus flatten out and individual waves combine into longer, lower and gentler waves The remaining energy can carry these long waves for thousands of miles from the storm centre Often they become so long and gentle that they are hardly noticeable at sea but they finally expend their energy on a distant shore as an easily noticeable ground swell

Q *Mr V N Jindal of Lucknow, India writes. When water is kept in a copper or brass utensil overnight it acquires an unplesasant metallic taste Is this due to impurities in the water or do metals have a taste? I would also like to know if metals have an odour as when I have worked on a piece of brass or steel with a file I have noticed afterwards characteristic odour on my hands even when the metal has been washed with soap or a detergent*

Ans The senses of taste and smell are very delicate and can be stimulated by exceedingly small quantities of materials In order to affect the sense of taste the metal must dissolve to some slight extent in the water and most common metals do dissolve sufficiently to be tasted especially when there are materials already dissolved in the water It happens even with pure distilled water and this is why such water should not be kept in metallic vessels but in glass For this reason also expert tasters of tea and coffee prefer to make their brew in glass or porcelain vessels, not in metal.

In order to affect the sense of smell the metal must evaporate to some slight extent into the atmosphere This is more likely to occur when the metal is heated as in filing But the evaporation is so slight that very few people are able to smell a metal under any conditions The odour is more likely to come from something on the metal even from the soap in which it was washed Since most people cannot smell metals they are usually considered not to have an odour even though exceptional persons with a keen olfactory sense may be able to detect one

Q *Mr V N Jindal, of Lucknow writes "In India it is hot for the greater part of the year so that people find the cold weather very uncomfortable when it comes Then they are very careful to cover up their ears either with their turban or a scarf wrapped over the head the ears neck and chin Is it good for the health to cover up the ears or should they remain uncovered ?*

Ans The ears are very sensitive to cold because they protude into the cold air and because they are poorly supplied with blood vessels In freezing weather they are the first part of the body to suffer So all peoples in very cold climates cover their ears with high collars on their overcoats with cloth or fur flaps on their caps or with separate ear muffs' It can do harm and is much more sensible than letting the ears freeze

Q *Mr Moeljadi Editor of the Indonesian weekly Pesata asks Are the people of the last fifty years cleverer than those of foregoing generations ? Do they have better or bigger brains than the people of former centuries?*

Ans One must distinguish between knowledge on the one hand and intelligence on the other

Our knowledge today is greater our intelligence is not The human race is distinguished from other animals by its intelligence which means the ability to learn and think There is no reason to suppose that this ability is any greater in the man of today of whatever race than it was in the people of 100 000 years ago The size of the brain has not changed nor have any other physical features since the days of the earliest true humans the Cro-Magnon people But the human race is also distinguished by the ability to transmit its knowledge and thoughts orally and by written words Thus knowledge accumulates generation after generation In the process of education children learn the accumulated knowledge of their ancestors and of other peoples and go on from there to increase the sum total of human knowledge

Human beings have always invented new methods of increasing knowledge and of accomplishing their purpose For instance, the invention of the wheel the use of fire for cooking domestication of plants and animals the devising of alphabets and of number symbols and the use of writing all required as much intelligence in their day as do our modern inventions All these human achievements come to a child today through education In this century the use of the automobile and of the airplane have added to

man s power and are learned easily Now the most highly educated young minds can go on to perfect rocket flight and perhaps space travel Thus they seem to be 'cleverer than the peoples of long ago But this is the result of their education in past knowledge and no of any inherent difference in their capacity to think.

Q *Mlle Marie Claire Olivier of Monteceau les Mines France writes 'I read recently that the Jordan is one of the rivers that winds the most Is this true and if so why?*

Ans. The question why rivers meander instead of following a straight course has long puzzled some of the world s leading scientists, and even Albert Einstein once propounded a theory on the subject ('Meanders , or the series of loops and bends in a river, take their name from the winding course of the River Meander in Asia Minor)

Formerly it was believed that meandering occurred mainly among 'old' rivers, flowing in valleys with a minimal gradient, but recent research has proved this theory to be too general.

The River Jordan is a case in point It is not 'old' as rivers go dating back to the period following the recession of the Dead Sea Its gradient is steep and its current swift Yet it winds almost as much as the Meander itself The distance from Lake Tiberias to the Dead Sea is only about 63 miles as the crow flies but the actual course of the Jordan between these two points is more than twice as long

A research project on the meanders of the Jordan has just been completed after two years of work by Dr I Schattner, Lecturer in Geography at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem

Dr Schattner holds that the meanders of the Jordan are caused mainly by the extremely arid conditions prevailing in the rift valley and the character of the soft strata into which the river has cut its channel Since the valley has little or no vegetational cover, the surface is liable to crack and even small amounts of rainfall can cause quite a disproportionate amount of rain wash and gullying Rainfall is sporadic in these parts but when it rains it pours and cloudbursts are not unusual. The earth is swept into the Jordan greatly increasing the load of the river—one of the factors causing meandering

Earthquakes a relatively frequent phenomenon in the Jordan Valley also play their part. These 'quakes are liable to produce major landslides in the valley which on mo[re] than one occasion have interrupted the ent[ire] flow of the river, causing it to alter its cour[se]

In general Dr Schattner notes, two ty[pes] of meanders can be observed in the Jord[an] Valley between Lake Tiberias and the De[ad] Sea. The northern part of its course betw[een] the Lake and Wadi Rajeb—about half t[he] distance—includes long straight stretch[es] broken by vast angular loops the remain[ing] section, from Wadi Rajeb to the Dead S[ea] consists almost entirely of twists and tur[ns] This difference is probably due to the f[act] that the northern section of the river cros[ses] considerable outcrops of hard rock while t[he] strata in the southern section are much mo[re] homogeneous

During his research Dr Schattner stud[ied] hundreds of aerial photographs of the Jord[an] Valley taken over a period of nearly forty ye[ars] —the first were taken by the German A[ir] Force in World War I They showed th[at] the Jordan is an extremely "active" riv[er] *frequently changing its bed Hardly a sectio[n]* of its meandering course has remained stea[dy] for more than a few years

Q *Mr Jindal of Lucknow, India writes 'In the winter if the doors and windows a[re] closed in the evening there is no particular fee[l]ing of discomfort on entering a room next morn[ing] However in the summer the atmosphere see[ms] polluted and one experiences a feeling of discom[]fort Is this because in winter the air has mo[re] oxygen than in summer?*

Ans There is no difference in the oxyge[n] content of the air between winter and summe[r] between indoors and outdoors The effect is [a] psychological one and "pollution is a rather strong word for the various odours that giv[e] a feeling of discomfort or even revulsion Al[l] liquids and most solids have a greate[r] tendency to evaporate or vaporize at hig[h] temperatures rather than at lower ones, an[d] it is the vapour that causes the sensation o[f] smell Thus in a hot closed room, all smell[s] from liquids, soiled clothes food spices an[d] various woods are intensified whether or no[t] there are people in the room. It is thes[e] mixed odours that cause discomfort.

Ventilation is needed in summer becaus[e] bodily comfort then depends on the coolin[g] effect of perspiration Without ventilation there is less evaporation of perspiration and th[e] human body cannot keep itself cool. I[n] *winter perspiration is not involved* and venti[]lation is not so important

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Educ_tion's Responsibility In A Democracy

By ROBERT F. GOHEEN
President, Princeton University, U.S A

AS I see them, our "temples of learning" today—that is to say more prosaically, our state and private universities as they have developed in the United States—are very far from being seats of either serene unworldliness or of bumbling naivete The situation is quite the contrary! Nevertheless the justifiable satisfication and pride which we may feel on this score have some very somber prospects To illustrate what I mean let me set forth three general propositions, in sequence.

(1) The development of higher education and research into our universities in the pa t 50 years has brought about a far closer interdependence between the world of learning and the world of affairs than any other society has yet known or even dreamed

(2) The well being of our complex, technologically potent society is closely bound to our universities being effective centres of teaching and research

(3) Increasing demands arising from the rapid growth in the population and from a heightened appetite for the services rendered by our universities threatens for the very near future a severe perhaps even catastrophic curtailing of their effective powers

Within the framework of this preliminary synopsis I want to proceed to particulars

As recently as 1900 only about four percent of the college age youth in the United States were seeking and receiving education beyond the high school level At the present time some 33 percent of the nation s college age youth are enrolled in our institutions for higher education One may contrast to this achievement the fact that the comparable figure for England today is some five percent

This highly significant growth relates to a very distinctive change in the pattern of American higher education during this same period a change or era of evolution which has enabled American universities to reach out more directly and more broadly into the general life of the nation I am of course thinking of the development of vocational and technological training Whereas elsewhere technological and vocational education has remained most often the concern of institutions of a lower order, in this country it has to a marked degree been incorporated into the offerings of our universities Today, in fact, nearly two thirds of the students in American colleges and universities are pursuing vocational technological, or strictly professional courses while only about one third are candidates for degrees in the more traditional 'arts and science' programmes which were once the main bill of fare

Despite the anguish of traditionalists, and there has been much the extension of the university s role to include education in vocational and technological subjects cannot be said to have radically debased our academic coinage Instead it has brought the applica tion of h gh standards of objectivity and of systematic thinking to vocational and technological problems Advances in knowledge reached in university laboratories and disseminated through university cour es have vastly increased the yield of our grain crops opened the way to unknown mineral resources, raised beyond past credence the life expectancy in human childbirth

These are but few of the many tangible returns directly attributable to the development of our universities in such areas in the past 50 to 75 years We must add into the balance as sheer gain the thousands upon thousands of competently trained engineers farmers, nurses, journalists business school graduates and other vocational specialists who have been schooled in our universities In accepting such tasks clearly the universities have reached down from whatever remote elevation they may have been thought to have held and have proved their ability and their concern to lighten the darkness and the dangers in which we all spend our workaday lives

What then about the situat on in those fields of study which are usually called either liberal or 'arts and science ? (They include the humanities the basic sciences and the social sciences) Proportionately the expansion has been slighter and the support offered by the general public considerably less vigorous There are nevertheless signs of a maturing sense of appreciation for research and teaching directed to more exact knowledge and improved understanding regardless of immediate applications

Personally I have no doubt that the dis-

interested search for truth is intrinsically valuable yet, I see no reason to be scornful of utility In any case it has been repeatedly demonstrated in the last century that 'use less researches may turn out to be very useful indeed The harnessing of energy from nuclear fission stems from purely abstract researches on the nature of atomic structure It is but one of the most recent (though perhaps the most spectacular) of many similar instances Other astrophysical researches centering on nuclear fusion now held out the prospect that from simple sea water we may in time be able to draw usable energy amounting to 1 000 times the world's present power capacity for a thousand million years It is no cause for wonder that education and research in the fundamental sciences are being preached with a new sense of urgency in our land today and that they are now drawing to our universities the support of tens of millions of dollars each year from government and from industry

" Less tangible rewards and less spectacular vistas beckon the student in the humanities or social sciences Yet as one reads the spate of pronouncements which have been made in recent years by leaders in industry it is clear that even the once lowly liberal arts graduate has been found to be useful and necessary As John Gardner President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, has observed ' we are just beginning to understand that one of the distinguishing marks of a modern complex society is its insatiable appetite for educated talent. Liberal education in arts and sciences is called upon increasingly to serve this growing requirement of commerce, industry, banking, the government and the professions These, and virtually all important walks of our national life are bidding for the services of young people prepared to carry forward the cultural values of the past, to join in the extension of knowledge, to face thoughtfully and effectively the complex private and public problems of our age

There is no blinking away the complexity of our times, and the fact that mounting complexity is increasing the need for people whose purview of human experience is both broad and deep whose patterns of though are imaginative and synoptic rather than being limited to the know how of a specialty We are today living in an uncertain, changing world The techniques the machinery, the systems of organisation taught today may tomorrow prove obsolete A man must be trained in the basic things in order to be prepared to meet the unexpected. Study in research in the humanities and social [illegible] are appropriately receiving merited [illegible] as the main avenues by which one learns to take advantage of mankind's varied history (its successes and its failures) it gains insight into the forces that move individuals and societies and (it should be hoped) also learns to cherish the eternal human quest for general principles and values superior to any the world has yet known

A further consideration is suggested here It is cardinal in the function of a university and applies in all its fields of study, however manifold Those who work in education know that effective advances of knowledge, and effective programmes of teaching are based not only on originality of mind, but on co-operation, tolerance and integrity I do not mean to exclude these qualities the[illegible]

(Continued from page 535)

(iii) The Indian Nursing Council, Church Road New Delhi

(iv) The Medical Officer of Health of your district.

(v) The Superintendents of the training schools

(vi) The Development Commissioner of your State

(vii) The Employment Exchange nearest your residence

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Towards the end of 1954 there were only about 750 qualified health visitors in the whole country In order to provide a reasonable standard of public health facilities it has been estimated that one health visitor is necessary for every 20 000 of the population Thus India needs nearly 19,000 health visitors

Community Projects and development areas of various States are in need of qualified health visitors As the present training facilities are limited the existing schools are being expanded and new health schools are being opened

Employment prospects in this profession are bright It provides a career to educated girls Some training can be had at government expense in a number of states and immediate employment will be available to most of the trained health visitors during the coming few years

(Courtesy—Ministry of Labour Government of India)

are to be assumed. Basing upon them, I venture to assert categorically that the fundamental responsibility of a university is to extend the frontiers of knowledge and ever to improve our understanding of the world in which we live. It is this search and this restless testing for improved understanding that alone can sustain the universities in their creative activities. Nor, in teaching must this quest ever be reduced to the mere inculcation of facts. After all, what most distinguishes a university is that it endeavours to send its students out as thinking human beings, not merely as well informed human beings.

Aristotle made the point twenty three hundred years ago in a rather extreme form when he said "the total sum of useful knowledge imparted to students should never be large enough to make them mechanically minded." I have made the point that our universities have accepted to a large degree the task of "mechanical education." What our great universities happily have not done is to regard that task as all sufficient. They have preserved the emphasis upon inquiry and part of the lack of serenity which I find characteristic of our major temples of learning lies right here. They are not internally placid but excited and exciting places. Their temper is such because they are places where ideas and assertions are disputed, weighed and tested. Whatever his field or whatever his age in years, no one is permitted to think he grasps all he can or should know.

While intellectual curiosity and creative thinking are not confined to universities, a complex, prosperous, go-ahead society such as ours must constantly seek to strengthen its universities as centres wherein such qualities will be generated and disseminated out through the social whole. Ours is a busy society. Most men engaged in business, government and industry today are preoccupied with a host of pressing details. They must worry about immediate consequences. They seldom have time for the long reflective view, even though, as many of them recognise, a long critically reflective view might be the most useful thing of all to them—and to our country.

Academicians are scarcely men of leisure either. Most of the educators I know are about as leisurely as whirling dervishes. But theirs is properly a different sort of "busyness"—active and reflective mindwork directed to the long view, to seeking out new insight, new theories, new methods, even new principles in which existing interpretations and theories prove imperfect.

There have been times of course—some of them only recently passed—when such intellectual curiosity has been thought suspect. At times it has been dangerous "to think otherwise", even in a land of freedom that was born in dissent. I believe that such timidity in the face of new ideas is but a fleeting phase in the forward movement of a relatively young country. When any society is content to rest upon what it already knows, when it fails to invite self criticism and to permit the generation of new ideas, it is very surely on the way to fossilization.

In the broad view it must be said that the freedom of thought and inquiry which we have cultivated in our universities has, on the whole, been protected fairly well by our society. This fact is, indeed, one of the important indices that ours is a healthy nation, one likely to play a meaningful role in the future of the world over the centuries ahead. In contrast, let me say, Lucretius' willingness to settle for a serene and prefabricated philosophy is as much a sign of impending stagnation in the late Greco Roman world as is the radical breach he finds between its intellectuals and the general public.

So far, then, the general diagnosis of the state of our universities is one of encouraging vitality and strength. I have purposefully passed over the pressing day to day problems of our universities and over the diversities among them. Not often has their over all accomplishment received due recognition. At the same time we have reached the point where today's problems may indeed seem insignificant in comparison to what the future may hold for higher education.

Great accomplishments generally raise great expectations. But what are the expectations? There are currently in this country some eight million young people of college age, of whom close to three million are enrolled in colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education. By 1970 there will be in the neighbourhood of 14 million young people of college age, of whom more than twice the current number, or 6.2 million, can be expected to want a higher education. The number may be further swollen if the steady rise continues in the proportion of college-age youth seeking higher education.

Without further statistics it may simply be stated that to continue to offer the kind of educational services they are now offering, our

colleges and universities must acquire more teachers in the next 15 years than in all their previous history combined

I have no panacea. The thoughtful creative minds which we require in numbers in all important aspects of our national life cannot be mass-produced Nor can we afford to let the cultivation of them to the fullest of their powers go down by default to the pressure of numbers Our best hope must lie in the development of a much higher degree of enlightened self interest among the American public upon this issue.

In the words of Dr James R. Killian Jr, the age in which we live ' imposes a relentless requirement for new knowledge and discovery requiring at all levels of modern societies—if they are really to flourish—a love for learning and recognition of all that is excellent in mind and spirit.' And if we are to move forward as members of a free and progressive society the products of our universities must above all others be sure that sufficient energy and requisite resources are devoted to the encouragement of talent and of intellectual accomplishment In the process of making and acquiring things we must never forget that of prior and more fundamental importance is the development of men and ideas.

All university people and all thoughtful men and women, bear an urgent and critical charge In simple words it is to work each of us as best we can for the spread of that understanding which favours the life of the mind and which recognises the excitement and the necessity of our universities as places of search and testing—and not as things apart but as vital and productive forces within our national life

Thus sustained well being and effective direction of the highly complex highly potent society which we have evolved depend upon our universities continuing to be the vital centres of teaching and research The interrelationship of the two is inextricable It reaches today into virtually every significant activity of our people both at home and abroad Everyone has a vital stake in extending the understanding and support which all universities public and private must have in order that they in turn may sustain their obligations to the well being of the nation and mankind.

MALARIA ERADICATION PROGRAMME IN INDIA

That the eradication progamme is ultimately cheaper than a continued control programme was the main consideration that weighed with the Government of India in deciding to change the National Malaria Control Programme into one of Eradication.

Today malaria has been brought to bay, though not completely conquered Our casualties today are less than a quarter of what they were at the end of 1947

The target for the population to be protected will be raised from 230 million to very nearly the total population of India i.e about 390 million, including a natural increase of 30 million, over the 1951 census figure of 360 million

To achieve reduction of the disease, however, all areas, where malaria transmission is known to occur in such a low degree as not to constitute a health problem, will be brought within the ambit of spraying operations for two years from 1960-1961 One hundred and sixty additional units will be established to cover them and only one round of spray will afford adequate protection in these areas

If certain criteria like child spleen rate, child parasite rate and the infant parasite rate are satisfied over a period of two consecutive years, the spraying operations will be discontinued giving way to surveillance phase of the malaria eradication work.

The surveillance staff will go into operation by 1960 61, i.e, one year prior to the contemplated interruption of spraying Even when spraying is interrupted, the surveillance staff will continue to exercise vigilance for a further period of three years.

The estimated cost of the malaria eradication programme during the current and the next Plan period will be about Rs 63.24 crores whereas during the same period a control programme would cost about Rs 52 02 crores

This programme does not aim at the eradication of mosquitoes Even when malaria eradication has been achieved mosquitoes will still continue to be there but they will cease to be the transmitters of malaria infection

My Conception Of An Ideal State

(In this resurgent India the mind of the young people is building dreams of a bright future In the following three articles this future is viewed from different angles Our readers would benefit from this symposium in many ways especially if they are candidates for higher examinations It will also stimulate thought and inspire budding writers to create some thing new More articles on this topic shall be published in next issue — Ed C and C)

(By A P Srivastava)

Since the emergence of State a number of experiments have been made at the cost of thousands of lives but still a perfect state remains in thought only Many ideals of states have been achieved but an ideal state still remains in imagination only as ever

A number of great thinkers and philosophers when stung by the offencive and cruel realities of life, have built up airy pictures of ideal states where the wicked do not trouble the good and all the people enjoy freedom, sound health, and prosperity They Plato being one one of them could not but take recourse to imagination to satisfy their sense of justice Plato had seen how his master was given poison without any fault, he had also noticed the evils of adminis tration around him and naturally he built up an ideal state in his book the Republic, where people are honest, healthy and educated. He laid great emphasis on health and education People will do gymnastic and study mathema tics and other sciences, till the age of 20. Then weeding will take place and the abler would again undergo training till the age of thirty years and again men of the best metal will be sorted out for further training who will become philosophers, and kings Thus the jobs allotted to individuals will be on the basis of their merit and ability

Plato also laid great emphasis on proper mating In his republic the best men are to be mated with the best women for the sole purpose of producing superior offsprings Children will be nursed by the state

Philosophers of the Laissez faire school believed that the best state was that which interfered least with the people Then there came thinkers who uphold state intervention to the extent of total nationalization of all means of production Sir Thomas More in his Utopia imagines a state where every action of every individual is governed by the state He also holds that the institution of private property should not exist, everybody should work according to his or her ability and should take according to his or her needs. The state will look after the education, health and prosperity of the individuals

Conception of ideal state with regard to form of government varies from person to person Some are of the opinion that autocracy instead of democracy is the best form of government

The final aim of every human being is happiness And obviously the ideal state must promote it to the maximum Perfect happiness can only be attained when people do not have any wants But this is contrary to the laws of nature. Therefore an ideal state can only restrict wants to the minimum.

This can be done by proper education But the state must also provide every individual with food and clothing

In this state all the lands will belong to the government For production of cloth sugar and other necessities of life the government will own factories where people will work for a limited time say six hours a day and the rest of the time will be utilized in entertainment and amusements

All the cities and villages will be well planned with beautiful gardens and wide roads Fountains and flowers and beautiful pieces of sculpture will be the articles of decoration Fruit trees will be planted on both sides of the roads

Government will have clean and well furnished hospitals where patients will recieve free treatment Doctors will receive pay from the government and will work for six hours, the prescribed limit for every individual

In such a well planned and well organised state where people receive the the minimum comforts and neccessaries of life people are bound to live honestly

There will be no jealousy They will not be corrupt because there will be no rivalry in accummulation of riches among the persons Besides their education will give them contentment and conscience will regulate their lives Women will enjoy the same rights as men

But can such a state come into existence ?

People are mad after materialism They all are deeply engrossed in corrupt habits They have lost their character They do not have a conscience They must have money by hook or by crook to satisfy their multiple wants They live in slums which destroy their health and soul Great inequality of wealth makes them jealous of one another Examples are not lacking when children make fun of their teachers when they talk of truth honesty and good behaviour They do so obviously because they have all the time been seeing just the opposite of them around them

It appears that all efforts to establish an ideal state will be vain. But we should not lose heart We should go on working sincerely for the betterment of the people Education must be provided with a view to build up the character of students rather than to test their power of reproduction of a few history or economics books The strength of a country does not lie in the number of good and big cities or aircrafts which she possesses or the number of people themselves but in the character of the people Once character is built other things will very easily be acquired Of course it will take time but the work in this direction should be started immediately The first and the foremost step in this regard will be of opening decent schools with hostels in secluded places where they should be taught moral values

They should eat, drink, play and sleep with their teachers who shower their love and affection upon them like parents A child's mind is like clay, it can be moulded designed and polished by the hands of an able teacher And thus slowly when older generations go out, the newer will step into their shoes and tread the path of righteousness truth and honesty And naturally the day will not be far when such an ideal state will come into existence.

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(By Harish Chandra Sharma)

From the very dawn of civilization to the present day man has been seeking to attain perfection He felt that the lack of organization and ord r among the people was an obstacle in the way to social progress so he devised the state As early as in the fourth century B C. Aristotle would declare that man is a social and political animal, a man who lives without a state is either a beast or a god Necessary as the state was considered for the attainment of human perfection man always tried to improve upon the theory and practice of the state through observation, experimentation and imagination Man's significance has been that he could imagine a better society and a better organization of human beings. This imaginative faculty of man gave birth to the conceptions of the ideal state Ideals, of course, donot fall within the realm of practicality, but still they serve as models for other states for our movement and behaviour

These ideales have been put before us from time to time by the greatest philosophers of human history They have presented to us their own conceptions of ideal state Manu Plato Dante, More and Bacon occupy important places among these philosophers 'Manu Smriti The Republic' Utopia, 'Republique and New Atlantis,' sketch the ideal states in their own ways Plato preferred the rule of a philosopher king to the rule of the majority while Dante was an exponent of republicanism. Bacon had his own ideal in which the scientist occupied an important place

Anyway, we are under no compulsion to accept any one of the orthodox forms of the state Let us not bother about the form of the state

' For forms of government let fools contest,
Whatever is best administered is best '!

The form of government is only a means to an end it is not an end in itself The end of my ideal state is the highest development of human personality, the welfare and prosperity of the society as a whole Any form of government which caters to these ideals is, in my opinion the best form of government Sometimes, a monarchy may be as good as or even better than a democracy So I am not very particular about the form of the state

However, for the sake of the development of human personality it is very necessary that individuals should have certain fundamental rights they must be armed with certain freedoms, which should be considered inviolable They must also have direct share in legislation Of course such a state ought to be a democratic one, but it shall be a, modified form of democracy My conception of an ideal state presupposes that all people are educated They have highest type of moral character Everyone has the capacity to use his wisdom in a right way All these qualities shall be possible with the help of a highly scientific system of education, No organization of political parties shall be allowed in the ideal state because the political parties represent the interest of a particular group, they miseducate rather than

educate the people Everything is to be tested on its own merits The ultimate authority to approve of all state actions shall be the people

As regards the organization of administrative units within the state, there shall be small self sufficient communities as primary administrative units In a nutshell the ideal state shall not only have a modified democratic government but also a democratic society behind it

As already stated the quality of a people depends upon the system of education The most important function of the state shall be the control of educational system Ignorance, being the cause of all evils shall be banished from the ideal state. Nobody is to be compelled to take up a particular course Everyone shall be free to learn things according to his own aptitude and interest

The ideal state shall have no police force All the disputes of a community are to be settled by the community itself There shall be no courts of appeal The community shall appoint *ad hoc* committees for each particular dispute with the consent of the parties at variance The decision of the committee shall be final

The economic set up of the ideal state shall be a socialistic one All the property of a community shall be owned by the community as a whole The community shall work through co-operatives There shall be a co-operative for every trade or career service Within the community everyone shall be contributing to the prosperity of the community as much as he can and, in turn, he shall be getting from the community as much as he needs Nobody shall be allowed to accumulate personal wealth People shall be getting free supply of all their necessities from the community

All the communities within the state shall be contributing a portion of their incomes to the state for the maintenance of all state services and other functions which the communities cannot carry on profitably State shall also see that there is harmonious development of every community within its boundaries State shall help backward communities to maintain a minimum standard of welfare and prosperity

The ideal state shall not be sovereign in all respects It shall have to surrender a part of its sovereignty for the sake of international peace and security The ideal state shall not be required to maintain defence services The International Organization shall be responsible to safeguard the state against external aggression.

The end of such a state shall naturally be to assist the individual in the development of his personality The State shall endeavour for peace prosperity and welfare of society The individual can think of higher things only when his physical needs are satisfied The ideal state shall have the ideal of banishing all the enemies of mankind—the pains of the body the natural calamities and physical wants

The success of such an ideal state depends upon the educational system Unless there is a sound, scientific system of education which caters to moral and spiritual development of the individual such a state cannot be translated into reality Again, the ideal state also presupposes the existence of an International Organization which is powerful enough to regulate the conduct of all states and safeguard the security of the ideal state

However even if these conditions are fulfilled, it is not necessary that the ideal state may be established in all respects In fact the difficulties come to the forefront when the theory is put into practice Therefore we shall have to reject or amend many things in course of its establishment Truth is often a compromise between the ideal and the real Only a harmonious combination of our ideals on the one hand and reality on the other shall satisfy our needs

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(*By V Narayanan*)

Man's organisational activity as his any other activity is based upon neccessities The need for a government arose when man felt the necessity for a sustained living Any government therefore should aspire first for the material requirements of its citizens for that is its only raison d'etre A Government in its ideal condition will therefore be expected first of all to provide a minimum standard of life for its citizens It will then be required to provide for each of its citizens adequate safeguards against violation of individual freedom by others Further it will be held responsible for the moral and mental condition of its people Hence it will have to make adequate provisions for the compulsory education of all its citizens upto a particular stage

However the conception of an ideal state is not peculiar to our age Man's desire to establish a social system on the principle of 'Right is Might' is of very ancient origin

From that far distant time in human history political philosophers have been at great pains to define an ideal state Our ancients had conceived the idea very early and recorded it in our national epics and the puranas Historically speaking the prestige of Kautilya as a political thinker is very great His ideas regarding how a state machinery should be run are contained in his treatise on polity entitled Arthasastra. Even our own time is not lacking in fertile framers of imaginery commonwealths We have had only a few centuries ago, Butler the author of Erewhon, and Thomas More the author of Utopia both of them rivalling Plato the author of Republic

During this long period of the evolution of human society in its present form, various political thinkers have propounded various theories regarding what an ideal state should be. Various forms of government have come into existence to accomplish the different ideals The various cracies, and 'archies such as democracy, aristocracy plutocracy and monarchy oligarchy etc, are but symbols of man's attempt at realising the ideal government Man's spirit of dissatisfaction at the efficacy of old forms of government to realise the ideal has been responsible for the evolution of newer forms

It appears from the direction in which the world shifts now that forms of government other than democracy and totalitarianism have had their day The different modes of government that exist in the world to-day reduce on analysis to either of these forms or to a form in between these two Limited monarchy exists in some of the European countries a notable being the United Kingdom But the principles taught by Rousseau and Voltaire have too irresistible an appeal for the people to allow any more the despotic rule of a single individual to exist. The spirit of the age will have to triumph and the last vestige of monarchy will wither away by the creation of a classless society in which process the dictatorship of the proletariat is lending a helping hand.

Once agreed that the form of government to be adopted in an ideal state should be democratic in substance the question then arises of the functions of such a state. Remembering Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy as the government of the people by the people and for the people one can say that the government of the ideal state should engage in activities that would help the uplift of the people By the uplift of the people is meant an all round development that takes within its purview their social, political, moral as well as mental aspects

Political and social freedom and the guaranteeing of fundamental rights to all people alone would not suffice Such freedom if not combined with an attempt to uplift the people morally and mentally would lose much of its import Moral and mental uplift of the people is as necessary as the political and social uplift and provisions for them should be made by the government of the ideal state

But we will be in fools paradise If we rest with these and take no account of the people As mentioned in the beginning government springing as it does from the material requirements of the people should make enough provisions to guarantee a minimum standard of life for all of its people Otherwise it would lose its significance

As has been repeatedly emphasized by all thinkers the ultimate goal of all of our public actions should be the unification of mankind by peaceful means under one world government. The inventions of modern science are helping to make that ideal a practicability. The growing internationalist tendencies augur well for the unification of mankind

Some persons of a pessimistic and cynical temperament may doubt the possibility of bringing into existence such an ideal state They may dub others of a more optimistic nature who hope that some day such a state would come to exist as too sanguine But it can be said without doubt that when there is the will and desire to achieve the ideal it will become easy of realisation

Nobody will deny that the existing governments are only stepping stones towards achieving that ideal As Julian Huxley has pointed out any particular democracy is only an attempt at realising the general democratic ideal.

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GEMS OF THOUGHT

Nothing is so easy but it becomes difficult when done with reluctance

—*Terence*

* * *

The world is a looking glass and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face Frown at it and it will in turn look sourly upon you laugh at it, and with it, and it is a jolly kind companion

—*Thackeray*

Reflections On Economic Methodology

By CHENNAT GOPALAKRISHNAN M A

THE aim of Economics has been the subject matter of acute controversy One such controversy veers round the discussion as to whether the aim of Economics is the study of methods of increasing material welfare of human beings or a study of the utilisation of scarce means for alternative ends This constitutes the theme of Normative or Positive Science Further some economists assert that Economics and Ethics are closely associated Others challenge this view and declare that Ethics has no right to enter the realm of Economics Again there are economists who firmly believe that Economics is concerned only with pure theory and that policy recommendations do not come under its canopy But this cult of scientific purism has been vigorously assailed and it is argued that research and study in pure theory should go hand in hand with policy recommendation and practical application Economists should be tool makers as well as tool users

Prof Pigou holds the view that Economics is not the arena for intellectual gymnastics He calls into question the view that Economics should be a method for winning the truth for its own sake Prof Pigou who is the disciple of Marshall pinned his faith to the Marshallian thesis that the aim of Economics is the promotion of material welfare of human beings In his ' Economics of Welfare Prof Pigou states that Economics is concerned with that part of social welfare that can be brought directly or indirectly into relation with the measuring rod of money Thus Prof Pigou attaches great significance to the welfare concept in Economics

But this view has been subjected to trenchant criticism by Lionnel Robbins who initiated the Great Revolt in Economic Methodology He defines Economics as that Science 'which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have got alternative uses Robbins asserts that Economics has got nothing to do with welfare considerations Economist is concerned only with the end viz. the utilisation of scarce resources for the attainment of multiplicity of needs. Thus it serves on scarcity as the essential economic concept Thus Robbins declares that Economics is entirely neutral between ends

J M Keynes also differs from the Pigovian conception of Economics Witness what Lord Keynes observes The theory of Economics does not furnish a body of settled conclusions immediately applicable to policy It is a method rather than a doctrine an apparatus of the mind a technique of thinking which helps its possessor to draw correct conclusions Thus Keynesian conception runs counter to the view of Prof Pigou Keynes considers Economics as a form of intellectual gymnastics whereas Pigou criticizes this view of Economics Thus Economics to Lord Keynes is a technique of thinking a method and an approach Thus Keynes gives his support to the cult of 'Scientific Purism

Prof Pigou believes that Economics is chiefly valuable as a handmaid of Ethics and a servant of practice Prof Pigou states thus Economics cannot stand alone Economics and Ethics are mutually dependent The first is hand maid to the Second Marshall of course was quite in favour of this view ' Ethical forces States Marshall in Principles , are among those of which the economist has to take account He even points out that attempts to construct an abstract science round the Economic Man who is under no ethical influence have not been succesful nor even thoroughly carried out

More recently Mr R G Hawtrey has taken up the same position He maintains that Economics cannot be dissociated from Ethics But Lionnel Robbins questions the validity of these assumptions Robbins rejects the claim of Hawtrey on the following ground Unfortunately it does not seem logically possible to associate Economics and Ethics in any form but mere juxtaposition. Economics deals with ascertainable facts Ethics with valuations and obligations The two fields of Enquiry are not on the same plane of discourse But the above view of Robbins has been subjected to severe criticism It is alleged that Robbins argues from incomplete premises It is true to say that Economics deals with ascertainable facts but this is not the whole truth. It would be the whole truth if it were proved beyond the shadow of doubt that Economics deals with ascertainable facts only But Prof Robbins argues precisely against those economists who have urged that Economics should also include normative conclusions But, they have as clear a right to include them it is pointed out as Robbins has to reject them so long as the question has not been finally settled.

Prof Devas in his Political Economy stresses the need for close relationship between Economics and Ethics The fear of bias he argues is not much of an argument in favour of the separation of Economics for most economists have quite wit enough to know what practical results follow from their innocent looking indicatives and open bias is better than veiled bias

Thus Prof Pigou s statement that Economics is the handmaid of Ethics has received popular acceptance and recognition The noted English Economist Cairncross clearly sums up the relation between Economics and Ethics However reluctant economists may be to introduce the brittle thread of Ethics (so often snapped by disagreement) in their analysis they cannot offer the guidance which is so urgently sought of them unless they do They can explain how the economic system works without putting the mantle of philosophy over the rather drab working clothes of economic science."

Another important assertion of Pigou is that Economics should be the servant of practice The English economists generally hold the view that it is not the function of Economics to solve practical problems Although the economic aspects of these problems may be very important and the economists opinion is of very great value yet no problem can be solved on economic grounds alone for political and moral considerations may be involved

But, one cannot agree with the above view Prof Pigou s observation has been supported by most modern economists Actual experience has also testified the truth of Prof Pigou s statement Adam Smith Ricardo, Malthus and in modern times Lord Keynes have all actively interested themselves in the problems of their times In the words of Fraser, an economist who is only an economist is a poor pretty fish According to Tugwell "it is only a premature flowering of Economics which is responsible for its separation from practical life Mr Wootton complains that we spend too much time forging theoretical tools and too little time in trying to make practical use of them The gap between theory and practice yawns lamentably widely Elsewhere Prof Pigou himself declares "Our impulse is not the philosopher's impulse knowledge for the sake of knowledge but rather the physiologist s knowledge for the healing that knowledge may help to bring

Most recently Mrs Robinson in her illuminating booklet clearly shows how economic doctrines are inextricably associated with practical problems of the day She categorically asserts that to feign ignorance of this fact in the name of 'Pure Science is a very unscientific refusal to accept the facts. "An element of propaganda enters into even the most severely technical details of the subject"

The application of economic principles to solve practical problems has gained wide currency *Applied Economics is an eloquent* testimony to this new development Thus, Rural Economics Industrial organization, Banking and Currency, Public Finance etc, are branches of Economics which make use of pure theory to solve practical problems Many brilliant economists of the present century are also first rate policy makers and they successfully employ pure theory to tackle efficiently and solve effectively the problems of modern world The superb success of the policy prescriptions of Lord Keynes the creation of I M F and World Bank which are based on sound theoretical principles the work carried out by the panel of economists in framing the Second Plan of India—all these clearly show how Economics can bear the role of the servant *of practice quite successfully*

This does not however rule out the privilege of economist to dabble in pure theory Prof Pigou in one of his essays cites the instances of economists who were mere tool makers they indulged in pure theory for the sheer delight it offered Edgeworth is an instance in point Then, there are tool users, who employ economic tools forged by others to solve economic problems Prof Pigou cites the instances of Dr Bowley and Dr Stamp in this connection Then, there are economists who play a double role both tool makers and tool users. Thus Alfred Marshall was both a tool maker and tool user Prof Pigou prefers this last type to the other two types He condemns the view so stubbornly held by certain economists that economics is a pure science and as such the prescription of policies is beyond its competence Economic analysis should render the "full service of which it is capable in helping to guide practice" asserts Pigou in his essay entitled The Function of Economic Analysis"

Question Box

In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box.**

SEATO AND NATO

Q. Mention the aims of SEATO and NATO. Which countries constitute them?

(Ajai Kumar Baravia, Meerut
Bachcham Lal Gupta, Farrukabad
B L. Bansal, Patiala
Anilkumar Bhatnagar, Moga)

Ans. The aim of South East Asia Treaty Organization is collective action in the event of external or internal aggression against any one of its members.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization aims at the settlement of all international disputes involving any of its members by peaceful means and assisting each other in case of armed attack against any of them in Europe or North America.

The members of SEATO formed in 1954 are (1) U.S.A. (2) Britain (3) France (4) Australia (5) New Zealand (6) Thailand (7) The Philippines (8) Pakistan.

The following countries constitute NATO formed in 1949: (1) U.S.A. (2) Britain (3) France (4) Canada (5) Belgium (6) Netherlands (7) Luxemburg (8) Norway (9) Denmark (10) Iceland (11) Italy (12) Portugal (13) Greenland (14) Germany (15) Turkey.

LATIN AMERICA

Q. Please name the countries that come under Latin America?

(Baldev Singh Manwa, Moga)

Ans. (1) Guiana (British French Dutch) (2) Venezuela (3) Colombia (4) Ecuador (5) Peru (6) Chile (7) Argentina (8) Uruguay (9) Paraguay (10) Bolivia (11) Brazil.

ABBREVIATIONS

Q. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

1. GATT
2. EAC *(Subba Rao, Hyderabad)*
3. NEFA
4. UNESCO
5. U.A.R.
6. A A F
7. A D C
8. D.D.T *(Raju Lochan, Kanpur)*
9. N N R C
10. T C A
11. UNICEF
12. ECAFE *(C M. Prasad, Rohini)*

Ans. 1. General Agreement on Traiffs and Trade
2. Extra Assistant Commissioner
3. North East Frontier Agency
4. United Nations Educational Scientific, Cultural Organization
5. United Arab Republic
6. Auxiliary Air Force
7. Aide-de Camp
8. Domani Dormiai o Tranquilli ('Tomorrow we'll be able to sleep soundly')
9. Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission
10. Technical Co-operation Aid
11. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
12. Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

PANCH SHILA

Q. Please explain the term Panch Shila.

(Mahboob Ahmed, Allahabad)

Ans. The term refers to the five principles of Co-existence first enunciated by India and China and having since been accepted by many countries. These principles are:

(1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty (2) Non aggression (3) Non interference in each other's internal affairs (4) Equality and mutual benefit. (5) Peaceful co-existence.

DEFICIT FINANCING

Q. Briefly explain the concept of Deficit Financing. *(Vijaya Rao, New Delhi)*

Ans. When the estimated revenue of Government falls short of the estimated expenditure a deficit or gap is created in the budget. In order to fill this gap the Govern-

ment resorts to the printing of currency without corresponding backing in gold reserves or foreign securities. This economic process is known as Deficit Financing.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Q Please name the Authors of the following books

(*Krishna Kumar Shrivastava Champaran.*)
(a) Utopia (b) The Mysterious Universe (c) Pilgrim's Progress (d) Ulysses

Ans (a) Sir Thomas Moore
(b) Sir James Jeans
(c) Bunyan
(d) James Joyce

SCIENTIFIC TERMS

Q What is the difference between (a) Destroyer and warship, (b) Minesweeper and frigate and (c) Rocket and Missile

(*Subhadra Laxmi Joshi Kathmandu*)

Ans (a) The term destroyer' connotes a swift moving torpedo shooting depth bombing anti aircraft protector of convoys War ship is a vessel designed to suit the requirements of warfare

(b) A vessel specially fitted and employed in dangerous task of clearing a mine field A frigate is a ship of war next in size and equipment to a ship of line

(c) Rocket is a firework which is projected through the air used for making signals in war and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel The term missile refers to a weapon thrown by hand.

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

Q In which year was State Trading Corporation established? Please furnish information about its set up and functions

(*Zachma Thomas, New Delhi*)

Ans. Government of India set up State Trading Corporation in May, 1956 It is a private limited company registered under the Companies Act 1956. It has an authorised capital of Rs 1 crore and a subscribed capital of Rs 5 lakhs. One function of the Corporation is to organise and effect exports from and imports into India of all such goods and commodities as the company may from time to time determine Another function is the purchase sale and transport of the general trade in such goods and commodities in India or anywhere else in the world and to do such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of this object

WATER TRASPORT

Q What is Master Plan for Water Transport in India? (*Miss Jaya Shree Indore*)

Ans Central and Power Commission of the Government of India has drawn up a master plan for developing inland waterways in the country to provide adequate and cheap transport in a developing economy The plan envisages the linking of Calcutta port on the east with Cochin on the West via Cuttack and Madras by a network of canals connecting some of the minor rivers of Orissa, Andhra and Madras, a continuous waterway from Western India to Northern and north east India via Central India and a continuous waterway from the West coast to the east coast through the hinterlands of Bomby M P and Andhra.

POPULATION

Q Please mention the Population of: (a) India (b) Capital of India (A S Seal, Ludhiana)

Ans According to the 1951 Census (a) the population of India is 356 879,394 and (b) that of the capital of India is 1191,104 (*Delhi plus New Delhi*) But since then the population has increased substantially

HISTORY AND MAN

Q 'In civilized ages men write histories in barbarous ages they act them

(Miss Shanta, Trivandrum)

Ans This is a rather confusing statement. In the first place any particular age cannot be singled out as civilized Civilization is a continuous growth and hence it cannot be confined to any specific Age Similarly from a strictly objective point of view, any specific Age cannot be considered as exclusively barbarous. Even admitting this highly unrealistic classification of civilized and barbarous Ages, one hardly finds any scientific basis for the statement that history is written in the former age and acted in the latter

SOVIET PRIME MINISTER.

Q Please explain the position and powers of U.S.S.R Prime Minister

(P S Bedia New Delhi)

Ans The Prime Minister or Chairman of the Council of Ministers presides over the meetings of Ministers In theory he has no overriding powers over the ministers He is Unus inter pares and not 'primus inter pares But the Prime Minister in practice

exercises tremendous influence Because, this office is invariably occupied by topmen of Communist Party It is on account of their position in Communist Party that the Prime Ministers wield great influence in actual practice

MEANINGS

Q Please explain the meanings of the following phrases

(a) Fait accompli
(b) Ignotum per ignotius
(Ram Prasad Sant New Delhi)
(c) Cosmos *(F C Shah Kharsia)*
(d) Amour Propre
(e) Robot
(f) Claustrophobia *(K. K. Bhutani Allahabad)*

Ans
(a) Accomplished fact
(b) The unknown (explained) by the still more unknown
(c) Universe
(d) Self love vanity
(e) A man like machine or mechanical man; a speaking automaton super humanly efficient, but heartless and soulless
(f) Morbid dread of confined spaces

ON ECONOMICS

Q "When six economists meet there are seven opinions If so will not economists create more problems than they possibly can solve ?

(B Raghavan, New Delhi)
(B Sreedharan New Delhi.)

Ans Mrs Barbara Wooton s above statement gives a biased and distorted view of Economics The existence of diversity of veiws is really a healthy sign it is, in fact, the hallmark of a dynamic branch of knowledge Of all the social sciences Economics is easily the most dynamic and hence the scope for divergence of views is naturally greater in Economics

Moreover, today one comes across numerous policy recommendations on economic issues which are the products of elaborate discussions and analyses by economists This fact, therefore explodes the very basis of Mrs Wootton s allegation that economists can never agree with each other

VICE-PRESIDENT OF INDIA

Q How is the Vice-President of India elected? Mention all particulars about this post *(K.A Krishnan New Delhi.)*

Ans Vice President is elected by both Houses of Parliament in a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation and single transferable vote The candidate seeking election should be a citizen of India and at least 35 years old and should be qualified for election to the upper house His term of office is 5 years and he is the ex officio chairman of the Council of States He will be elevated to the position of President during casual vacancies There is no provision for promoting a Vice President to President on the death resignation or removal of President as in U S A He may be removed from office by a resolution of the Council of States by a majority of the total members of the Council of States and agreed to by the House of People also For this there should be at least 14 day's notice

PUBLICITY

Q. What avenues are open to a person who desires to choose Publicity as a career? *(Anandamoy Mukherjee, Calcutta)*

Ans One can successfully engage in publicity as

1 The owner of a business or as the advertising Manager for the owner
2 An agency that takes care of the advertising problems of more than one business
3 A space seller for a publisher or medium owner
4 The advertising manger for a pulisher
5 A writer of advertising copy or an illustrator or a layout man
6 A worker in industries related to advertising such as engraving printing merchandising or research

Different phases of the publicity profession, therefore, require different types of training

INDIAN CULTURE

Q Is it not because of the weakness of Indian culture that we failed to make the Muslims our friends? *(V K. Mathew Pathanamthitta.)*

Ans The assumption that we have failed to make Muslims our friends cannot be accepted unqualified There are any number of Muslims who have absolute faith in and admiration for the cultural values and traditions of India Moreover it is a plain historical truism that Muslims have contributed much to the development and growth of Indian culture. King Akbar is an instance in point Hence if at all there is any element of weakness in Indian culture, Muslims are also partly responsible for it.

●●●

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence. It does not matter that you attempt all the questions. What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers. The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out.)

—QUESTIONS—

1 *The Problem of the Two Students*

Read the following passage carefully and try to find a solution.

Two young boys appeared at the registrar's office at college.

The clerk handed them questionnaires. Each boy subscribed to the following facts:

Each was named Jones. Each was born on February 3, 1910. Each was born at 120 East 57th Street, New York City. Each had a father named Joseph Jones. Each had a mother named Lillian Jones. After completing the questionnaires the boys handed them to the registrar.

He read them and asked, "Are you two brothers?"

They replied, "Yes, we are."

Glancing up from his papers the registrar looked at the students. He noticed that they looked exactly alike and said, "You're twins, aren't you?"

Promptly they both answered, "No."

Assuming that all the answers they gave, both written and spoken, were accurate and that they were both born of the same mother and father, how do you account of the fact that they were not twins?

2 Change the first word to the second in a series of steps like dog to cat. Dog to dot to cot to cat.

1 SERF to FING (2) FARE to HOME (3) CARD to GAME 4 GOLD to BILL (5) SHOPS to STORE (6) FISH to BAIT

3 Take the added letter (s) and make a new word out of the whole, e.g., fight with an L is flight.

1 VEAL with a G (2) CHIVE with an L and an E. (3) DEIGN with a Y (4) LEGATEE with a V and a B

(5) THAW with an E and an L (6) LIN with a C and an E.

4 There's a stranger lurking in each of these groups. Can you find it?

1 Sodium, aluminium, helium, sulphur, potassium, columbium

2 Tangibility, substantiality, nihility, hypostasis, subsistence

3 Jive, jazz, jute, syncopation, symphony

4 Mattina, matin, manna, morgen

5 Tomato, potato, artichoke, onion, spinach

6 Sobriety, inebriety, prohibition, teetotalism, temperance

7 Penitence, compunction, contrition, recusance, remorse, regret.

5 In the following sentences you will find the names of famous people buried. For example: "Why don't you shake Spear's hand?"

1 Her bad throat was due to swollen tonsils

2 If you can't order the books, then turn them over to me

3 It will appear you ignored the summons, if you aren't on time

4 If the car ever entered that tunnel, all would have been lost

6 The number 41 is called a PRIME NUMBER because:

(a) It is under 100
(b) It will not be divided by 2
(c) It is an odd number
(d) Its only factors are itself and 1
(e) It is not in any of the time tables

7 A trawler leaves Great Yarmouth and sails N. E. for 100 miles. It alters course

and sails S E for 30 miles Then it turns and sails 100 miles S W and then drops anchor

(A) In which direction is Great Yarmouth ?

(B) How many miles away ?

8 Which one of the following words is best described by all three of these adjectives red soft round ?

(a) billiard ball (b) tomato (c) cushion (d) kitten (e) rubber

9 When written in a certain code the word FACETIOUS becomes FIC2T345S and the word IMPORTANCE becomes 3 MP4RTINC2.

The following sentence is written in the same code

Write down what it means

W2 M5 ST ILL HIV2 1 G44D 2D5 CI T34N

10 Read very carefully through the following poem at least twice and then answer the questions

THE WINDMILL

Behold ! a giant am I !
Aloft here in my tower
With my granite jaws I devour

The maize and the wheat and the rye
And grind them into flour

I Look down over the farms
In the fields of grain I see
The harvest that is to be
And I fling to the air my arms
For I know it is all for me

I hear the sound of flails
Far off from the threshing floors
In barns, with their open doors
And the wind the wind in my sails,
Louder and louder roars

1 What does Behold mean in line I ?
2. Why is there an exclamation mark (!) after Behold ?
3 Why does the Windmill say that it is a giant ?
4 Why does the Windmill talk about its granite Jaws ? (line 3)
5 Give another word meaning the same as devour in line 3
6 What three things does the Windmill devour ?
7 What makes you think that this is not an English Windmill ?
8 What does it see when it looks over the fields ?
9 Give one word meaning the same as 'that is to be (line 8)
10 What is meant by I fling to the air my arms in line 9 ?
11 Why does it fling its arms to the air ?
12 What are flails ? (line 11)
13 Where would you find them ?
14 Why do the barns have their doors open ? (line 13)
15 What noise does the wind make in the Windmill s sails ?
16 What are threshing floors ? (line 12)
17 What sound would the flails make going round?
18 What sound would the flails make ?

ANSWERS

1 They were two of a set of triplets

2. 1 serf to sere to sire to sine to sing to king
2. fare to hare to have to hove to home
3 card to care to came to game
4 gold to bold to boll to bill
5 shoes to shots to shote to shore to store
6 fish to fist to fast to bast to bait.

3 (1) gavel (2) vehicle (3) dyeing (4) vegetable (5) wealth (6) nickel

4 (1) helium (2) nihility (3) symphonic (4) manna (5) tomato (6) inebriety (7) recusance

5 1 Her bad throat was due to *swelling tonsils*
2. If you can t order the books, then turn them over to me
3 It will appear you ignored the summons if you aren t on time
4 If the car *ever* entered that tunnel then all would have been lost.

6 (d)

7 (A) N W (B) 30 miles

8 (b)

9 We must all have a good education.

10 1 Look at me !
2. Because the Windmill shouts the words so that all will hear and look at him
3 Because he is so tall
4 Because the grinders of the corn are made of granite (3)
5 Eat
6 (i) maize (ii) wheat (iii) rye (v)

(Continued on page 550,

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare Try and see

QUESTIONS

1 (a) What are the important minerals of India ? Where are they found ?

(b) Sketch the governmental policy towards the development of minerals

2 (a) Which countries constitute Middle East ?

(b) Name the Prime Minister and President of Lebanon

(c) What is the political status of Aden?

3 What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(1) W F T U (2) L.S.S (3) I G Y (4) S T C (5) A I M O (6) E T O (7) A.B.C. (8) I E N S (9) I C W.A (10) C S W B (11) P.E O (12) I I C.C.

4 Name the present occupants of the following posts

1 Prime Minister of France
2 President of Italy
3 Indian Ambassador to Cambodia
4 President of Pakistan Muslim League
5 Prime Minister of Sweden
6 Governor of Madras
7 Chief Minister of Mysore
8. President of Tunis
9 President of United Arab Federation.
10 Administrator of Naga Tuensang Area

5 Link the following Indian cities to their respective states

(1) Jodhpur (2) Kanpur (3) Sholapur (4) Bhagalpur (5) Jabalpur (6) Jadavpur

6 Name the authors of

(1) The Guide (2) Seasons of Jupiter (3) Nectar in a sieve (4) Arab Dawn (5) The Evolution of India (6) Rhythm in Heavens (7) The Sorcerer's Daughter (8) The picture of Dorian Gray (9) The Story of My Life (10) Poverty and Social Change.

7 Who or what are they ?

(1) Sanya (2) Malinovsky, (3) Cerrics (4) Malaria (5) Jaffna. (6) Jwalamukhi. (7) San Marino (8) Buraimi (9) Vanguard (10) Strijdom

8 Name the capitals of

(1) Libya (2) Ghana (3) Irish Republic (4) Ethiopia (5) Kenya (6) Argentina (7) Fiji Islands (8) British Guiana (9) Siberia (10) Sudan.

9 Locate the following

1 Indian Standards Institute
2 National Botanic Gardens.
3 Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
4 Hindustan Antibiotics
5 Central Potato Research Institute
6 Bharat Electronics

10 Name the following

1 Largest bridge in India
2 Longest cantilever span bridge in India
3 India's highest waterfall
4 Largest Indian lake
5 Largest delta in India

11 Name the industries in the following places

(1) Jamnagar (2) Titagarh (3) Monghyr (4) Mirzapur

12 (a) Where was Asiad held ?

(b) When and where will the Fourth Asian games be held ?

(c) How many gold medals did India win in the third Asian Games ?

(d) What is her rank ?

(e) Name the sportsmen who secured the gold medals for India

ANSWERS

1 (a) Main Minerals of India are *Gold*—It is available chiefly in gold mines of Kolar in Mysore India contributes about three per cent of world's production of gold Kolar produces about 95 percent of India's gold output.

Coal—India ranks seventh among the coal producing countries of the world and her reserves are quite considerable It is found mainly in Bengal and Bihar which contribute nearly 82 p c of the total output The most important coal fields of India are Jharia and Raniganj which supply about 70 per cent of the total output and almost the entire quantity of high grade coal

Iron—India possesses some of the world's largest reserves of iron ore with iron content ranging between 60 and 70 per cent About half of the Indian production comes from Singhbhum district of Bihar and it is also found in Orissa M P Madras and Mysore

Salt—About three fourth of the annual consumption of salt in India is produced in the country itself It is obtained from the shores of Sambhar Lake of Rajasthan and also obtained by evaporation of sea water round the coasts of India

Petroleum—is obtained in Digboi and Nahorkatia (Assam) Petroleum refineries have been established in Trombay Island in Bombay and Visakhapatnam.

Mica—It is chiefly obtained from Bengal Bihar and Madras India is the greatest producer of sheet mica in the world accounting for 87 p c in value of world's produce Main use of mica is for electrical goods, paints and rubber industry

Manganese—country's output in manganese ranks third in the world The largest and richest of these are situated in Madhya Pradesh Next in importance come Keonjhar and Bonai the hills of Andhra Orissa border Singhbhum Gujerat, Udaipur and Mysore It is used in steel manufacture chemical industry and dry cell batteries

Building Materials—The diverse rock formations of India constitute a rich source of building material such as pink marble in Rajasthan granite of the Deccan cream and reddish brown sandstone in north India white and grey marble and limestone in various parts of the country

Saltpetre—It is practically restricted to Bihar, U P and the Punjab

Chromite—Comes mainly from Keonjhar Singhbhum and Mysore

India's non ferrous metals—(1) Copper in Chotanagpur (Bihar) (2) Bauxite in Madhya Pradesh Bombay Bihar Madras and Kashmir (3) Lead in Udaipur and Jaipur (4) Zinc in in Jodhpur (5) Monazite in the beach sands of Travancore Cape Comorin (6) Chromite in Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Orissa (7) Magnesite in Bihar, Kashmir Madras Mysore, (8) Kyanite in Bihar

(b) Government's Mineral Policy The Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of India published on April 6 1948 and in 1956 explicitly recognised minerals amongst industries whose location must be governed by economic factors of all India import or which require considerable investment or a high degree of technical skill and must consequently be the subject of central regulation and control

The Government's role in the future development of India's mineral wealth was clearly laid down when the Second Five Year Plan was begun in April, 1956, and future mineral development will be the exclusive responsiblity of the State in so far as it concerns atomic energy minerals, iron and steel, coal and lignite mineral oils mining of iron manganese, chrome gypsum sulphur, gold diamonds, copper lead tin, zinc, molybdenum and wolfram All other minerals except minor minerals aluminium and other non ferrous metals not included in the first category will be progressively owned by the State

In September 1948 Indian Parliament passed the historic measure Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act 1948 The Act applies to all minerals including oil. It extends to all States including Centrally administered areas It gives powers to Central Government to frame rules for the regulation of the terms and conditions of prospecting licences and grant of leases for the conservation and development of minerals and for the modification of existing licences and leases on payment of compensation The ownership of mines and minerals continued to vest in the States and State Governments will continue to grant concession and collect royalties and rents as hitherto But this will now be done within the framework of the general control exercised by the centre and the rules framed by the Central Government.

2 (a) (1) Arabia Saudi Arabia Oman and Muscat Bahrein Koweit

(2) United Arab Republic—Egypt Syria Yemen

(3) United Arab Federation Iraq and Jordan

(4) Turkey (5) Lebanon

(6) Libya (7) Persia or Iran

(8) Israel (9) Sudan,

(10) Aden

(b) Samy Bey El zolh P.M., Chamille Chamoun-President

(c) It is a British protectorate

3 1 World Federation of Trade Unions
2 Lok Sahayak Sena.
3 International Geo-Physical Year
4 State Trading Corporation
5 All India Manufacturer's Organization.
6 Exploratory Tubewell Organization.
7 Audit Bureau of Circulations
8 Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society
9 Indian Council of World Affairs.
10 Central Social Welfare Board.
11. Programme Evaluation Organization
12. International Investment and Credit Corporation

4 1 General de Gaulle
(2) Giovanni Gronchi (3) V M M Nair
(4) Abdul Qayum Khan. (5) Erlandor
(6) Chaliha (7) Jattı (8) Bourguiba
(9) King Feisal. (10) Nerowah

5 (1) Rajasthan (2) Uttar Pradesh.
(3) Bombay (4) Bihar (5) Madhya Pradesh. (6) West Bengal.

6 (1) R K. Narayan (2) Arthur S Lall
(3) Kamala Markandaya (4) R.K Karanjia
(5) Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
(6) Ram Gopal (7) Walter Scott
(8) Oscar Wilde (9) Dr Jayakar
(10) Shri Tarlok Singh

7 (1) The divorced queen of the Shah of Iran
(2) Defence Minister of Soviet Union.
(3) The place where a revolt against the French regime was staged recently
(4) Leader of the freedom struggle in Cyprus.
(5) Centre of the recent upsurge and collision in Ceylon.
(6) Recent drilling operation proved that petrol is available in this area in Punjab.
(7) A little Republic in Italy The recent elections there ousted the communist led government from power
(8) This is the bone of contention between Britain and Saudi-Arabia
(9) The Second artificial earth satellite of U.S.A.
(10) Prime Minister of Union of South Africa.

8 (1) Tripoli (2) Accra (3) Delhi
(4) Addis Ababa (5) Nairobi (6) Buenos Aires (7) Suva (8) George Town
(9) Monrovia (10) Khartoum.

9 (1) Delhi (2) Lucknow (3) Bomb
(4) Pimpri (in Poona) (5) Patna (
Jalahalli (Near Bangalore).

10 (1) Sone Bridge (10 052 ft. long)
2 Howrah Bridge.
3 Gersoppa Waterfall, Mysore.
4 Wular Lake, Kashmir
5 Sundarbans Delta

11 (1) Cement. (2) Paper (3) Cigarett
(4) Carpets

12. (a) Tokyo (b) It will be held at Jakar in 1962
(c) Five Gold Medals India secur seventh rank.
(d) 1 Parduman Singh—shotput
2 Milkha Singh (2 gold Meda —400 metres & 200 meters
3 Mohinder Singh—Hop, Step a Jump.
4 Balkar Singh—Discus

—o—

(Continued from page 553)

7 Because maize is no grown in England.
8 "The harvest that is to be" (?)
9 Future
10 Spreads out its sails
11 To catch the wind and so make sails turn round which, in turn work the mill.
12 Long flat sticks used to beat the chaff from the grain.
13 In the barn
14 So that the chaff can be blown from the upper floor and the grain left behind
15 Roars (15)
16 The floor on which the corn is laid so that the grain can be separated from the chaff by flails.
17 Whirling creaking sound
18 Flapping

University Forum

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

According to the latest information available, there were approximately 2,800 Indian students studying in U.S.A (including Canada) 3,850 in U.K. and 128 in Russia as on October 31, 1957

Of the total number about 1 020 students went to U.S.A and 1 177 to U.K during January October 1957. In November December 1957, some 20 more students went to U.S.A and 66 to U.K. No student went to Russia during that year

• • •

TRAINED GRADUATES IN INDIA

During 1956-57, 10 364 students graduated from Teachers Training Colleges in India The total number of students who graduated in teachers' training in the last five years was as follows —

1951	4,053
1952	4 905
1953	5 659
1954	6,173
1955	8 774

The number of trained persons (graduates as well as under graduates) registered with the employment exchanges for various categories of teachers as on December 31,1957, was as follows :—

Headmaster/Mistress	48
High School Teachers	1 674
Middle School Teachers	4 478
Elementary School Teachers	8 885
Kindergarten Teachers	44
Other educationists ..	1 324
Total	16 453

• • •

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN INDIA

One hundred and sixty students from 40 countries came to India for studies at the cost of the Government of India during 1957 58 The total expenditure incurred by the Government on these students was Rs 4 03,985 66

These students came from the following countries —

Aden, Afghanistan, Austria, British East Africa, British Central Africa British West Indies British Guiana Burma Cambodia, Ceylon Czechoslovakia Egypt Ethiopia, Fiji Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Malaya, Mauritius Nepal, Nigeria Norway, Persian Gulf Philippines Sikkim, Bhutan Tibet, South Africa, Sudan, Syria Thailand, Trinidad Trust Territories Tunisia, Russia North Viet Nam South Viet Nam, West Germany, and Yugoslavia

• • •

TEACHING OF THREE LANGUAGES AT SECONDARY STAGE

Dr K.L. Shrimali, Minister of Education, in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on May 1 outlined the progress made in the implementation of the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education for compulsory teaching of three languages at the secondary stage in the various States

The following is the text of Dr K L. Shrimali s statement

The State Governments and Union Administrations of West Bengal Assam Kerala, Orissa Mysore Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan, Delhi Tripura and Laccadive Minicoy and Amindive Islands have accepted the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board of Education regarding the compulsory teaching of three languages at the Secondary stage.

The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have accepted the recommendation but with slight variations to suit their local circumstances

The State Government of Bihar and Union Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands are in general agreement with the language policy as recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Education but the final decision has not yet been taken

The Madras State has adopted the policy as recommended by its Legislature Comittee.

The State Governments of Punjab Andhra Pradesh and Bombay are still considering the matter

The Union Administrations of Himachal Pradesh and Manipur have not yet offered any comments in the matter

• • •

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Dr K.L. Shrimali Minister of Education announced in Lok Sabha on May 6, that the Government of India have appointed a National Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board to go into the question of girls education in the country

According to the statement the following are the terms of reference of the National Committee on Women's Education

(i) To suggest special measures to make up the leeway in Women's Education at the Primary and Secondary levels

(ii) To examine the problem of wastage in girls education at these levels

(iii) To examine the problem of adult women who have relapsed into illiteracy or have received inadequate education and who need continuation of education so as to enable them to earn a living and participate in projects of national reconstruction

(iv) To survey the nature and extent of material and other *facilities* offered by voluntary welfare organisations for the education of such women and to recommend steps necessary to enable them to offer larger educational facilities to them and

(v) To examine the possibility and methods of encouraging a larger number of women to go into vocational trades by providing suitable vocational training as a part of their formal education or through special courses designed for adult women

The Committee consists of the following —

1. Smt Durgabai Deshmukh (Chairman) Chairman Central Social Welfare Board
2. Miss S. Panandikar Joint Director of Education Bombay State
3. Shri P.N. Mathur Principal Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Rajasthan
4. Smt Kulsum Sayani Editor, Rahber Bombay
5. Shri J.P. Naik Mouni Vidyapeeth Gargoti
6. Smt Zohra Ahmed, Member, Bihar State Social Welfare Board, and
7. Smt O.C. Srinivasan Retd Director of Public Instruction Madras State.

NO GRANTS TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS FROM 1958-59

Dr K.L. Shrimali Minister of Education in a statement in the Lok Sabha on May 5 said that the Government of India had decided that no grants should be given to public schools from 1958 59 onwards

The following is the text of the Minister's statement —

"In keeping with the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India decided that 1957-58 should be the last year of grants to the public schools and that no grant should be given from 1958-59 onwards However, this decision does not debar financial assistance to public schools for specific purposes under the various schemes of the Ministry relating to Secondary Education

"As recommended by the Commission, the Ministry of Education has also been awarding scholarships to meritorious but poor students at the public schools

"The policy being followed by the Government is in consonance with the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission and there has been no recent change

NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGES

The new engineering colleges under the expansion of Technical Education in the Second Five Year Plan are proposed to be opened at Patiala and Ludhiana (Punjab), Raipur and Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh) Nagpur (Bombay) Coimbatore and Madurai (Madras) Waltair (Andhra Pradesh) Burla (Orissa) and Gauhati (Assam) This information was given by Shri Humayun Kabir Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs in the Lok Sabha on May 9, 1958.

REVISED SYSTEM OF PUNJAB MATRICULATION EXAMINATION

Without waiting for guidance from the Board of Higher Secondary Education Punjab University has taken what is described as the first major step towards reform of the existing system of examination.

It has been decided that in future in the award of matriculation certificates a student's merit be judged not only on the basis of his

performance in the matriculation examination, as is done at present, but also on his work throughout the two-year term

The university has allotted 25% of the total marks in the matriculation examination to work in the school itself Hundreds of educational institutions all over the State have been directed to submit to the university regularly the results of all house tests for the purpose

Through this new emphasis on house tests the university authorities hope to discourage the widely prevalent practice among students of neglecting their studies except for a few weeks just before the university examination Also, if there is need for constant application during the entire term there should be less tendency to cram for examination or depend on cheap aids and "made easy" publications

Since it is quite a big change in the present system of examination the university is introducing the new scheme with caution If the experiment is a success, the university may earmark 50% of the total marks to the results of the house test and term examinations

The new system will greatly add to the university's work. This year over 130 000 boys and girls sat for the matriculation examination in the Punjab Their number is likely to increase steadily The university will thus be required to maintain at a time the house test records of nearly 300 000 candidates and organize a large body of educationists to assess them for the purposes of the final result According to the Vice Chancellor Mr A. C Joshi a large staff will have to be appointed to handle the work. It is the enormity of the undertaking which is preventing the university from extending the system to the Intermediate and degree examinations

Under the new system, the practice of candidates appearing privately will be discouraged Exceptions will however be made in the case of women candidates as the number of girls school is still inadequate

COIR INDUSTRY IN INDIA

A sum of Rs 1 crore was originally provided in the Second Five Year Plan for schemes for development of coir industry—Rs 30 lakhs for direct Central schemes, to be implemented by the Coir Board, and Rs 70 lakhs for schemes to be implemented by the coconut producing States

In view of the importance of coir industry as a foreign exchange earner the Government of India have now enhanced the overall allocation for development of the industry for the Second Plan period to Rs 170 lakhs The allocation of the State schemes has been increased from Rs 70 lakhs to Rs, 140 lakhs

The total exports of coir goods from the Indian ports during the last year stood as 35 370 tons valued at Rs 4 20 crores The figures for 1956 were 36,867 tons valued at Rs 4 21 crores

The Government of India have sanctioned a scheme of the Coir Board for establishment of a Coir Research Institute near Allepey and a Branch Institute in Calcutta, at the total cost of Rs 20 28 lakhs during the Second Plan period

The Coir Board has taken part in four exhibitions in India and five exhibitions in foreign countries and won several prizes for decoration and display of coir goods As a result of this the Board has been receiving several enquiries from both internal and foreign dealers which are being promptly attended to by the Board.

The Board has sold coir goods worth Rs 54 579 till the end of November, 1957, through its showroom cum sales depot in New Delhi which was opened towards the end of 1955 A mobile propaganda van has also been supplied to the showroom for publicising the coir goods in Delhi areas

The Board proposes to open three more showroom-cum sales depots at Calcutta Bombay and Madras during the current financial year Provision has also been made for the opening of two showroom-cum sales depots during 1958 59, one each at Bangalore and Jullundur

TWO KINDS OF DISCONTENT

There are two kinds of discontent in this world the discontent that works and the discontent that wrings its hands The first gets what it wants and the second loses what it had There is no cure for the first but success, and there is no cure at all for the second.

—*Elbert Hubbard*

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns. Letters should be brief to the point, neatly typed, double space They may be written under a pseudonym, but must be accompanied by writer's name and address. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

ENGLISH VS HINDI

Sir

A number of views for and against English as the Lingua Franca have appeared in these columns of your Magazine May we, too avail ourselves of the opportunity offered by you? We know that English has been and will be the vehicle of thought and expression among different nations of the world English, we hope will maintain its importance in international affairs for an indefinite time Without English we are helpless outside India No language other than English can help us to broaden the horizon of our knowledge specially of the scientific achievements of the present day world It is through English that most of the nations express their own views on world politics. So without prejudice we must recognise its importance And here lies the necessity of learning English We must not neglect it. On the contrary it should be given the top priority in the syllabuses of our secondary schools and colleges.

Some people say that we are still mentally slaves as we are continuing English as the official language. But unfortunately their argument has no a leg to stand upon. Their suggestion is to drive out English They do no consider the difficulty that our future generation will face in international affairs.

Of course we should never over look the need of national language in a democratic country like India It is the best medium through which we can unite our country But it will be a great injustice to the non-Hindi speaking people if we accept Hindi at this present juncture. No doubt Hindi is essential [illegible] for unification of our country and English is for tightening the bond of friendship with other nations So, all possible efforts should be made to develop Hindi among the non Hindi speaking people and at the same time English must not be neglected.

Our humble opinion is that English should continue in India for some decades more until Hindi attains the status of a lingua franca throughout India—from Kashmir to Kerala and Rajkot to Assam And this is we think the crux of the views expressed by some men of high calibre like Rajaji and Gen Cariappa We, with all our heart and sense support their views

Yours etc.

Puranigudam (Assam) M T

31 5 55 M H

FUTURE DESTINY OF MANKIND

Sir

Mankind to-day stands uneasily poised on the brink of a volcano which may erupt at any moment and its fury may spell ruin and destruction It is on the verge of a precipice Either there will be death and disaster or life and hope Either the world will settle down in peace or blow up in flames

The reasons responsible for such a posture may be epitomised as the menace of atomic war, allegations and counter allegations between power blocs so called 'cold war' tension. Humanity is living under the spectre of an atomic war The technological development in science and production of nuclear weapons have also added to the present tension.

The progress in science is the most splendid achievement of mankind and a boon if the phenomena of its literature is [illegible] to right and peaceful channels The destiny of mankind depends largely on the right use of science The war in the present context would mean cataclysm and annihilation of human race At the present moment in the world history the issue that faces mankind, is no

longer between peace and war, but is between existence and extinction

Secondly the destiny of mankind has been challenged by the cold war tension created by two rival power blocs—U S.A and U S S R The spectre of atomic war and world conflagration is the outcome of these two rival blocs The communists are out to destroy capitalism just as capitalists are determined to annihilate communism

Thus to save mankind from catastrophe of a global war it is exigent to preach dictum like 'live and let live and international brotherhood A and H bombs and other nuclear tests should be banned The hands of U N O should be strengthend to spread gospel of peace throughout the world and promote attitude of compromise co-existence and spirit of tolerance The principles of Panch shila as enunciated by our Prime Minister can be of immense to help reduce fear suspicion and mistrust

Bombay — Yours etc
14-5 1958 — H M Surana

* * *

EFFECTS OF STRONTIUM 90

Sir,

Strontium 90 which has a life of about 30 years and which is produced by explosions of atomic and hydrogen bombs is carried along in the high levels of the atmosphere which revolves round the earth It falls slowly and continually to the earth with dust and rain and comes to rest on vegetation Man and domestic animals eat these plants and their organism will thus absorb the strontium which is harmful because of its radiations Even milk would contain the radio active substance If experiments are not stopped, the amount of strontium affecting men and particularly young children who are growing will certainly reach a level sufficient to cause numerous bone cancers and leukamias

Many people are indifferent thinking that they are sheltered from the effects of experimental explosions becaus they are far from the sites of these explosions They are making a mistake A great danger weighs on each one of us and on our descendants, if the experimental explosions of nuclear weapons are not stopped immediately

Yours etc
Bulandshahr — D K Tomar
7 6 58

* * * *

PAKISTANI FIRING ON INDIAN BORDER

Sir

The recent indiscriminate and unprovoked firing of Pakistani troops along Sylhet Cacher border and neighbouring Indian territories has created a feeling of anxiety and fear among Indians living near the border Unsuccessful in their s botage and conspiracy in Kashmir Paskistan h s changed its tactics and started firing on the Indian border Further, Pakistan has started mobilising her troops along our border Pakistani troops heavily equipped with modern weapons are brought from West Pakistan to this area

But it is a matter of great regret that Union government is silent on this issue though the area of Pakistani firing is increasing everyday Despite the assurances gievn by Assam s Chief Minister, Sri Chaliha no effective step has been taken to stop this Pakistani nonsense While Pakistan has collected a vast army in the area with modern arms we have sent there a handful of border police Government must tackle the situation very seriously and cautiously army must take control of the situation immediately and restore peace and security in that area Any delay or negligence on the part of the Union Government will seriously threaten the peace security and integrity of our country

Government of India must know that sending protests to the irresponsible Pakistan Government will be ineffective and she must answer back *bullet* for *bullet*. Government of India must follow the policy of firmness and not of appeasement towards the Pakistan Government.

Yours etc
Ranchi — Placidius Alfred Toppo
23 5 58

* * * *

VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY

Sir

Democracy is a form of Government where imperialism is out of place Democracy aims for individual equality irrespective of caste creed colour or religion It views the masses as one common fraternity The modern era is an era of democracy, all over the world Freedom of thought speech and action is th birth right of every individual born under the sun It is regrettable that we in India have not yet comprehended the aims and ideals of our independence and democracy Individual equality has no place in our country We are still clinging

to the habits and customs of the ancient times We are still under rating individual equality by adhering to the caste system. In addition to caste system, there is the evil of untouchability Of what earthly use are prayer meetings, or hymns sung when we look upon our fellow beings with contempt because of their low caste ? A man is the image of God Our democracy can be successful only when the caste system and evil of untouchability are eliminated

Ahmadabad Yours etc.
21 5 1958 R M Sanjeevi

HALLDOR LAXNESS

Sir,

In the April 1958 issue of 'Careers & Courses (pp 43) Halldor Laxness is included in the list of Nobel Prize winners for Medicine and Physiology But I wish to point out that it was the Nobel *Prize for Literature* (1955) that he won

Ranchi Yours etc.
10-5-58 Debdas Banerjea.

(We regret the error and thank you for bringing it to our notice—Ed C & C)

AN INSTRUCTIVE MAGAZINE

Sir,

I am a monthly purchaser of your magazine and I appreciate it immensely It is true as has been observed before by numerous readers that 'Careers & Courses is the only enlightening magazine which drives us through knowledge and philosophy Nothing needs to be said more about such an elegant journal It is indeed unique

I like your instructive magazine very much.

Shillong Yours etc
6 6 58 B Singh Parmar

SPORTSMAN SPIRIT

Sir

I always read your journal with care interest and profit It is commendable that like a true journalist you never hesitate to accept, regret and amend your mistakes. That is a sportsman spirit! But can you not expunge these slipshods and make the valuable magazine more authentic ? I am sure you can and you will !

New Delhi Yours etc
5 ‹ 58 Davindera Singh

(It is always our endeavour to give true and authentic information to our readers but sometimes mistakes creep in inadvertently. We are grateful to our readers to point out mistakes as ultimately it is the magazine [illegible] ted and run for numerous readers We [illegible] make tall claim of our being the 'best m[illegible] magazine in India nor we do insert sulph[illegible] tisements in our magazine to augment our [illegible] We are satisfied with the appreciation w[illegible] from our readers and this encourages us a [illegible] deal to try our best to serve our readers C & C')

—o—

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN INDI[A]

There are over 28 lakhs of loom[s] India.

Each loom provides employment to [illegible] three persons at various stages : prepar[atory] process weaving and marketing Abo[ut] lakhs of people are thus employed in [the] industry About the same number of p[eople] are employed in all the other industrie[s] the country put together

Handlooms produce yearly more [than] 1,500 million yards—roughly one-thi[rd] the total mill production Certain vari[eties] of cloth have been reserved for the handl[oom] sector such as coloured sarees, dhoties [with] half an inch border towels bed sh[eets] himroos lungies, table cloths, turkish to[wels] napkins, etc

The production of handloom cloth [has] doubled in the course of last seven years

The target of production at the end of [the] Second Five Year Plan period is 2,[illegible] million yards—about 700 million yards [over] and above the present production.

More than 5 000 co-operative socie[ties] have come up already and they have 10 l[akhs] of looms in their fold

There are 1 450 co-operative marketi[ng] emporia in the country of which 22 [are] inter-State emporia There are 36 mobi[le] vans selling handloom cloth in rural areas [in] different parts of the country

Handloom exports earn about 8 crores [in] foreign currency a year Our importa[nt] traditional export markets are Ceylon, Sin[ga]pore and Nigeria (West Africa) Th[ere] are Government sponsored emporia in Ceyl[on], Singapur Aden, Bangkok and Rango[on]. There is now demand for handloom fabr[ics] from Americas West Germany and ot[her] Western countries

A Handlooms Fabrics Marketing Socie[ty] has been established to promote inter-St[ate] and export marketing for the handlo[om] fabrics.

FILM WORLD

Cinema Popular in Delhi

The cinema is still the most popular means of entertainment in the Capital of India This is reflected by the increase in revenues from entertainment tax during 1957 58 The yield from this source was Rs 35 38 908 during 1957 58 as against Rs 34 29 560 collected during the preceding year

This increase in revenue was registered despite the fact that the local cinemas were closed for more than a fortnight during June last year when the city was in the grip of influenza epidemic.

At present there are 34 permanent cinemas and one temporary all over Delhi In 300 cases the tax was levied under the provisions of the U P Entertainment and Betting Tax Act Betting tax fetched a revenue of Rs 3 28 372 which showed an increase of about Rs 21 000 over the collections of the preceding year A wholetime officer is responsible for the enforcement of the Cinematograph Act and the U P Entertainment and Betting Tax Act 1937 as extended to Delhi Ten cases involving violation of the provisions of the Acts were sent to the court during the year

* * *

Hollywood s Offer to Ex Queen Soraya

Hollywood is bidding anew for ex Queen Soraya s autobiography

Producer Philip Waxman is said to be prepared to give her a £90 000 contract if she will star in a film depicting her life story

Waxman sent a letter to Bermuda where the ex Queen is now staying at a secluded holiday cottage saying that her broken marriage had aroused the sympathy and understanding of the world

He added ' Not only is yours a fine dramatic story but also it would create understanding and goodwill for the Iranian people Your photographs evidence your beauty A young woman with your education and experience in public life must have many of the talents required for acting

Have you ever considered a screen career? This letter may kindle thinking

Waxman assured ex Queen Soraya that the film would be produced in excellent taste but so far the ex Queen has not reacted

* * *

World Film Conference

Representatives from every film making nation are being invited to a conference at Edinburgh in September during the 12th International Film Festival there.

Producers directors, film writers, distributors, exhibitors and critics are being asked to join in two days of discussion ranging over the future of the cinema as an art and as entertainment

The conference is planned at a time when the cinema faces an exciting stage in its history Television social habits and new techniques are changing in varying degree the pattern of film production and presentation

The 1958 Film Festival from august 24, to September 14 promises the organisers say, to be the most outstanding film season yet presented in Edinburgh Significant new films entered from all over the world will seek the certificates which place Edinburgh s valued seal of merit upon Festival acceptances

Last year films were shown from 34 countries

* * *

Cinema Attendance falls in U.S A

Average weekly cinema attendances in America have fallen from 90 million to 46½ million in the ten years after 1946 according to a survey prepared for the American Federation of Labour Film Council by Dr Irving Bernstein Americans paid just over £463 million to see films in 1956 compared with more than £600 million 10 years earlier

Pat Somerst president of the Federation has urged the diversion of a percentage of taxes on admissions to help finance domestic film production as is done in Britain with help from the Government in negotiating reasonable regulations on earnings remittances. He has also recommended continued agitation for the modification of tax regul tions which discourage domestic film production

The survey shows that, during the 10 years under review the combined earnings of the 10 film companies dropped from £ 43 million to £ 11½ million

* * *

Best Film Drama

The screen writers branch of the Writers Guild of America in Hollywood voted "12

to the habits and customs of the ancient times We are still under rating individual equality by adhering to the caste system In addition to caste system there is the evil of untouchability Of what earthly use are prayer meetings, or hymns sung when we look upon our fellow beings with contempt because of their low caste ? A man is the image of God Our democracy can be successful only when the caste system and evil of untouchability are eliminated.

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Handloom exports earn about 8 crores of foreign currency a year Our important traditional export markets are Ceylon, Singapore and Nigeria (West Africa) There are Government sponsored emporia in Ceylon, Singapur Aden Bangkok and Rangoon. There is now demand for handloom fabrics, from Americas, West Germany and other Western countries.

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Cinema Attendance falls in U.S.A

Average weekly cinema attendances in America have fallen from 90 million to 46½ million in the ten years after 1946 according to a survey prepared for the American Federation of Labour Film Council by Dr Irving Bernstein Americans paid just over £463 million to see films in 1956 compared with more than £600 million 10 years earlier

Pat Somerst president of the Federation has urged the diversion of a percentage of taxes on admissions to help finance domestic film production as is done in Britain with help from the Government in negotiating reasonable regulations on earnings remittances. He has also recommended continued agitation for the modification of tax regul tions which di courage domestic film production

The survey shows that during the 10 years under review the combined earnings of the 10 film companies dropped from £ 43 million to £ 11½ million

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Best Film Drama

The screen writers branch of the Writers Guild of America in Hollywood voted "12

Angry Men" adapted by Reginald Rose from his own television play the best written American film drama of 1957 "Love in the Afternoon adapted by Billy Wilder and I A L Diamond from the Claude Anet novel Ariane was designated the best written American comedy Les Girls which John Patrick adapted from a story by Vera Caspary won recognition as best written American musical film

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Cannes Film Festival Awards

The Soviet film *When the Storms Pass* won the grand prize at the Cannes International Film Festival

When the Storms Pass is a tragic love story with a grim background of bombs and war

Star of the film was Tatiana Samoilova beautiful 21 year old Moscow actress, who caused a stir at Cannes when she first appeared without make up

Other winners were

A special prize went to the film *Mon Oncle* directed by Jacques Tati (France)

Prize for directing went to Ingmar Bergman for the film, *Nara Livet* (Sweden)

Prize for an original scenario to P P Pasolini Massimo Franciosa and Pasquale Festa Campinile for the film *Giovani Mariti* (Italy)

A prize for collective female acting went to Eva Dahlbeck Ingrid Thulin and Bibi Anderson in the Swedish film, *At the Threshold of life*

A prize for male acting went to Paul Newman in the U S film *The Long Hot Summer*

The international prize went to the films *Goha* (Tunisia) and *Visages de Bronze* (Switzerland)

Parash Pathar in Bengali an Indian entry at the Cannes Film Festival delighted the audiences when it was shown in Cannes on May 7

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Indian Cartoon Film

The first animation film to be produced in the India scientifically, entitled The Banyan Deer based on the Jataka story is getting ready A one-reeler in Eastman Color the film is being produced by Mr Clair Weekes, the American animation expert A staff of about 17 people are making 5 000 drawings on celluloid for the "short which is expected to be ready in about three months time

This film will be the forerunner of a series of cartoons for children while the process will be helpful in making instructional films also

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Indian Films for Foreign Festivals

India has entered two feature films and two short films for the International Film Festival at Karlovy Vary Czechoslovakia from July 12 to 27

They are *Andhare Alo* (Bengali), produced by Shrimati Pictures Calcutta and directed by Haridas Bhattacharya which was placed second in the State Awards for Films held recently and *Mother India* (Hindi) produced by Mehboob Productions of Bombay and placed third in the State Awards for Films

The short films are *Himalayan Tapestry* (English) produced by Burmah Shell, which deals with the scenic beauty of the Himalayas and *Mission of Mercy* (English) produced by the Films Division Government of India, dealing with humanitarian work of the Red Cross in India.

India has also entered one feature film *Do Ankhen Barah Haath* for the International Film Festival to be held in Berlin on June 27 to July 8 This film has been produced by the Rajkamal Kala Mandir (Private) Ltd and directed by V Shantaram winner of the President's Gold Medal at State Awards for Films for 1957 Also two shorts entitled Naya *Arjun Konda* produced by the Films Division dealing with the 2,000 year old ruins of the ancient civilization which flourished in Andhra Pradesh and the *Ancient Waves Today* about Indian handloom industry and produced by Patel (India) Ltd. have been entered for this festival

Last year Indian films won significant recognition at international film festivals *Apparajito Pather Panchali Jagte Raho Jaldeep* and *Gotama the Buddha* were the films which won distinction Of the Indian documentary films, the *Magic Touch* was awarded Diploma of Honour at the Milan Sample Fair

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One World Award

Producer Sam Spiegel has been named winner of the One World Award" for 1957 for Columbia's 'The Bridge On The River Kwai.

The One World Council which makes the Award is an organisation founded to form and cultivate a climate of opinion in which men of goodwill can work together for one world

Indian Films for foreign Markets

Indian films can make an entry into the American market if proper promotional efforts are made, according to the Government of India

This conclusion was reached on a perusal of an article published in an American trade publication which proclaimed that the United States had imported 832 films in 1957 Hollywood's own production that year was 270

Out of the 832 films Japan exported 301, Italy 160, Mexico 116 and Britain 93 Other countries were France Germany Greece, Russia, Sweden and Spain

To discuss the issue of breaking into the United States market the biggest film market in the world the Ministry of In formation and Broadcasting of the Govern ment of India held an informal meeting which was attended by leading importers of the country, in New Delhi

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Indian 'Shorts for Film Festivals

Over 15 documentaries produced by the Films Division have been selected for screen ing at various international film festivals during the current year

"Mandu which figured in the State film Awards in April by winning a cer tificate of merit, was entered for the Cannes Festival

Other Films Division entries and the corresponding festivals are as follows —

'Little Ambassador (in colour) and 'Rustic Delight and 'Khajuraho at the International Festival of Puppet Films in Bucharest Rumania in May June Banaras' at the Asian Film Festival held recently in Manila Mission of Mercy at Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia in July

Khajuraho Bharata Natyam ' (in colour) and Hidden Treasure at the third International Festival of Documentary and Experimental Film at Montevideo in May

'Tanjore 'Earth and Water Bharata Natyam' Khajuraho and Spring Comes to Kashmir (in colour) at the Vancouver Film Festival in June

'A Story of Co-operation', Women and Education and "Hirakud at the Stratford International Film Festival in July Hidden Treasure at the Film Festival in Belgrade

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Free Film Shows In Restaurant

Al Green's Restaurant on the outskirts of Indianapolis, Indiana is posing a threat to the exhibitors interests as well as that of film companies

The drive in restaurant is providing free motion picture entertainment for its patrons It has film viewing facilities for 200 cars At each speaker post is an in car speaker and a telephone for ordering food. Two features and four or five short are shown every night on a screen measuring 20 feet by 30 feet According to William A Carroll executive secretary of Allied Theatre Owners of Indiana the light on the screen is "excel lent and the quality of the sound very good.'

It is now feared that the success achieved by this restaurant may result in other res taurants also widely adopting this policy

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THREE NEW UNESCO FILMSTRIPS

Three filmstrips produced recently by Unesco will help school teachers youth group leaders and others to illustrate the aims and work of the U N Agency

The first Ten Years of Unesco' is a pictorial history of the Organization's develop ment since its Constitution was drawn up by Ministers of Education of Allied Governments in London at the end of World War II

The Second filmstrip Study Abroad ex plains the programme developed by Unesco to help individuals and groups to go abroad for study and to get to know people in other countries The third Unesco Fables, is intended for children between the ages of 6 and 12, and consists of three stories which illustrate Unesco's aims in very simple terms It includes suggestions for teachers on how to introduce the discussion

The filmstrips can be obtained from Nation al Commissions for Unesco in its Member States Commentaries are available in English French and Spanish and other language versions are being prepared locally

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FIFTH ASIAN FILM FESTIVAL

Our Sister Hedy a Hong Kong entry won the Golden Harvest Award for the best picture at the Fifth Asian Film Festival The pre sentation ceremony was held at the National Press Club in Manila on April 26

Romeo Vaske of Philippines was adjudged the best actor for his performance in 'Ake Ang May Sala while the best actress award was won by Hong Kong's Lin Tai for her

(Continued on page 567)

BOOK REVIEWS

"RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN HOUSING *by S C Aggarwal B.A (Hons) Dipl Min Eng (Leeds) Salt Commissioner to Govt of India (Retd) pp 175 Price Rs. 4 80 Published by Jain Book Agency, New Delhi*

Mr Aggarwal, the author, is well known for having written several standard books on Salt, Supply and Housing His book ' Industrial Housing in India published some years ago was a comprehensive compendium of all types of housing p' blic, industrial and rural

As several Housing schemes have been formulated and started since his first book was out, Mr Aggarwal has brought out this new book on housing problems

In the present work the author has narrated the developments that have taken place in India since 1952 53 Details and progress of various schemes such as subsidized Industrial Housing Low Income Group Housing Plantation Labour Housing, and Slum Clearance etc have been given. Difficulties being experienced and practical suggestions to overcome them have also been added Besides the bo k contains general chapters such as Housing Policy Housing Research Town and Country Planning Housing Legislation, Housing Costs Housing Finance Housing Statistics, Housing Organisation (Centre and States) Building Industry Co operative Housing and Summaries of the views of Rent Committees Conferences Panels, and Seminars, on Housing

The book will be most useful to all alike-officials non officials, businessmen industrialists Economists, trade unionists social workers, public men, and it is hoped that it will receive the same appreciation that Industrial Housing in India received

We congratulate the author on having brought out this book at this juncture when this question is in the forefront It is a problem next to food and the future of our industrial and other progress is bo nd up with this question. The book is also available direct from the author Shri S C Aggarwal, 122 Lakshman Chowk Dehra Dun

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EVERY MAN'S DICTIONARY OF LITERARY BIOGRAPHY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN *By D C Browning (Published by J M Dent and Sons London E P Dutton & Co Inc New York Price 20 Sh. net pp 752)*

Some years back Everyman s Library published a volume entitled Biographical Dictionary of English Literature . The present volume though written on the same lines is decidedly a substantial improvement over the original one and can rightly be considered as a new reference book for all practical purposes

The book under review presents in a single handy volume 2300 literary biographies The entire range of English and American literature from the beginning to the present day comes under its purview

American literature has made rapid strides in the past half a century In many branches it equals English literature and in some spheres even surpasses it. Hence it is in the fitness of things that American Literature is allowed the due place it deserves in this book Another new feature of the book is the insertion of the day and month as well as the year of each author s birth and death

This timely publication fills a large void in our reference literature and is sure to render remarkable benefit to the journalist the student and the layman alike

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U.S.S.R REFERENCE BOOK *(Published by the Information Dept of U S S R Embassy in India, New Delhi pp 328 Price Rs 2/-)*

This reference book on U.S.S.R. gives a candid and clear picture of the different facets of Soviet life. With the aid of facts, figures and photos this book furnishes a convincing and lucid account of the remarkable progress Soviet Union is making in the various sectors of national life

The preliminary chapter furnishes general information on Soviet Union In the subsequent chapters different aspects are treated in a fairly comprehensive manner Thus we get a good deal of useful information on the national wealth, population state and social system, public organizations, national econo-

my, labour relations health services education, cultural activities scientific achievements, press radio, literature and art physical cul ture, Defence services and religion of modern Russia In addition to this, supplementary data on the different republics of U S S R. are also incorporated in the book. Further, there are four supplements which enlighten the reader on the major events in the history of U S S R. between 1917 and 1957 Metric equivalents for certain old Russian Measures new names of old towns and also the Exchange Rate in roubles of foreign currencies

This book is certainly a major contribution and it serves the purpose of an authentic and reliable reference book on Soviet Union

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ATOMIC WEAPONS IN WORLD POLITICS *By Sailendra Nath Dhar (Publish ed by Das Gupta & Co (P) Ltd Calcutta 7 pp 234 Price Rs 10/)*

The advent of atomic and thermo nuclear weapons in the arena of world politics has marked a turning point in the international situation It has brought in its train series of complicated and intricate issues and has consequently altered the very texture and tone of current world politics

Prof Sailendra Nath attempts in this book an analysis of the impact of atomic weapons on the current political situation of the world. He lucidly sketches the new developments and changes which have emerged as a consequence of the introduction of atomic weapons and then proceeds to an examination of the prob lems involved in these new changes In the course of his discussion he also offers some suggestions to solve these problems in an effective manner

Prof Nath shows an unusual insight in his approach to the problem With com mendable clarity he has untangled the webs of many a confusing issue and presented a fairly balanced assessment of the current state of affairs in world politics

However the suggestions of the author to solve the dangerous aftermaths of the new developments do not seem to be practicable They are more in the nature of the aspirations of an idealist and hence one is inclined to doubt their utility

All told one can safely regard this book as a major attempt to shed light on a rather confusing and complex issue

TOLERANCE

The highest result of education is tolerance Long ago men fought and died for their faith, but it took ages to teach them the other kind of courage—the courage to recognize the faiths of their brethren and their rights of conscience Tolerance is the first principle of community, it is the spirit which conserves the best that all men think No loss by flood or lightning no destruction of cities and temples by the hostile forces of nature has deprived man of so many noble lives and impulses as those which his intolerance has destroyed.

—Helen Keller

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(Continued from page 565)

performance in "Diau Charn of Three King doms Kazuo Nakamura of Japan, won the best supporting actor award for his portrayal in Bull's-eye for Love and Rebecca Del Rio, of Philippines, won the best supporting actress award for her role in 'Malvarosa The best director award was won by Hong Kong s Lee Hon Cheung for his Diau Charn of Three Kingdoms

Hong Kong s 'Diau Charn of Three King-doms also won three other awards—best scripting (Kulup) best editing (Chan Sin Lun) and best music (Wan Sung)

Japan has won the following six other awards

Best colour photography (Ichiro Yamazaki in Holiday in Tokyo) best recording (Chotaro Mikami in Holiday in Tokyo) best art direction (Hyoe Hamagami in Holi day in Tokyo ') best short film ("The Nature of Nokkaido ') best photography (short ') (Seiichi Kitsuka in ' Children by the River) and best planning (Kenjin Shindo in 'Children by the River ')

The best photography award for a Black and White film was won by Baker Ali of Malaya for his Course of the Only Man

Two special awards for the best boy player and best girl player were won by Ben Planas, of Philippines (The Day of the Trumpet) and Chan Shao Yen of Formosa (Regrets '), respectively

"Children by the River (Japan) and Merdeka for Malaya (Malaya) were selected as superior films contributing to the life of the Asian people

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SCIENCE & INVENTION

RESEARCHERS DEVELOP TRANQUILIZERS FOR PLANTS

Researchers of the United States Rubber Company have worked out a chemical tranquilzer very much like those used to curb the emotional ills of human beings The difference is that this is for use on plant life

Plants, like humans suffer from shocks and stresses These shocks may result from heat spells cold snaps, prolonged rains, droughts and other vagaries of nature

Tests show the product works in two ways to increase yields When sprayed on plants during blossoming it helps plants and trees to retain full producing blossoms in the face of poor growing conditions If the plant is only a few weeks old spraying is said to more than double the number of blossoms

Field tests increased lima bean yields up to 90 per cent doubled the quantity of fruit on cherry trees increased by a third the volume of fruits on orange trees and increased cotton yields from 10 to 30 per cent

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GIANT SIZED VEGETABLES

Heads of cabbage about 16 feet in diametre and carrots about 3 3 feet long can be grown by introducing hibberelines a fungi with a great growth stimulating capacity into the soil

Prof Mikhail Shemyakin an authority on organic chemistry said in Moscow that Hibberelines give chemists and biologists unheard of opportunities for a radical reconstruction of agriculture Five grams of fungi strains per hectare is enough to obtain giant sized vegetables Moreover, hibberelines cut the vegetation period from months to weeks thus making it possible to solve the problem of introducing farm crops in both the extreme north and the deserts

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WHY THE SPUTNIK FOLLOWS ITS ORBIT

Why does the Sputnik revolve round the earth along its own independent orbit instead of following the revolution of the planet? Why does the Sputnik accompany our planet in her flight around the sun? Here Professor Kirill Stanyukovich answers the questions

This happens in conformity with the law of the conservation of angular momentum! The centrifugal force of the Sputniks, which were given a speed of 8 000 metres per second when launched in the upper layers of the atmosphere, offset the force of the earth's gravity

A Sputnik will continue to rotate like a top along its orbit until the speed drops If it is launched at an orbit which is set at a certain angle to the equator as was the case with the two Soviet Sputniks, then since the earth itself turns it will fly over different points of our planet

It is known that the period of a satellite's revolution round the earth increases with the distance from the earth If a satellite which flies at an altitude of 1,700 km circles the earth in 96 minutes, the moon which revolves around the earth at a distance of some 400 000 km will take about 4 weeks to go round it Therefore it is apparent that at a certain distance from the earth a Sputnik will revolve round the globe in exactly 24 hours

It has been estimated that to bring this about a Sputnik will have to revolve in the plane of the equator about 35,800 km above the earth. In this case its angular speed will equal the angular speed of the earth and the effect will be that it will seem to hover over one point of the globe In reality the orbit of the Sputnik will coincide with that of earth

As to the question why the Sputnik accompanies the earth in her flight around the sun, the explanation lies in the force of gravity of our planet. Indeed the moon which is a natural satellite also follows the earth in their common orbit around the sun.

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AUSTRALIAN SOLAR FURNACE TO TEST METALS

A special solar furnace now being constructed by Australian scientists in the grounds of Sydney University will be used to tests the resistance of metals to temperatures of 3000 to 4 000 degrees centigrade Such tests are highly important for metals needed in the construction of rockets, jet engines and atomic

power plants which are subjected to very high temperatures

The main feature of the Australian solar furnace will be a 65 foot four legged tower which will support a concave paraboloidal mirror 12 feet in diameter This mirror will collect sunlight reflected onto it by another mirror—a heliostat—on the ground. From a small laboratory in the tower the metal or other material to be tested will be lowered in block form to a position where solar heat gathered by the concave mirror above can be concentrated onto a small area of its surface

Scientists hope the furnace will provide a solution to present difficulties in testing metals for heat resistance Conventional furnace methods of testing are dirty as the test material contacts other materials and becomes contaminated, especially if melting occurs Chemical action helps to cause dissolution Metals can be tested under 'clean conditions in high vacuum heating but the method is expensive and involves problems such as escaping gases from the test materials preventing maintenance of a high vacuum

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HEAT RESISTANT SYNTHETIC RUBBER

The National Synthetic Rubber Research Institute in Leningrad have developed a new type of synthetic rubber obtained from oil gases—a very cheap raw material The new rubber is heat resistant and tyres made from synthetic rubber can withstand temperature up to 250 300 degrees centigrade It will be recalled that existing rubber made from natural and synthetic fibres does not stand temperature above 130 degrees

New methods have been developed at the Institute to manufacture varieties of heat resistant rubber which is also immune to various solvents

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CHLOROPHYLL SYNTHETIC ALMOST COMPLETED

Harvard scientist Dr Robert Woodward reports his research team is very close to synthesizing chlorophyll, the green substance in vegetation without which life could not exist. The organic chemist said he and his research team have synthesized a compound approaching chlorophyll It is now only a matter of a short time before the actual green matter of life itself is made by man he says Chlorophyll is the matter which enables plants to take the sun s light and use it to store up energy Dr Woodward s research previously had led to synthetics of such complex compounds as quinine terramycin and strychnine

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MICROWAVE DEVICE SEES THROUGH FOG

An electronic device that can 'see the ground from an airplane through fog or clouds has been developed by the Diamond Antenna and Microwave Corporation of Wakefield Massachusetts, in the United States It may be the definitive piece of equipment to permit genuinely blind landings the company says

Called the Eyetron,' the new device sees by means of microwave radio waves These are short waves of extremely high frequency The device converts the waves into visible light, and this enables it to produce pictures of objects on the ground instantaneously and continuously In describing the Eyetron, the company says that it is a revolutionary device that reproduces the vision of the human eye electronically

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NEW USE FOR OLD CHEMICAL

U S investigators have discovered an important medical use for a long known substance a so-called amino sugar which goes by the chemical name of glucosamine This substance has one remarkable property of immediate interest to physicians. Blended with penicillin and other antibiotics, it carries the drugs into the bloodstream faster and keeps them there longer In other words it slows the rate at which the body throws off antibiotics and thus increases the duration and effectiveness of individual doses

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FRESH WATER FROM ANTARCTIC SUNPOWER

Antarctic sun energy is being used to operate a solar still for transforming salt water into fresh by the Australian Expedition at Davis base in Antarctica The still, manufactured by an Australian firm in Victoria, is of extremely simple compact design and can produce small quantities of purified water in any climate or condition at very low cost

It consists of a salt water tank with a capacity of 17 gallons which automatically feeds salt water into a shallow tray of black plastic material over which is placed a conical glass dome As the water evaporates globules form on the inside of the dome run down into a catchment gutter leading to an outlet tube into the fresh water container About two gallons of purified drinking water

are being produced daily by this method at the Australian Antarctic base

The apparatus can be erected and set in operation in 30 minutes and can be packed for dropping by parachute Once erected, the solar still needs no maintenance except occasional cleaning It can be used in all climates since normal daylight is all that is needed to set the process in motion.

NEW SYSTEM OF TRACKING SATELLITES

A better tracking method for directing radar antennae at the moon and man made satellites estimated to be 25 times more precise than previous systems was recently revealed at a meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York City It functions on punched cards U S Naval Observatory data concerning the moon is first perforated on cards Then the data is relayed to a digital computer which figures where the moon or satellite will be at different moments in relation to the antennae Results of the computer s figurings are kept on magnetic tapes and relayed to another type of calculator an analogue system using a constant stream of positional signals which keep the antenna directed continually and precisely at the moon or satellite

NEW CHEMICAL DISSOLVES BLOOD CLOTS

Blood clots which threaten a person s life can be safely dissolved through shots of a recently discovered chemical U S scientists report It has proved effective in dissipating clots obstructing blood vessels in the legs of 35 patients

Doctors next will use it against clots obstructing arteries carrying blood to the heart Such blockage usually results in coronary diseases

This chemical is a regular part of human and cow blood and is called Plasmin RPMI 10 It reacts against clots less than five days old After that period its application has little or no effectiveness

HELPING DWARFED CHILDREN GROW

A hormone taken from the brains of deceased persons is enabling some dwarfed children to grow U S medical authorities report A 13 year old girl whose height was only that of a six year old girl gained nearly an inch after a six week period of taking only a ten-thousandth of an ounce (only 0028 gram) of the developmental hormone each day Her growth had ceased when a tumour damaged the pituitary gland in the brain which generates maturing hormones

Two other youngsters of the same age, similarly afflicted are also profiting from treatment according to Dr Philip H Henneman of the Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard University Medical School

The hormone is derived from the pituitary glands of deceased persons and is purified into gray powder It also serves to hasten the burning of fat in the body according to Dr Henneman who believes it might be able to combat excess fat and atherosclerosis a fatty obstruction of the arteries which causes heart attacks

X RAYS ON OPERATION TABLE

A new X ray machine which can make films safely while the patient is on the operating table has been developed by the U S Veterans Administration The new machine will allow doctors to reduce the time necessary for pre surgery X ray diagnosis to about three minutes in critical cases The film can be developed with a Polaroid process and interpreted so quickly that the operation can get underway in a minute and a half Formerly X ray apparatus had to be used carefully in presence of explosive anesthetics and a much longer time was needed to process the X ray plates

NEW TOMATO POWDER

A new tomato powder—a superior product for preparing sauce soup juice and dry prepared mixes—is ready for commercial preparation and placing on the U.S retail market The powder mixes readily with water Packaged to keep its moisture content low it keeps its quality under severe storage conditions The new product climaxes several years of research and testing at the Western Utilisation Research and Development Laboratories of the U S Department of Agriculture at Albany California

TEETH TRANSPLANTING

A Harvard dental school surgeon has demonstrated here the transplantation of human teeth from one part of the jaw to another. Dr Walter C Guralnick showed members of the Dental Alumni Association transplanted teeth in teenagers jaws as hard as rocks The four youths were among 40 young patients who have had such transplants he said. In these operations Dr Guralnick took out teeth that had not yet emerged from the gums The extracted tooth is placed in

(Continued on page 57-)

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

GEN DE GAULLE

Gen Charles Andre Joseph Marie de Gaulle the new Premier of France, was born at Lille on November 22 1890

His parents were Henri de Gaulle and Jeanne Maillot—Delannoy

Gen de Gaulle entered the French Military Academy of Saint Cyre where he was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in 1911

He was wounded three times in World War II at Champigne and at Verdun He was mentioned in despatches several times

He was taken prisoner in 1916 and remained in German hands until the Armistice in 1918 despite five daring attempts at escape

Later he became Professor of Military History at St Cyre

He became a member of Marshal Petain s Staff and served in Syria from 1929 to 1932 afterwards serving on the Secretariat General of France s National Defence Council

The outbreak of World War II found him a Colonel commanding a tank brigade where he put into operation some advanced ideas on mechanised warfare.

On the collapse of France Gen de Gaulle refused to surrender He made a hair's breath escape to England with the assistance of General Sir Edward Spears who head d a British mission to contact him and to set up headquarters for th Free French fighting forces in London with the double armed ' Cross of Lorraine a their badge

After commanding the forces until 1943 General de Gaulle was successfully head of the French Provisional Government in 1944 to 1945 and head of the Government and head of the armies until 1946

When the new Constitution setting up France s Fourth Republic came into operation Gen de Gaulle refused to ally himself with any of the existing political parties but founded the ' French Peoples Rally in 1947 in opposition to the political left wing

After 1953 the Rally took no part in parliamentary life but General de Gaulle has continued to express his patriotic political views in such publications as I Appeal

A devout Christian Gen de Gaulle has powerful enemies among anti-clerical and international influences which have long been a background force in French politics and finance

He married in 1921 Mademoiselle Yvonne Vendroux

They have one son and one daughter

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DHONDO KESHAV KARVE

On Friday April 18 1958 India paid homage to Dr D K Karve on the date of the centenary of his birth

Dhondo Keshav Karve was born on April 18 1858 at Sheravali in Bombay State in the house of his maternal grand father Kesopant Paranjpye He was the second son and the fifth issue of Kesopant and Lakshmibai Karve The Karves who were Chitpavan Brahmins had their ancestral home at Murud in the Ratnagiri district of South Konkan In the pursuit of further education, Dhondo after continual and early struggle against adversity arrived in Bombay and embarked upon the life of a poor student He lived frugally gave tuitions won scholarships until in 1885 he graduated from Elphinstone College Bomba

The austere and frugal mode of existence was to continue after Karve became a teacher at the Maratha High School Bombay, which was run by Rajaramshastri Bhagwati Such also had been the New English School started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Gopal Ganesh Agarkar in Poona a few years earli r On a meagre salary Karve had to support his wife Radhabai whom he had married at an early age and his young son Raghunath The early death of Radhabai worn out by continual hardships, left Karve disconsolate In this mood, he welcomed the chance to leave Bombay and accepted an offer from Gopal Krishna Gokhale to join Fergusson College at Poona as Professor of Mathematics This college had been founded in 1885 by Tilak and Agarkar and here Karve was to teach from 1891 to 1914

The cause of the remarriage of widows had been initiated in Maharashtra by Vishnu Shastri Pandit in the 1860s Karve was aware

that although forty years had passed since the Widow Remarriage Act in 1856, it had proved ineffective in combating age-old prejudices Karve struck a blow in the cause of widow remarriage when on March 9 1893, he married Godubai, the widowed sister of his friend Nathar Balkrishna Joshi Godubai had been married at eight had been widowed three months later and had, after years of suffering been helped by her brother to enter the Sharada Sadan run by Pandita Ramabai at Bombay In fact, Godubai was the first student to be admitted to this institution Anandibai or Baya as she came to be called later was twenty seven years old at the time of her remarriage.

Stoically the Karves met the inevitable social opposition and the ostracism imposed upon them by an outraged society Karve had never waited for public approval and he was sustained in his efforts by the support of a few loyal friends Anandibai however in her autobiography *Maze Puran* has revealed the humiliations and the ridicule that was heaped upon them everywhere At Murud visiting his elder brother Dada Karve and his wife had to stay in a stable outside the family house lest the excommunication be extended to his brother Baya was to stand by the side of her husband in all his struggles until her death in November 1950

In 1893 at Wardha, Karve helped to found the Widow Remarriage Association Three years later, with the co-operation of fifteen friends, he formed the Anath Balikashram Association. In an attempt to tackle the twin problems of the education of women and the remarriage of widows Karve established in 1900 the Anath Balikashram at Hingne, a place roughly four miles from Poona The little hut housed eleven inmates eight of whom were widows

Karve believed in the potency of education for the success of reform There were also at this stage many widows who although irrevocably opposed to the idea of a second marriage were sincerely anxious to receive education Karve realized that a greater cause would be served if priority were given to the education of women and of widows rather than to their remarriage.

In 1907, Karve founded the Mahila Vidyalaya, considered a landmark in modern education for Maharashtrian women. In 1908 however he tried the experiment of instilling among the social workers a missionary zeal and of imposing upon them a more uncompromising ideal On November 4 of that year was founded the Nishkam Karma Math The follower had to take a vow of social service, to renounce all claims and rights to what he called his own The provision made by the Math for him and his family was to be willingly accepted

Karve retired from Fergusson College in 1914 and thereafter devoted his energies to the concept of a women s university in Maharashtra There was something irresistible about his intensity, his singleness of purpose and his enthusiasm On July 6 1916 a college for women was opened with Karve as its Principal, now sixty years old The Indian Women s University established at Hingne was dignified by Dr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar as its Chancellor and by Dr R. P Paranjpye, Karve s cousin as the Vice-Chancellor

Following the donation of Rs 15 000 000 by Shri Vithaldas Thackersey, the University was renamed "Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women s University, commonly referred to as S N.D T Undaunted and seventy years old, Karve now undertook a journey abroad to collect funds for the University For fifteen months he toured the countries of the West and was handsomely rewarded with donations

During this period the utter lack of facilities for general education among villagers impelled Karve to establish the Maharashtra Village Primary Education Society This society was to dedicate itself to the launching of schools in villages In the cause of social equality, Karve began a renewed attack upon Hindu caste system and followed it up by the foundation in 1948 of the Caste Abolition Society In 1953, the first session of the revived Social Reform Conference was inaugurated by him at Poona Karve s endeavours were being met with enthusiastic approval Various universities honoured him with Doctorate—Banaras, Poona Bombay and his own university He received Padma Vibhushan in 1955 and finally on January 26, 1958, was awarded Bharat Ratna, the highest decoration in the country

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PANDITA RAMABAI

Pandita Ramabai, the centenary of whose birth was celebrated on April 23 last is one of the most remarkable women that India has produced in modern times She was one who emancipated herself from the age-old slavery of custom and convention and who is reckoned today as a pioneer of women s education and social reform

Born in a strict orthodox family in a Mangalore village her father Ananta Shastry a Mahratta Brahman was an eminent Sanskrit scholar Her mother Lakshmibai who stood as an embodiment of typical Indian woman hood learnt Sanskrit from her husband While very young Ramabai learnt Sanskrit from her parents and when she was barely 12 years old she would recite very fluently as many as 20 000 sacred verses in Sanskrit and it is no wonder that in later years she was rightly honoured with the coveted title of *Pandita* Then she acquired a good knowledge of Marathi and later in her travels to various places, she picked up Canarese Bengali Hinduatani and English.

Her life was one of domestic unhappiness which she bore with remarkable fortitude When she was very young the village in which she lived and the surrounding areas were in the grip of a revere famine Ananta Shastry though he was not in affluent circum stances was known for his generous impulses and after giving away what he had to the distressed people accompanied by his wife Lakshmibai his son Srinivas and his daughter Ramabai, left the village and wandered from place to place visiting sacred temples on the way Too much physical strain caused by incessant travel and privation had an adverse effect on his health, hastening his death. Very soon, his devoted wife followed her husband, leaving Srinivas and Ramabai to their fate It is said that for three years the party wandered about 4 000 miles on foot

Both the brother and the sister came to Calcutta in 1878 where she created a profound impression on the public by her lectures on the emancipation of Indian women Every where she spoke strongly in defence of Indian women condemning in unequivocal terms early marriages and the plight of widows In support of her views she quoted extensively in Sanskrit from the Hindu shastras In Cal cutta, she was honoured with the title of Saraswati by an assembly of Sanskrit scholars and from this time she was universally known as Pandita Ramabai

Here too misfortune dogged her at every turn Her brother died leaving Ramabai all alone in the wide world Nearly six months after his death she married a Bengali lawyer belonging to a Shudra caste a social reformer and a great friend of her brother named Babu Bipin Bihari Dass Medhavi For breaking caste she was ridiculed and slandered by the orthodox sections of the Hindus Her married life though happy was short and within two years of her marriage, her husband died of cholera and again she was left alone except for a tender daughter Manorama by name

Leaving Calcutta she came to Poona where she was cordially received by many leading Maharashtrian social reformers like Ranade Kelkar Karve and others who strongly supported her cause With their support she started a society for women called 'The Arya Mahila Samaj, branches of which were founded in various centres Appearing before the English Education Commission in 1882, she strongly pleaded for the education of women

In 1882 she brought out a book called *Stridharma Niti* in which she clearly enunciat ed the duties and responsibilies of Indian women in their everyday life Feeling the handicap of not knowing perfect English Ramabai sailed for England in 1883 where she received instructions from the Sisters of Wantage and Miss Belle Principal of the Cheltenham Ladies College In the latter part of 1883, she was initiated into Christianity During her stay in England she espoused the cause of the Indian women and agitated for their rights and liberties

In 1886 she visited America where she was cordially received by the public wherever she went In her new book *The High Caste Hindu Women* she exposed many of the wrongs meted out to Indian women and eloquently pleaded for the abolition of *sati* and various other disabilities of Indian women

Returning to India in 1889 she opened her first home for widows known as Sha rada Sadan in Bomby which gave protection to many Brahman widows In 1890 this organization was shifted to Poona and housed in a new building In 1896 the terrible famine which swept the land gave her an opportunity to render social service to the afflicted Unmindful of her own comforts she visited the famine areas and snatched hundreds of girls and widows from the jaws of death and brought them to the home called '*Mukti*' in Khedgaon Here she started various departments in the interest of the rescued people such as paint ing weaving basket making and organized a children's school and a home for the deform ed and mentally afflicted. The Government of India recognised Ramabai's work by the presentation to her in 1919 of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* gold medal Another severe famine again brought her to the rescue of thousands of famished women Before her death on

April 5 1922 she had the misfortune to lose her beloved daughter Manorama who had heartily co-operated with her in all her varied activities The organizations founded by her are working efficiently and stand as a monument to her selfless love and regard for helpless women and children

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SIR JADUNATH SARKAR

In passing away on May 19 1958 of Sir Jadunath Sarkar India has lost one of its most distinguished historians and a man of letters of great eminence Born in 1870 Sir Jadunath had his education in India At the University he was a brilliant student He took the M A degree in English in the first division and was the recipient of the Prem Chand Roy Chand studentship Later he turned to history and by his assiduous industry and devotion he rose to a position of great eminence In early life he entered the educational service and was appointed a Professor in the Ravenshaw College Cuttack. Later he went to the Patna College in Bihar where he remained for many years as the Head of the Department of History in the Indian Education Service It was here that he began his researches in Mughal history and wrote the *History of Aurangzeb* in five volumes

Prof Sarkar's small text book on Indian economics made him better known to students than the volumes on 17th century His grasp of Persian helped him to make the best of his chosen field and his Meyer lectures in Madras on India through the ages revealed that he could attempt synoptic view gracefully

After retirement he became Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University picked for the post as an eminent alumnus who had developed higher education in both Cuttack and Patna during his service under the Government He certainly helped D S N Sen to continue his own keen study of the Maratha power and in the post freedom period he brought to bear a keen and well filled mind on current problems developing on the whole, an optimistic view The learned societies to which he gave support by his researches accorded ample recognition to his intellect and industry The effective organisation of India's records also owes much to his scholarly skill in dealing with State papers

(Continued from page 570)

a new back is cut into the [illegible] and [illegible] in with bone chips The soft tissue is then stitched together

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SPUTNIK II BURNT DOWN

The Second Soviet Sputnik placed in the orbit on November 3 1957 entered the denser layers of the atmosphere in the morning of April 14 disintegrated and burnt away According to the information on hand its fragments were dispersed along a line running in the south eastern direction over the Lesser Antilles Brazil and the Atlantic ocean

Gradually lowering down in the upper layers of the atmosphere the Sputnik had changed the parameters of its orbit (apogee, period of revolution etc) during its more than five months existence

Observation of these changes and analysis of the extensive materials about the Sputnik's parametres yielded new valuable data on the thickness of the upper strata of the atmosphere

Sputnik II was used to carry out an extensive programme of special scientific measurements necessary for the study of the earth's ionosphere measurement of cosmic particles, propagation of radio waves and for the [illegible] solution of some other geophysical problems

In addition to scientific instruments on the Sputnik carried a special container holding a test animal—Laika—which permitted to observe the behaviour of a living organism in conditions of a cosmic flight

A wide range of various Soviet organizations was enlisted for observations and the scientific analysis of the obtained results Very valuable also were the data received from numerous foreign observers

During its existence Sputnik II had completed some 2 370 revolutions around the globe and travelled more than 100 million kilometres It repeatedly passed over all the main inhabited localities of our planet which was ensured by the big angle of its orbit which was 65 degrees to the earth's equatorial plane The angle of the Soviet Sputnik's orbit made possible its tracking practically from all the inhabited parts of the globe The Sputnik's [illegible] permitted all the population of the world to see it with the unaided eye

Foreign Events

INSURRECTION IN LEBANON

Serious anti government disturbances involving heavy loss of life broke out in the Lebanon during the second week of May originating in Tripoli and spreading to Beirut Sidon and the northern and north eastern areas near the Syrian border The disturbances were fomented primarily by Moslem opponents of the Government's pro Western policy and sympathizers of President Nasser and the United Arab Republic aided by infiltrators who crossed the border from Syria and attacked Lebanese frontier Western posts (Generally speaking the pro-Western policy of President Chamoun and M Sami Solh is supported by the Lebanese Christians but opposed by considerable sections of the Moslem population—notably the Sunni Moslems one of whose principal strongholds is Tripoli) A secondary cause of the disorders was the apparent fear of Opposition groups that the Government might introduce constitutional amendments to enable President Chamoun to stand for a second term of office An additional complication arose from the outbreak of fighting between pro government and anti government Druse tribesmen in the south eastern Lebanon

The disturbances began after the murder on May 8 of a newspaper proprietor (M Nassib Matni) who had campaigned strongly against the pro Western policy of M Sami Solh's Government and in support of the United Arab Republic. In Tripoli—a nationalist stronghold—various Opposition groups called an immediate general strike in protest against the murder of M Matni leading to clashes with the police on May 9 in which 40 people were injured On May 10-11 Tripoli was the scene of serious rioting in which 16 people were killed and over 100 injured the demonstrators erected street barricades publicly displayed portraits of President Nasser wrecked the library of the U S Information Service and left it ablaze and smashed a number of business premises in addition the city's hydro electric plant was put out of action by a bomb explosion temporarily depriving Tripoli of electric light

The disorders spread on May 12 to Beirut where bomb explosions occurred in different parts of the city (one near the Presidential palace) and serious clashes took place between rioters and the police in which several people were killed and about 20 injured As in Tripoli the mob attacked the premises of the U S Information Service breaking through a police cordon, throwing books and furniture into the street and setting the library ablaze Anti American demonstrations also took place near the U S Embassy and stones were thrown at a bus-load of American citizens being driven to Beirut airport

Further bomb outrages occurred in Beirut on May 13 in which Captain Shebab (a nephew of the Lebanese C in C General Shebab) was killed when a grenade was thrown into his car and on May 15 when six people were killed and 50 injured and in the worst incident a bomb was thrown from a lorry into a crowded restaurant killing four people and wounding 35 Outside the capital minor disturbances took place at Tyre and Sidon and the Iraq Petroleum Company's pipeline was sabotaged near the Syrian border (the damage was repaired three days later)

The Lebanese Government announced on May 12 that the Belgian Consul General in Damascus (M Louis de San) had been arrested on the Syrian border while trying to cross into the Lebanon in a diplomatic car which when examined by Customs officials was allegedly found to contain 33 sub machine guns 28 pistols a timebomb and a large quantity of ammuniton On the following day some 500 armed men from Syria attacked the Customs post where M de San had been arrested—apparently as a reprisal—and killed the six officials on duty before they were driven back across the border by Lebanese troops

Syrian armed bands again crossed the northern Lebanese border on May 15 and attacked frontier posts being engaged by Lebanese troops supported by jet fighters Beirut reports stated that there had been heavy fighting in the northern border area and that 1,000 rioters mostly from Syria were in

control of small airfield north of Tripoli and that the armed forces had repulsed an attempt to storm a Government building at Baalbek It was also announced that a number of infiltrators and saboteurs from Syria had been arrested and expelled

During the next three days reports from Beirut spoke of battles in the mountain areas against rebel bands infiltrators from Syria and dissident Druse tribesmen it was claimed that Lebanese forces supported by tanks armoured cars and aircraft had recaptured the border town of Halba—previously occupied by the insurgents—and were re establishing control in the northern and north eastern areas It was also announced that a mule caravan carrying arms and ammunition from Syria had been attacked and destroyed by Lebanese fighters

In Tripoli fierce street fighting was reported on May 18 after a lull of several days little factual information was available but foreign press correspondents said that the insurgents were fighting from behind barricades and offering desperate resistance to Lebanese troops engaged in mopping up rebel strongholds Further bomb explosions were reported from Beirut, and a curfew was imposed at Sidon after two tank lorries of the (American) Aramco Oil Company had been set on fire by demonstrators

Fighting had meanwhile broken out in the mountains south east of Beirut between rival forces of Druse tribesmen—some supporting the Druse leader Kamal Jumblatt, who is opposed to the Government and others supporting the Emir Majid Arslan, Minister of Defence in the Government After the dissident tribesmen had unsuccessfully tried to besiege President Chamoun's summer palace at Beit-ed-Din, a truce was concluded on May 18 between Kamal Jumblatt and the Emir Majid Arslan and the rival factions agreed to disperse

The Lebanese Army had taken over security duties in Beirut, Tripoli and other affected centres on May 12, a curfew having previously been imposed in these cities Strategic points Government buildings, and foreign diplomatic missions were strongly guarded by tanks and armoured cars and the streets were patrolled by lorry borne troops

In a press statement on May 13 the Lebanese Foreign Minister (Dr Charles Malik) accused the United Arab Republic of direct responsibility for the disturbances and of "massive interference in Leban[ese] internal affairs After announcing that [a] protest had been made to Cairo, Dr Mal[ik] emphasized that the Government were "abso[-] lutely determined to defend integrity free[-] dom and independence of the Lebanon to the end and would 'not make th[e] slightest concession to those who plan th[e] destruction of the Lebanon

At a press conference in Beirut on May 21 President Chamoun repeated the accusa[-] tions of massive interference by the United Arab Republic in Lebanese affair[s] like Dr Malik he emphasized that the Lebanon was determined never to becom[e] subservient to the United Arab Republic's policy or its orientation It was announced on the following day that Lebanese Govern[-] ment had decided to take its complain[t] against the United Arab Republic to the Security Council

The Lebanese Foreign Office announced on May 21 that a protest had been delivered to the Arab League against U.A R inter[-] ference in Lebanese affairs, and that a[n] immediate session of the League's Council had been requested. It was suggested that this meeting should be held in a neutral centre—either in Benghazi or Khartoum

A spokesman of the U S State Department disclosed on May 14 that the United States was supplying Lebanon with small arms and equipment such as rifles, ammunition, pistols, and tear gas—the stuff you would ordinarily need to suppress a riot After recalling that such equipment had been sent to the Lebanon since 1956 under U.S aid programmes he paid tribute to the 'courageous efforts of the legally con[-] stituted Government of the Lebanon to main[-] tain security and stability and expressed the State Department's hope for the rapid re-establishment of normal conditions. The arms and equipment were flown to the Leba[-] non during the week-end May 17 18, at the urgent request of the Lebanese Government.

It was further announced by the Sta[te] Department on May 16-17 (a) that arrange[-] ments were being made to supply American tanks to the Lebanon in reponse to a request made by the Lebanese Government at the tim[e] of Ambassador Richards mission to the middle East; (b) that consideration would be given to the despatch of U S troops should President Chamoun call for them

because his security forces could not guarantee the protection of American lives and property and (c) that 18 *Globemaster* transport planes each capable of seating 200 persons were being flown from the Donaldson Air Base (South Carolina) to Western Germany and would be available to evacuate U S nationals from the Lebanon if necessary Another 22 *Globemasters* were being held in readiness at the Donaldson base

The *Tass* Agency issued a statement on May 17 saying that U S or other Western intervention in the Lebanese crisis could have serious consequences not only for the future of the Lebanese State and its independence but also for peace in the Middle East. It added that leading circles in the U S S R were "confident that no Power will intervene in the internal affairs of the Lebanon regardless of the form which such interference takes or permit the formation of a dangerous military centre in that area

The British Admiralty stated on May 19 that a NATO naval exercise taking place in the Western Mediterranean had been switched to the Eastern Mediterranean so that British and American warships could be available, if needed, to help in evacuating British and U S nationals from the Lebanon.

Background To understand the complex internal and external forces at work in the Lebanon one must know the facts The Lebanon is an independent Arab country with a population of 1,500 000 Though a small population, it is not homogeneous Half of the population is Christian the rest being Muslims and Druses About 11 per cent of the population are Arab refugees from Palestine The Druses call themselves Muslims, but also believe in the theory of re incarnation There are two sects of the Druses Janablati and Yazbaki These rival religions and sects have led to the convention that the President should always be a Christian and the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim This ingenious division of power may get perilously tilted. Although, as the 'New York Times says, Lebonon is the most advanced of the Arab nations far ahead of the others in the standard of living literacy and political consciousness and although it is economically prosperous at the moment there is a feudal and tribal basis headed by famous forty families that leads to endless rivalries. To these rivalries have now been added the complexities of international politics The Lebanon became independent in 1943 by getting rid of French control with British help Since then it has managed to maintain peace at home and good relations with foreign countries Peace at home has been maintained by the Lebanese politicians confining their programmes to those that commanded the multipartisan religious support They built up good relations with their Arab neighbours by joining the Arab League in 1945 and taking part in the war against Israel in 1948 From the beginning the Lebanon followed pro-West policies Then came the Egyptian revolution and Col Nasser s policy of positive neutrality This created political split in the country While some Lebanese wanted their country to follow Nasser s policy of neutrality the ruling party wanted to adhere to its pro-Western policy A crisis developed when the Lebanese Government accepted the Eisenhower doctrine Since then differences have waxed furiously Fat was put in the fire when it became known that President Camille Chamoun was getting the constitution changed so that he could run for another six years term of office when his present term expires at the end of the year (The president has decided not to stand for the second term and not to amend the Constitution)

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Russia Launches Third Sputnik

Soviet Sputnik Three was launched under the IGY Programme on May 15 1958 It is designed to study the upper layers of the atmosphere and cosmic space Sputnik Three was orbited at an angle of 65 degrees to the plane of the equator Initial reports placed its apogee 1880 km (1 168 miles) It takes 108 minutes to circuit the earth

It was detached from the carrier rocket which is travelling along a similar orbit

Sputnik Three is in the form of a cone 1 73 metres (5 ft. 8 in) in diametre at the base and 3 57 metres (11ft. 8 5in) in height without the protruding antennae

It weighs 1,327 kilograms (2 925 5 lbs) The weight of the instruments for scientific research the radio measuring apparatus and the sources of electric power aboard weigh 968 kilograms (2,134 lbs).

Instruments are installed in Sputnik Three to study the pressure and composition of the atmosphere in its upper layers the concentration of positive ions the magnitudes of the electric charge of the Sputnik and the tension of the earth s electrostatic field the intensity of the sun s corpuscular radiation; the composition and variation of primary cosmic radiation,

the distribution of the photons and heavy nuclei in cosmic rays micrometeors the temperature in the Sputnik and on its surface

A multichannel telemetering system with a high electivity has been installed on the Sputnik to transmit the data to recording stations on the earth The Sputnik is equipped with special transmitting devices which allow the measurement of the coordinates of its trajectory

With the aim of enlisting broad scientific circles in the observation of Soviet Sputnik Three a radio-transmitter has been installed in it which constantly emits powerful telegraph beats on a frequency of 20 005 megacycles lasting 150-300 milliseconds A programme device controls the operation of the scientific and radiotechnical instruments aboard the Sputnik Apart from electrochemical batteries the Sputnik is equipped with solar batteries

A themoregulating system which with the aid of special devices changes the coefficient of radiation and reflection of the Sputnik's surface serves to ensure a temperature regimen for the normal operation of the apparatus on board

The data on the Sputnik's coordinates received by the radar stations are processed automatically reduced to a standard astronomic time and transmitted by communication lines to a coordinating and calculating centre The measurements received by the calculating centre from the various stations are automatically fed into high speed electronic computers which determine the basic parametres of the Sputnik's orbit and the calculation of its ethemerides

The third Soviet Sputnik will measure, for the first time the intensity of the earth's magnetic field. The measurements will provide information about the structure of the outer fringe of the geomagnetic field and the distribution of electric currents in the ionosphere and upper atmosphere It is important to know this structure inasmuch as the distribution of the magnetic field affects the movement of the corpuscular streams approaching the earth from the sun and the variation of cosmic rays The Sputnik's study of the earth's magnetic field will clear up the picture of the distribution of force line of the geomagnetic field and check the hypothesis of the deformation and distortion of the earth's magnetic field in the upper atmosphere

Also the Sputnik will study micrometeors penetrating the earth's atmosphere from outer space. This is of great importance for science and for the solution of one of the practical tasks of the near future that of ensuring the safety of cosmic ships The sputnik will help determine the concentration of meteoric particles along the earth's orbit and their energy

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General Election in South Africa

The Nationalist Party was returned to power with an increased majority in the South African general elections held on April 16 The elections were the first 'all white' election in South Africa as the Cape Coloured voters had been placed on a separate electoral roll under the Separate Representation of Voters Act. The elections in the four Cape coloured constituencies were held on April 3, prior to the General Elections proper

The new House of Assembly (the 12th of the Union) contains 163 members of whom four represent the Cape Coloureds and three are Natives Representatives The position in the new House is shown below, comparison being given with party strengths at the dissolution of the former House on March 11 :

	New House	Old House (at dissolution)
Nationalist Party	103	96
United Party	53	52
Labour Party	—	4
Independents	—	4
Natives Representatives	3	3
Cape Coloured Representatives	4	—

As the four Cape Coloured representatives all support the United Party the U.P's effective strength in the new House is therefore 57 The representatives of the Cape Coloured electors are Eruopeans, as laid down in the Separate Representation of Voters Act.

The three Natives Representatives (two Liberals and an Independent, all Europeans) were not affected by the dissolution (as they are separately elected Their terms of office expire later in the year

All members of the Government were returned in the elections on April 16 in most cases with increased majorities J G Strydom, the Prime Minister was re-elected for Waterberg with a majority of 4, 774 an increase of 1, 357 compared with the last general election.

Prior to the elections many constituencies were re-delimited and various new constituencies created under the provisions of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act, 1952, which also formed the basis for re-delimitation at the last (1953) general elections This

Act provided for delimitation of constituencies on the basis of the total number of registered White European voters over the age of 21, as shown by periodical registrations of voters and supplementary registrations every two or three years The 1958 elections were held on the basis of a general registration which closed on Feb 28 1957 On the basis of the 1956 registration, the Transvaal had 655 711 voters, Cape Province 510 297 Natal 157 510 and the Orange Free State 133 356—a total of 1 456 874 Together with the supplementary registration (i e new voters coming on the register for first time on reaching the age of (21) the total electorate was well over 1 500 000

As stated above the Cape Coloured electors voted on April 3 to elect four European M P.s to represent their interests in the new Parliament Independents supported by the United Party were returned for three of the Cape Coloured constituencies (Peninsula Boland and Karoo) and a U P candidate for Outeniqua Between 29 000 and 30 000 Cape Coloureds were eligible to vote the electorate being confined to males

In a post-election broadcast on April 17 Mr Strydom declared that the answer that has been given to our opponents here, and to those who libel our country beyond our borders is that the electorate of South Africa are solidly behind the Government and our policy and that no interference in our domestic affairs will be tolerated

Mr Strydom said that the Government would continue its aim of fostering the growing good relations and co-operation between the two language groups—English and Afrikaans speaking He added As far as the colour question is concerned we shall continue resolutely on the course we have taken—that is to develop and maintain the traditional way of life of our country namely apartheid or separation between White and non White This we shall do because we are convinced that it is the only way to maintain ourselves as a White race while at the same time doing justice to the non Whites and to avoid racial clashes in South Africa

Speaking on April 22 at a victory rally in Pretoria Mr Strydom declared that the ultimate goal of the Nationalist Party was a republic. He appealed for the greatest possible co-operation between the two language groups and reiterated that the apartheid policy would be implemented in a manner fair to both Europeans and non Europeans

CEMENT INDUSTRY IN INDIA

Production of cement in 1957 was 5 6 million tons as against 4.9 million tons during 1956

As against an installed capacity of 5 7 million tons at the beginning of 1957 the capacity went up to 6 63 million tons at the end.

Besides the 29 units already in operation in the country, 54 schemes, comprising of 25 new units and 29 projects for the expansion of existing units involving a total additional capacity of 8 67 million tons a year, have so far been approved by the Government of India

Of these, fifteen schemes (four new units and eleven schemes for expansion of existing units) with a total capacity of 1 8 million tons are expected to be completed by the end of 1958 while another eleven schemes will be completed it is hoped by the end of 1959 giving a total capacity of 10 4 million tons by that date The remaining schemes are scheduled to be completed by 1960-61

To bridge the gap between the indigenous production and demand to some extent, it was decided early in 1956 to import up to 700 000 tons of cement from foreign countries during that year

The State Trading Corporation had made firm arrangements for the import of a major portion of this quantity but due to the Suez crisis only about 108 000 tons actually arrived during 1956 A further quantity of 321 000 tons arrived during 1957 against outstanding contracts

With the improvement in domestic production the supply position has eased somewhat. As a result a certain amount of relaxation of the control over distribution has become possible And in future with the shortage of foreign exchange and increased tempo of indigenous production it is unlikely that imports of cement will be necessary

Due to the modernisation of some of the units for making asbestos cement products, the capacity of the industry has reached 210 000 tons (against 141 400 tons in 1956) and production has increased from 119,828 tons in 1956 to 153 761 tons in the current year Almost all units are working to full capacity

HOME AFFAIRS

Orissa Ministry's Resignation and Withdrawal

Although the Congress Party in the Orissa Legislature had a majority of two in a House of 138 (Congress strength was 65 and had the support of five Jharkand Party members), the Chief Minister of Orissa Mr Hare Krishna Mahtab, tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor, Mr Y N Sukhtankar on may 9 as it was felt that it was difficult for the Congress Party to carry on the administration of the State with such a slender majority (In the next two weeks the Congress Party won three by-elections to the Assembly, raising its strength to 68)

A *Communique* issued on May 10 from Raj Bhavan in Puri said 'Dr Hare Krishna Mahtab Chief Minister met the Governor on May 9 and tendered his resignation of the office of the Chief Minister The Governor has received the resignation which is now under his consideration The Governor has been pleased to request Dr Hare Krishna Mahtab to continue in office till such time as he is able to make alternative arrangements and Dr Mahtab has agreed to continue'

On May 10 the Governor Mr Y N Sukhtankar asked the leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly, Mr R N Sinha Deo to let him know by May 13 at the latest whether he was in a position to form a stable ministry to replace the Congress Cabinet which had resigned

It was also stated that Dr Mahtab had also resigned the leadership of the Congress Assembly Party Mr Mahtab told newsmen that by unburdening himself of the responsibilities of the leadership of the Party he would be able to render better service to the people of the State

The Governor of Orissa Mr Y N Sukthankar said in Puri on May 19 that as soon as he received the information he had asked for from the Leader of the Opposition and after the completion of any further inquiries that might be necessary he proposed to call the leader of that party which commanded a majority in the House to form a Government

On may 23 the Governor of Orissa, Mr Y N Sukhtankar, rejected the claim of the Leader of the Opposition Mr R N Singh Deo, that he had the support of 72 member in the State Assembly and that he could form a stable alternative ministry

The same night (May 23-24 midnight) Dr Hare Krishna Mahtab withdrew the 15-day old resignation of his Cabinet.

Later Dr Mahtab told newsmen that he did so on the advice of Mr U N Dhebar, Congress President, and after the Governor had written to him saying that he was satisfied that the Congress was in a majority in the Assembly He added that if he had pressed the resignation, President's rule would have followed as he had recommended in his letter of resignation to the Governor

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Conference on Community Development

The recommendations of the first National Conference on Community Development which met for five days from May 20 to 24 at Mount Abu when implemented will bring about radical changes in the Community Development programme

The recommendations were discussed at a Seminar in the Union Ministry of Community Development on May 28, which, [illegible] the conference recognised that the Government agencies, including the technical departments, had reached the cross road

The programme as Shri S K Dey the Union Minister for Community Development said had reached a crisis of *adolescence* and like an adolescent needed a careful watch on the bright as well as the dark features, so as to ensure a healthy growth

Most delegates attending the conference felt that the conference had been too exacting and did not provide time for individual meetings with their counterparts from other States If thinking were not to suffer in quality they said, either the number of items on the agenda in future should be reduced or more time provided

Meeting for five days as against duration of four days of the conference in previous years, the 17 sub-committees which dealt with various items on the agenda ranging from agricultural production to [illegible] and cultural needs of the people and steps to eliminate [illegible] in the programme thrashed

out the problems and suggested solutions based on pooled experience of the delegates which included members of the Planning Commission, representatives of several Ministries of the Government of India Development Commissioners and the Heads of Departments of the State Governments

An important subject of discussion at the conference was what has generally been referred to as the 'second front', i e the involvement of the people's associates in the programme The people's associates now to be brought into the programme, will be drawn from such non-official sources as Bharat Sevak Samaj Bharat Yuvak Samaj, Gram Sahayaks Social Welfare Board Co-operative Unions, Ramakrishna Mission, Sarva Seva Sangh and other voluntary workers' organisations Gram Sahayaks trained in various camps since the scheme was launched in October, 1957 will perhaps constitute the most important source

The involvement of the 'people's associates', it is hoped, will lead to drawing the people on the ground more closely into the programme as the architects of their own destiny Until now the Community Development programme has been regarded as a movement of the people the people's representatives and the people's servants

An important recommendation of the conference puts an end to the system of Block Advisory Committees whose place is to be taken by the Block Development Committees, consisting of M P s M L A s and representatives of the panchayats elected by them This recommendation is an important step in the direction of democratic decentralisation The Block Development Committees will henceforth be vested with powers to generally approve not only the Block budget but also the individual schemes It is of course hoped that these will set up healthy conventions The Block Development Committees will have sub committees dealing with various facets of development These sub-committees will include members of the Committees or panchayats, according to their special aptitudes and the people's associates This measure will lead to competition on a functional level as against the communal and political levels which have resulted in factionalism in the villages Village panchayats will likewise have functional sub committees at their own level The village panchayats and the cooperatives will bear the primary responsibility for the planning and execution of the development programmes within their orbits These basic institutions will also marshal the resources of the community for the implementation of the programmes for economic and social improvements

The village school will also become a nucleus of activity for the children and the youth The village teachers, who are to be drawn into the programme more organically will be given special training and provided with special facilities which would mean an augmentation of the teachers income by the community

The conference felt that a concerted drive has to be launched for the enrolment of village girls to work as school teachers The Prime Minister's message to the conference threw the problem into sharp focus It emphasized that woman is the primary mover behind society and if the programme is to register further progress women teachers or Gram Lakshmis and Gram Kakis must be enrolled in all areas with funds available for the women's programme If necessary resources can be added from the maternity and child welfare programme envisaged in the public health schemes or even from the industrial programmes of various all India Boards

The conference emphasized the need for proper coordination between the country Development programme and the Gramdan movement The movement is now to form a part of the curriculum at the extension training centres throughout the country

Special attention is to be paid to the needs of *the poorer sections of the rural population,* particularly the landless labourers small peasants Harijans and the tribal people Importance is to be attached to extending loans for credit worthy purposes

The resolution adopted by the conference on May 23 outlined measures to bring about an increase in agricultural production Each family is to have a plan for increasing agricultural production by making the fullest use of irrigational facilities Each Village Level worker is to devote at least 75% of his time to increasing agricultural production

Every village is to have a multi purpose co-operative society which could assist every family in the plan for increasing agricultural production the emphasis being on extending help for credit worthy purposes as against to credit worthy individuals

In regard to village industries, the conference recommended all efforts are to be made to

meet the local requirements from local resources

* * *

Indo American Programme Agreements

The Governments of India and the United States signed on May 27 eight Indo-American Programme Agreements under which India will receive $285,555 in technical assistance in the fields of groundwater exploration, livestock improvement, industrial research health co-operative membership education and agriculture

The projects represent a portion of $6 3 million programme of technical assistance to India under the United States Fiscal Year 1958 budget.

Under the agreement covering groundwater exploration $153 000 is provided to extend the contract of the Ralph M. Persons Engineering Co, and American firm which is furnishing technical services to the Exploratory Tube-well Organization in India A total of $4 million has been provided for this programme in previous years

A sum of $41,100 is provided for improvement of Indian livestock It will be used to procure from outside India equipment needed for cattle swine, and poultry development and for improved marketing methods

In the field of Health, $7 500 is provided for Audio-Visual and other demonstrational materials for the Central Bureau of Health Education and $14 430 for the procurement of 30 microscopes and other scientific equipment needed for five regional centres concerned with the malaria eradication programme

Earlier this year T C M provided $8 735 000 for the foreign exchange costs of the malaria eradication programme

In the field of industry $13 450 is provided for the services of an American technician to work with the National Building Organization on methods of increasing the production and use of lime as a substitute for cement and $26 550 for the services of a chemical engineer to work on problems in connection with the production of common salt.

To assist the All India Cooperative Union, a sum of $21,000 is provided to procure three audio-visual vans and other equipment for nine training districts near Delhi Patna and Madras

Under the agricultural agreement T C M will make available $8,525 of technical assistance funds to procure from outside India various items of equipment and supplies for assistance to the soil laboratories in Trivandrum Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Gwalior as well as to procure books for the Central Soil Conservation Board

* * *

Conference of Planning Forums

The two-day session of the Eastern Region Conference of Planning Forums concluded at Darjeeling on May 30, 1958 adopting a resolution calling upon Planning Forums to undertake village studies and investigations which would help contribute to the formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan

With the aid of the information and data collected from such studies which would be action-oriented, the resolution added, Planning Forums could draw up typical village development plans. Mr S N Mishra, Union Deputy Minister for Planning, presided.

The conference adopted with minor changes a report of the sub-committee appointed to work out proposals for the implementation of the future programme of work as laid down by the central executive committee, with particular reference to the contribution Planning Forums could make to the formulation of the Third Plan The sub-committee, in its report stated that Planning Forums would not be able to undertake very elaborate surveys However they could contribute to the formulation of the Third Plan by providing information and basic data through their village surveys

The sub-committee suggested that Planning Forums should undertake village studies which would be action-oriented Planning Forums will draw up village plans on the basis of the data collected in the course of such enquiries The idea is to consider the needs in relation to the available resources and only those items should be selected which appear important from this point of view A proforma would be made available by the Planning Commission to the forums for their guidance.

Planning Forums would also undertake a quick survey of plan consciousness among educated persons including students in the urban areas

Regarding small savings the Conference was of the view that as the objective of the movement is to create "small savings consciousness among students Planning Forums need primarily concentrate their attention on the student and teacher population in their own institutions They should also try to expand their sphere of activity and help spread

(Continued on page 591)

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS, RESIGNATION ETC

Mr Rajeshwar Dayal at present Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia appointed High Commissioner for India in Pakistan on May 14

Air Vice Marshal A.M Engineer, Deputy Chief of Air Staff appointed General Manager and Managing Director of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., from May 27

Mr Feroz Gandhi elected President of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Employees Union's Federation on May 18

Mr B L Shirole a nominee of Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, was re-elected Mayor of Poona on May 20

General Ahmed Salem appointed Egypt's Administrative Governor of Gaza on May 20

The Labanese Defence Minister, **Mr Rachid Beydoum** resigned on May 22.

Mr Dashir el Othman Lebanese Minister for Communication resigned on May 23

Lt Col Jaswant Singh Deputy Director General, Health Services appointed to officiate as Director General, Health Services, Government of India in place of Lt. Col C K Lakshmanan who has been given leave preparatory to retirement.

M/s Thandavaswera and J D Singh were elected President and Hon Secretary respectively of the Indian Drama Association on May 24

Mr Hassan Shahid Suhrawardy appointed first Pakistani Ambassador to Tunisia on May 25

Mr Ganga Saran Sinha was elected chairman of the P S P at the Poona National Conference of the Party on May 28 Mr N G Gorey was elected General Secretary of the P.S.P

Dr M.A Rauf at present High Commissioner for India in Canada appointed Ambassador of India to Belgium and concurrently accredited as Minister of India to Luxembourg on May 28

The President appointed **Mr Justice Pala gani Chandra Reddy** permanent Chief Justice of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on May 31

Col. S G.H Norstrum of Sweden, appointed chairman of the Israeli Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission on May 31

Seth Ramnath Chairman of the Punjabi Regional Committee resigned on June 2

Mr I.J Burman took over as Director of Postal Services, Delhi Postal Service

Mr Nalini Ghosh (Congress) elected to the Lok Sabha in the bye election for the General Seat from the Cooch Behar Parliamentary constituency

Mr Lewis Straus resigned as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission effective on June 5

Mr Todor Zhivkov elected First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party on June 8

General Peter Panchevsky dismissed from his post as Bulgarian Defence Minister on June 9

The Pakistan Government extended the term of office of **Gen Ayub Khan** Commander in-Chief, Pakistan Army by two years

Mr B C. Roy appointed Director of the Geological Survey of India on June 10, He replaces Mr V P Sondhi who has retired.

Dr Shaukatullah Ansari Indian Chairman of the International Control Commission in Laos officially appointed Commission chairman for Viet Nam

OBITUARY

Mr Jadunath Sarkar (87) the famous historian and research scholar, died on May 19 in Calcutta

Mr Elmer S Davis (68) a leading American news commentator who headed the office of War Information under the late President Roosevelt died on May 18

Raja Bahadur R.J Bhonsle (86) oldest member of the royal family of Bhonsles died in Nagpur on May 20

Senor Jaun Ramon Jimmenz (76) Spanish poet who won the Nobel Prize in 1956, died in San Jaun (Puterto Rico) on May 29

Begum Saddiqa Kidwai (45), a prominent social worker and member of the Rajya Sabha from Delhi died on June 3

Mr Robert Donat (53) British screen and stage actor died in London on June 9

Prof Saurat French author and Doyen of the Vice-Presidents of the International Pen Club died on June 8 in Nice

AWARDS PRIZES ETC

Cadet Captain R K Mehta of the Pratap Section was presented the President's Gold Medal for the all round best cadet of the year on May 14 at the Sainik School by Gen K.S Thimayya, Chief of the Army Staff.

Dr Vivian Fuchs leader of Britain's successful trans Antarctic expedition, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth on May 15

A Chinese boy Lin Chin ho was awarded President Rajindra Prasad's gold medal for the best painting in the Shanker's International Children's Art competition 1957 for his painting entitled Countryside Scene on May 16

The soviet film 'When the Storm Pass' won the Grand Prix at the Cannes International Film Festival on May 18

Mr Narayan Bhalchandra Inamdar won the John S Newberry prize as the most promising student of the year in the field of vertebrate Zoology in New York in the first week of June

Senior Cadet Captain R Bose was awarded the President's gold Medal for the best cadet of the year of the Marine Engineering College at a selection ceremony held on June 8 in Calcutta.

DELHI NATYA SANGH AWARDS

The executive committee of the Delhi Natya Sangh awarded the following prizes in the Annual Drama Festival for 1957 58

Best Playwright *Dilli Jalli* and *Parchhaven*

Best Direction: *Remarkable Pennypecker* and *Dilli Jalli*

Best Decor: *A View from the Bridge* and *Dear Charles.*

Best Production *Remarkable Pennypecker* and *Din Purush*

Best Actor: *Douglas Skiner (In View From The Bridge)* and Com. Henley *(Dear Charles)*

Best Actress *Mrs. Prem Chand (Dear Charles)* and Mrs Krishna Kumar *(Parchhaven)* and Mrs Salan Patel *(Swapna)*

Best Supporting Actor *Gardner Stanbridge (View From the Bridge)* and Eric Simeon *(Dear Charles)*

Best Child Actor *Master Bachu (In Erao Manus)* and Anil Kumar *(Parchhaven)*

ASIAN GAMES PRIZES

Miss E G Davenport won a silver medal by being second in the Javelin throw for women at the Asian Games in Tokyo on May 27 S Milkha Singh won a gold medal by being the first in the 400 meters, 47 0 Sec. (Games record) in the Asian Games on May 27 S Pardoman Singh won a gold medal in the shot put event 15 04 meters (Games record) in the Asian Games on May 27.

The following won gold medals in athletics on May 28 in the Asian Games in Tokyo.

Milkha Singh *200 Metres* 21.6 Sec (equals games record)

Discus Throw Balkar Singh 47 66 mtrs (156 ft. 14-1/4 ins Games record)

Mohinder Singh won a gold medal a the Asian Games with a record breaking leap of 15 62 meters (51 ft 2 3/4 inches) in the hop, step and jump

S Hari Singh won a silver medal in the middle weight boxing final event in the Asian Olympics in Tokyo

LENIN PRIZES

The Soviet Union announced the award of the following five Lenin Peace Prizes to "prominent social leaders actively fighting for peace and peaceful co-operation among nations" on May 29.

Prof Kaoru Yasui, of Japan an expert on international law - Herr Arnold Zweig, German author of anti war novels M Louis Saillant, of France, Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions Mr Arthur Lundquist, Swedish author and Prof Josef Hromadka, a Czechoslovak theologian

Dr Thomas Parran, former U S Surgeon General, selected as this year's recipient of the Leon Barnard Foundation prize awarded annually by the World Health Assembly for his "practical achievements in the field of social medicine" on May 29

THE SOURCES OF KNOWLEDGE

It is by book that mind speaks to mind, by books the world's intelligence grows books are the tree of knowledge, which has grown into and twined its branches with those of the tree of life, and of their common fruit men eat and become as gods knowing good and evil.

—C Kegan Paul

WORST INVENTION

I wonder if the mirror isn't the world's worst invention. The optimist looks into a mirror and becomes too optimistic the pessimist too pessimistic. Thus mirrors increase conceit or destroy confidence Far better is seeing ourselves as reflected in the expressions on the faces of people we meet during the day The way you look to others is apt to be nearer the truth than the way you may look to yourself.

—The Star

NEWS DIARY

MAY

5 The Congress Ministry in Orissa survived a challenge by the opposition to throw it out of office by a slender two vote majority on the Appropriations Bill

A U P Government order declared illegal the acceptance by its employees of free passes for cinemas, theatres or other entertainments

The Pakistan Muslim League Working Committee expelled Mr M. A Khuhro from the party for his treachery to the organization

6 The Lok Sabha voted Gifts Tax Bill after rejecting an important concession recommended by the Select Committee

The 15 NATO Foreign Ministers began their closed session at Copenhagen.

Britain announced the conclusion of the current series of nuclear weapons tests in Christmas Islands in the Pacific.

The U S Air Force launched a Matador guided missile for the first time from its air proving ground centre.

7 Two persons injured in police-firing in Aihan village near Aligarh, when a mob mostly of students attempted to assault U P Agriculture Minister, Mr Mohanlal Gautam

The formation of a new party of opposition members in the Lok Sabha having faith in Socialism and democracy announced by the leaders of the three coalescing groups—Acharya J B Kripalani Mr Indulal Yagnik, and Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo

The Western Big Three announced their willingness to take some of their NATO partners into East West summit talks In a joint statement by them Italy was mentioned in this connection

The first Communist jet fighters and bombers arrived in Indonesia

Congress annexed both the seats in the by election to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the double-member Anandpur Constituency

Congress Party lost to the Samyuktha Samiti the Bombay Assembly seat from the Basmat constituency in Marathuada

Government of Assam claimed possession of definite evidence of liaison between hostile Nagas and Anti Indian elements in Pakistan.

8 Six persons were killed and thirteen others seriously injured when a blazing vampire jet fighter of the Indian Air Force ran into the hanger of the Delhi Flying Club

Russia rejected a U S Government invitation to send Soviet Scientists and Press reperesentatives to watch an American Nuclear test

Mr Nijalingappa Chief Minister of Mysore tendered his resignation. The Mysore Legislature Congress Party immediately elected in his place Mr B D Jatti

The NATO Foreign Ministers Conference in Copenhagen ended on a note, casting doubts on the very desirability of high-level talks with Russia at the present juncture

Jeering Peruvian students stoned and spat upon the U S Vice President, Mr Richard Nixon at Lima, capital of Peru

9 Dr Khan Sahib the founder president of the Republican party and former Chief Minister of West Pakistan, stabbed to death in Lahore

The Chief Minister of Orissa Mr Harekrushna Mahatab, tendered the resignation of his Ministry

The Governor of Mysore accepted the resignation of Nijalingappa Cabinet

10 The former Khaksar leader, Allama Mashriqi arrested at Lahore in connection with the murder of Dr Khan Sahib

The People's Republic of China suspended all business with Japan owing to Japanese Prime Minister Kishi's hostile attitude towards it.

11 Ten people Killed and at least hundred injured in two days of rioting at the North Lebanese Port of Tripoli

Iraq's newly-elected Chamber of Deputies ratified an amendment to the constitution authorising king Feisal to enter into a federation with other Arab States

Curfew imposed in French Togoland following clashes betwen opposing political supporters

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Valerin Zorin, urged the inclusion of Egypt and India in the Summit Conference.

Greece's governing Right Wing Party secured absolute majority in parliamentary elections

12 A new Moroccan Government, led by Mr Ahmed Balafrej sworn in

Prime Minister Mr Nehru in a speech at A I C G accused the communist party of India of having its thinking apparatus outside the country

Lebanese rioters sacked and burnt the U S Information Service Library in Beirut and blew up an Iraq Petroleum Company Oil Pipeline near the Syrian border

The Belgian envoy in Damascus arrested as he tried to cross Lebanese frontier

The Punjab Consolidation of Land Proceedings (Validation) Act 1957 held invalid by Punjab High Court

The revised radio telecommunications agreement between India and Afghanistan signed at Kabul

The Arab Federal State uniting Jordan and Iraq formally born.

13 Lebanese Cabinet headed by the Premier, Mr Sami Sohl resigned.

Angry French demonstrators sacked Algiers Office of U S I S

Students started rioting in capital city of Venezuela as the visiting U S Vice President Mr Nixon and party arrived.

Mr Ghulam Abbas a former President of the Pak-occupied Kashmir urged the Pakistan Government to sever all diplomatic and trade relations with India to help solve the Kashmir Problem

President Eisenhower sent U S troops to Cuba and Puerto Rico to guarantee the safety of U S. Vice-President, Mr Richard Nixon

14 Mr Pierre Pflimlin became 25 post-war Premier of France

United States stepped up shipments to the Lebanon of police equipment to suppress riots

The new French Government of M Pflimlin acted swiftly to smash a virtual military coup in Algeria, placed all troops in Metropolitan France on the alert and banned demonstrations throughout the country

Ezra Pound, American Poet, given a visa to enter Italy

15 Karachi bound Pakistan International Airlines Convair crashed near Palam (New Delhi) killing twenty one persons

Soviet Union launched the third and larger Sputnik, an 11 9 foot cone weighing nearly a ton and a half

The Congress Working Committee adopted resolution urging the Centre and the state governments to give adequate facilities for the instruction and use of Urdu as a regional language wherever it is prevalent.

King Mahendra handed over Nepal administration to a Council of six Ministers under the chairmanship of Gen. Subarna Shamsher, Nepal Congress leader

The powers of King Saud of Saudi Arabia reduced for the benefit of Council of Ministers

The Gift Tax Bill received assent of the President

The French Military Command and the European population of Algeria formed an extra legal government pledged to aid the return of Gen Charles de Gaulle to power in France

A joint Soviet U.A R declaration signed in Moscow by President Nasser and the Soviet Premier Mr Nikita Khruschev condemned the "barbarous war conducted by France in Algeria"

Sonam Gyaltzen and Sherpa leader Pasang Dawa Lama, two members of the Indian expedition to the 26,867 foot Cho Oya reached the summit of the peak.

16 The French National Assembly gave the three-day old government of M. Pflimlin emergency powers to fight a "plot against the Republic"

A Full Bench of the Allahabad High Court declared Sec. 124-A of the Indian Penal Code (sedition) unconstitutional and void

President Nasser returned to Cairo after an 18 day state visit to the Soviet Union.

17 Pakistani machine guns actively fired against the Indian border village Dawki, alongside the Shillong Sylhet road.

Pitched battle between Government and anti-government factions in Tripoli, north Lebanon, took place.

U.S Air Force planes landed at Beirut with the first consignment of American police equipment.

18 The head of a mosque near Peking led 300 Muslims in riot at Wu lung Tsun (Five Dragons) village destroying houses and stocks of grain

19 The Punjab Chief Minister S. Pratap Singh Kairon asked by the Congress Central Parliamentary Board to seek a vote of confidence from the State Congress Legislature Party

Parallel Government established in the northern part of Lebanon

Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared his readiness to head the Government of the French Republic.

Mrs Rosamma Punnoose, the Communist candidate won the Devicular (Kerala) bye-election defeating her nearest Congress rival Mr B K Nair

Three bombs exploded and sporadic shooting broke out in the Lebanese capital as the 10 day old strike approached the climax

The West Pakistan Government declared unlawful the Khaksar Organisation known as the Pakistan Muslim League founded by Allama Mashriqi

20 Rebel violence flared up again in Beirut and in other parts of the Lebanon

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru reached Manali for a ten day holiday

The Lebanese crisis worsened as the Anglo-American naval forces with equipment for amphibious landing reached within 200 miles of the Lebanese coast while the Russian naval units speeded out from their Baltic Black Sea and Albania bases towards the eastern Mediterranean

The French National Assembly voted continued emergency powers for rebellious Algeria but left to General Raoul Salan the Army Commander there the job of applying them

More than 12 000 Britons massed in front of the House of Commons to demonstrate against the continued testing of nuclear weapons

21 Kirti Express went off the rails near Chamaraj Station, 70 miles from Rajkot, Thirty persons killed and 57 injured

India warned Pakistan that 'unprovoked aggression on its part in East Pakistan Assam border will lead to serious repercussions

Police opened fire twice in the strike bound steel town of Jamshedpur to disperse violent crowds of striking workers thereby injuring four persons

The U S Senate foreign relation Committee wrote into the Foreign Aid Bill a declaration that it was in the interest of the United States to join other nations in providing India with "support of the type magnitude and duration" adequate to assist India in completing her "current programme for economic development.

A British Technical mission recommended Cochin Kandla Trombay Mazagaon (Bombay) and Geonkhali as the five most suitable alternative sites for the establishment of India s second shipyard

The Supreme Court gave the opinion that clauses 3 (5) of the Kerala Education Bill violated the right to establish and administer schools guaranteed under Article 30 (1) of the Constitution to the Anglo-Indian Community

The government of Panama declared a country wide state of siege a form of martial law as a wave of rebellion, reportedly left one dead and six wounded

French planes bombed the airport at Gafsa in South Central Tunisia about 25 miles from the Algerian border and clashes took place between Tunisian and French forces in the same area

22 The Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet in East Pakistan informed his counterparts of the Cachar and Khasi Jaintia Hills in Assam of his willingness to effect a cease fire from night of May 23

Paja kumbuh fell to Indonesian Government forces, bringing all West Sumatara under Government control

Britain eased its tight control on the nation s spending by cutting the Bank Rate down to 5—1/2 percent

The L I C. Committee under Mr Justice Vivian Bose formally commenced its inquiry

A powerful Nike Ajax guided missile blew up in Middle town (New Jersey) and exploded seven others in a tremendous blast of fire and fury Ten persons were killed

23 The Lebanon Government complained to the U N Security Council that the United Arab Republic was interfering in its internal affairs

Oil companies agreed to make an 'ad hoc' reduction of about Rs 10 crores in the price a year, or roughly ten percent of the C.I.F price of the total petroleum products consumed

A revolutionary government for Algeria calling itself All Algeria Committee of Public Safety was established by a civil military junta set-up The Committee expressed determination to keep Algeria tied to France

An Indo-Soviet agreement for a direct air service between the two countries was arrived at

The Prime Minister Mr Nobusuke Kishi's Liberal Democrat party returned to power in the elections in Japan

The Indonesian Government forces captured Lt. Col Saleh Lahade and Mr Mochtarlintang named as Cabinet Ministers by the rebel government

French authorities released an Italian ship conveying U.S made military material for the Algerian nationalists The French seized the cargo

D H. K. Mahatab withdrew the resignation of his cabinet

The cease fire came into force on the entire Assam—E Pakistan border

24 Nearly 4000 soldiers from metropolitan France reached Algeria in two troopships.

The Algiers Committee of Public safety declared that all citizens of Algeria are French with equal rights

Emperor Hirohito officially opened the Third Asian Games in Tokyo

President Eisenhower proposed to the Soviet Prime Minister that the U.S and Russia name scientific experts to meet at Geneva within three weeks to discuss ways of policing a nuclear test suspension

Mass pro-de Gaulle demonstrations took place in Ajaccio, capital city of Corsica after mobs captured public buildings and installed a Committee of Public Safety

The Algeria Committee of Public Safety constituted a three men Council, consisting of Gen Jacques Massu M Sid Cara joint presidents of the Committee and M Jacques Soustelle, former Governor General of Algeria to coordinate political and civil affairs in Algeria and Sahara.

In the far South of Western Algeria 53 nationalist were killed and 16 taken prisoners in three clashes in the Mechana area near Ain Sefra.

25. President Bourguiba of Tunisia proclaimed an emergency throughout the country as French planes went into action in Southern Tunisia and fighting flared up between French and Tunisian troops

The Lebanese army supported by air craft and artillery launched an offensive against rebel groups in the Akkar region of North Lebanon.

The third United States atomic test in South Pacific in the current series took place.

26 The United States administration accepted in principle a plan for a second world bank to finance easier loans to under-developed countries

India beat Korea 2 1 in the Asian games Hockey Tournament.

Language disturbances in Ceylon caused 21 deaths.

Mr Justice Sahai of the Allahabad High Court held the suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act valid.

The Moscow Communist summit conference adopted a three-point declaration including an an appeal to NATO powers to join in non aggression pacts

Lt. Col George Flint, Canadian Chairman of the U.N Jordan Israeli Mixed Armistice and four Israeli policemen were killed in an exchange of fire at Mount Scopus. He was the 13th U N Representative killed in Arab Israeli hostilities over Palestine since the outbreak of Palestine war in 1948.

27 A State of Emergency was declared in Ceylon by Governor General as hooliganism and violence following language disturbances continued to spread in Colombo and the suburbs

Britain and Singapore agreed on the substance of a constitution granting self government to the island colony

Gen. De Gaulle announced he had started forming a new French government by "regular process The Popular Republican, socialists and Communists continued to oppose him

The Bihar Assembly rejected the no-confidence motion against the State Ministry after a two day debate

The Government of India and the United States signed eight Indo-American programme agreements under which India will receive $ 285 555 in technical assistance in the field of ground water exploration live stock improvement, industrial research health co-operative membership education and agriculture

European Communist block countries decided to cut their armed forces by 419 000 men this year and offered a 20-year non aggression pact to NATO

Mr Abdul Qayyum Khan. President of the Muslim League expressed the view that there was no other means of solving the Kashmir problem except that of waging war against India

The U S Navy fired a new vanguard rocket nearly 2,000 miles out into space but failed to put a fourth American Satellite into orbit

The Security Council met on Lebanon's complaint of 'intervention by the United Arab Republic and adjourned to allow time for conciliation efforts by the Arab League.

The Soviet Prime Minister warned the West that the Soviet Union would establish rocket bases in East Germany Poland and Czechoslovakia if the United States went ahead with the atomic armament of West Germany

28 M. Pierre Pflimlin resigned as Premier of France and Gen. De Gaulle arrived in Paris ready to take over the reins of Government

30,000 Leftists demonstrated in eastern France against Gen De Gaulle's return to power

President Eisenhower said he believed he had authority to take certain actions to defend West Asian countries against aggression from non Communist as well as Communist forces. This was his interpretation of his doctrine on

West Asia which Congress approved in March 1957

Ceylon s Army and Navy took over control of Colombo with orders to be completely ruthless in dealing with hoodlums

India s Milkha Singh became the first double winner of the Third Asian Track and field competition when he won the 200 metres gold medal by a whisker over Pakistan s Abdul Khaliq

The National Conference of the P S P to day unanimously supported the demand for unilingual Maharashtra and Maha Gujerat States and urged the government to concede it

The Soviet Union completed the withdrawal of 17,000 troops from Hungary which it promised 1st January

Diplomatic talks on an East West summit conference were resumed in Moscow when the British Ambassador Sir Patrick Reilly called on the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko

Mr D A Regmi Home Minister, Nepal Government ordered that there will be no political arrest in Nepal without any warrant

Intense fighting flared in Tripoli the Mediterranean Sea port where the Lebanese crisis began 18-days ago A bomb was thrown in the residential premises of the United Arab Republic Ambassador Gen Abdul Hamid Ghaleb

29. After consultation with political leaders President Rene Coty called on Gen de Gaulle to form a new French Government.

Lebanese Premier charged the nationalists with working for the downfall of the President and the Goverment so that they may be free to rule the country "by the means and inspiration they receive from the U A R.

The President of India has promulgated an Ordinance conferring certain powers upon members of the Armed Forces in disturbed areas in the State of Assam and the Union territory of Manipur

Tunisian and French troops fought a five-hour battle to-day near Remada, French outpost in Southern Tunisia

Armed national guardsmen began the second week of their seige of Panama University where 825 students want President Ernesto De La Gaurdia to dismiss three top National Gaurd officers and Education Minister Senor Victor Juliao

West Germany to make payments to British totalling £86 million under a three-point agreement on support costs for British forces in the Federal Republic.

30 Pakistan won the Asian Games Hockey Tournament in Tokyo after a goalless draw with India Pakistan had more of the games than the Indians, and won the competition on the goal average

Yugoslavia accused Soviet Union of violating written agreements by announcing the postponement of promised credits by five years

Communist Chinese guns shelled Kuomintang held Quemoy island for the fourth successive day

A riot between 300 Negroes and Whites broke out aboard an excursion boat on the Delaware river in Pennsville (New Jersey) and resulted in 34 arrests and 15 injured

31 The Prime Minister Mr Nehru returned to Delhi after an 11 day holiday in Kulu Valley

Korea defeated India 3 1 in the Semi finals of the Asian Games football Tournament. India s boxers and the volley ball team gained for India a silver medal and two bronze ones in the Asian Olympics

Acharya Vinobha Bhave said in Pandharpur that India s planning was a misnomer because the planners did not think independently

The Soviet Premier in a letter asked President Eishenhower that the proposed meetings of Scientists should be broadened to include experts from India, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

China launched a new attack on Yugoslav revisionism —deviation from marxist Leninist ideals—and accused the Tito regime of seeking to cause a split in the international communist movement

The Arab League opened a meeting to hear a Labanese complaint that the U.A R. interfered in the Lebanon s internal affairs

JUNE.

1 Gen Charles de Gaulle invested as Premier by French National Assembly by 329 votes to 224 Riots broke out in Paris Hundreds of Communist and Left wing demonstrators, singing the Marseillaise", and carrying the French Flag clashed with social security police

The Third Asian Games ended in Tokyo The 288 Japanese Competitors won 67 gold medals

The ten day siege of Panama University ended after the Government negotiated with the rebellious students and withdrew national guardsmen.

2 The French National Assembly granted Gen Charles de Gaulle sweeping powers to govern France by decree for six months.

Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas Kashmir Muslim Conference leader stated in Lahore that more than two lakh "Kashmir volunteers would cross the cease fire line and march into Jammu and Kashmir ' to liberate their brothers in the third week of June.

King Mahendra nominated an advisory assembly to function as an *ad hoc* Parliament until general election to be held in February next year

Mr R.K Nehru, the Indian envoy to Egypt, presented his credentials to President Nasser at Kubbeh Palace

An Indo-Soviet air transport agreement for starting air services between Delhi and Moscow and another Commercial agreement between Air India International and Aeroflot the Russian airlines regarding the tariff to be charged for the service signed in New Delhi

Tunisia accused France of ' armed aggression and asked the Security Council for "such measures as it will see fit to resort to in order to *establish peace and security*

3 Mr Prakash Vir Shastri won in the by election from the Gurgaon parliamentary constituency defeating the Congress nominee Mr Mauli Chandra Sharma by a majority of 37 963 votes

Six ships carrying *4 500 Tamil refugees to* their homeland in Northern Jaffna peninsula left Colombo in one of the biggest operations involving movement of population ever under taken by the Ceylon Government

Pakistan and China signed a barter trade agreement under which China will supply 150,000 tons of coal in exchange for 15 000 bales of cotton

Seven Members of the Punjab Armed Police—six constables and a sub-inspector —were killed when the Pakistani border police opened fire across the border near Fazilka.

A trade delegation led by Mr Satish Chandra, Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry left New Delhi to visit a number of countries in Eastern Europe

4 Fifteen Ministers of the Burmese Cabinet, including Deputy Premiers U Ba Swe and U Nyaw Tylen resigned from the Government

King Mahendra and Queen Lakshmi Devi of Nepal arrived in Moscow on a three week state visit to the Soviet Union

Algiers gave Gen De Gaulle a hero s wel *but there was little participation by the* local Algerian population.

Ch. Mohammed Ali, former Prime Minister of Pakistan declared in Lahore that "war with India is inevitable if India persists as I fo it will, in startegic encirclement and economic strangulation of Pakistan.

5 The Punjab Chief Minister Mr Pratap Singh Kairon, won vote of confidence by 102 votes to 54 of the members of the State Congress Legislature Party

Mr Ferhat Abbas one of the leaders of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) said that 'it was much more simple for an Algerian to be a real Algerian than to be a fake French citizen

6 The Ceylon Government placed under house detention 22 members of the Federal Party *which claims leadership of one million* Tamils in Ceylon

About 80 persons were injured when a passenger train moving backward crashed at the rear of another stationary passenger train at Jagraon railway station about 25 miles from Ludhiana Punjab

The Mudaliar Inquiry Committee described as ' Criminal mismanagement the affairs of the Banaras University in its report submitted to the President Dr Rajendra Prasad.

The Muslim League President Khan Abdul Qayum Khan said in Dacca that Pakistanis should never develop friendship with India— our sworn enemy The Muslim states of the world should unite to form a federation against the danger of India and Russia he said.

Lebanon told the Security Council that there was 'and still is massive illegal and unprovoked intervention in the affairs of Lebanon by the United Arab Republic '

The Yugoslav Government accused Mr Nikita Khruschev, the Soviet Prime Minister of "lack of principles ' and said the Soviet block was exerting ruthless pressure" against Yugoslavia

The Swiss expedition to the 26,795-feet-high Dhaulgiri Peak, world s highest unscaled peak failed

The Chief Minister of West Pakistan Mr Muzaffar Ali Qizilbash charged India with *violation of all international conventions* and law in connection with the shortage of water for the irrigation canals of West Pakistan turning 2 5 million acres of land into a desert.

The U S Senate carried an amendment to the Mutual Security Act urging free world support for India s second five year plan.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS

I. Air Force Flying College Examination November, 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad Bangalore, Bombay Calcutta Delhi Hyderabad Jammu, Ludhiana Madras Nagpur Patna and Shillong sometime in November 1958 for entry into the Air Force Flying College

Age Limits —Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1938 and not later than 1st February, 1942 *These age limits can in no case be relaxed*

Qualifications —Matriculation or equivalent Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at *Matriculation* or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally **Application forms and full particulars** obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House New Delhi, by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons **Air Force Flying College Examination November 1958** and also **give their name and full postal address in block letters** Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Air Force Recruiting Office/Air Force Station or the National Cadet Corps Unit **Only unmarried male candidates can apply for admission to this Examination** Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by 2nd August, 1958 (16th August 1958 for candidates abroad)

II Clerks Grade Examination, 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad Bangalore Bombay Calcutta Cuttack Delhi Hyderabad, Jammu Ludhiana, Madras Nagpur, Patiala Patna, Shillong (and at such Indian Missions abroad as considered necessary) sometime in December 1958 for recruitment to permanent vacancies in Grade II (Lower Division Clerks Grade) of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

Age Limits: Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2nd January 1936 and not later than 1st January 1941 Upper age limit relaxable in favour of Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes **bona fide** displaced persons from Pakistan and unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir residents of former French Settlements which have now become part of India, whose medium of instruction has been French candidates belonging to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Clerks working in offices participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme

Qualifications Matriculation or equivalent. **Pay Scale** Rs 60 3 81 EB-4 125 5-130 Application forms and full particulars obtainable from the Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons **Clerks Grade Examination 1958** and also **give their name and full postal address in block letters** Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Completed applications must reach the Union Public Service Commission by 5th July 1958 (19th July 1958 for candidates abroad)

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(Continued from page 582)

the movement in other institutions Planning Forums should encourage the habit of thrift and investment in postal and other savings accounts Each member of the institution could open postal and other savings bank account in his name

In regard to organisational matters relating to Planning Forums, the conference decided that each Planning Forum should maintain a list of members either through membership forms or voluntary registration Active members should consist of those who satisfy any one or more of the following conditions (a) at least 60 per cent attendance at meeting organised by the Forum, (b) participation in village survey and (c) taking active interest in small savings and other activities of Planning Forums This list should be periodically revised to assess the active membership of the Planning Forums

The conference suggested that the Planning Forums throughout India should as last year observe the National Plan Day on September 13 by organising meetings, group discussions exhibitions, etc

India And International Organisations

The activities of the Government of India in the International sphere have been guided since independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security to maintain just and honourable relations between nations, to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

A founder member of the United Nations Organisation India is a firm adherent of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter Her association with the United Nations has been marked by a number of significant events, the most notable being the spontaneous tribute paid in 1948 by the world organisation to Mahatma Gandhi and through him to the great traditions of the country which gave birth to him Among others worth recalling have been India's membership of the Security Council for a two-year term from 1950 to 1952 the Indian Plan for the solution of the prisoners of war problem and the cease fire in Korea, her chairmanship of the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission for Korea in 1953 54 the election of Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit as the President of the eighth session of the UN General Assembly in 1953 and India's chairmanship of the UN sponsored International Conference on Atoms for Peace in Geneva in 1955

The Indian delegation to the twelfth session of the UN General Assembly in 1957 was composed as follows

Representatives	V K. Krishna Menon (Chairman) Ali Yavar Jung G S Pathak Arthur S Lall, Rev Fr J D Souza.
Alternate Representatives	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad M. Gopala Menon, J N Sahni Mona Hensman
Advisers	Tarakeshwari Sinha, Avtar Singh R. A Narayanan R Jaipal P N Kaul A K Mitra Romesh Bhandari, N E. Chacko
Secretary General	T J Natarajan

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Hungary

In the discussions on Hungary during 1957, India continued to oppose the presence of foreign troops, whether in Hungary or anywhere else in the world while emphasising the avoidance of a negative approach to the situation in order that honourable negotiations between the UN and the parties concerned might be facilitated

Egypt and Israel

With six other member nations India introduced and secured passage of two separate resolutions during the debate on the Secretary General's suggestions for the evacuation of Israeli troops from Egyptian territory The first one called for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egypt and the other asked the Assembly to recognise that the Israeli withdrawal must be followed by action which would progress towards the creation of peaceful conditions Reiterating her earlier stand taken at the time of contributing troops to it India maintained that the United Nations Emergency Force could at no time become an occupying force in another country and the movements and functions of the force therefore must depend upon the agreements made

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Algeria

In the debate on Algeria India's experience with her former rulers was cited in support of the view that "once independence is gained, co-operation between former rulers and former colonials, on a basis of equality and mutual respect, is possible but it is possible only if that co operation *comes by free will from* both sides Co-operation that is compelled still spells domination The Assembly's recommendation calling for efforts to resolve the Algerian problem through private talks in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter was described by the Indian representative as the best way out" at this stage

Syria and Turkey

With the assistance of Norway Japan and the United States, *India was responsible for* a *compromise*, as part of an agreed formula, to end without a vote the debate on *Syria's demand for a commission of inquiry* to investigate the crisis on the border between Syria and Turkey

Cyprus

During the *debate* on the *Cyprus* question in December 1957, the stand taken earlier in the eleventh session that it was a colonial question was reaffirmed by the leader of Indian delegation who observed We stand four square by the independence of the Cypriot people and their right to be a sovereign State entitled to membership of the United Nations

Kashmir

In pursuance of the Security Council's *resolution* of *February 21 1957, Dr* Gunnar Jarring visited the sub-continent and later submitted his report. During the discussions in the Council on the report India was represented by V K Krishna Menon, who detailing Pakistani violations of the Security Council's resolution of January 17, 1948 and Part I of the UNCIP resolution of August 13 1948 as recorded by the agencies of the Council *in their reports*, emphasised that vacation of Pakistani aggression on Indian Union territory was the issue before the Council The Indian representative *made it clear* that the Government of India could not *accept the resolution requesting Dr Graham to visit the* sub-continent for further talks with the Governments of Pakistan and India but assured Dr Graham the traditional hospitality of his country He added that the *resolution which India could* accept and which he hoped, the Council would adopt in time would be one calling upon Pakistan to vacate the aggression in terms of the UN Charter

Disarmament

Ever since it came up before the UN India has taken an active interest in the problem of disarmament and made certain concrete proposals for its *solution* at the tenth session of the Assembly as also before the Disarmament Commission in July 1956 *During* the twelfth session of the Assembly, India sponsored jointly with *four other countries*, a resolution seeking to enlarge the membership of the Disarmament *Commission* and to *find a modus vivendi* aimed at the *reconciliation* of the Soviet and Western attitudes on the issue. India was chosen as *one of the* eleven members of the enlarged Commission

When the *24 Power Resolution* sponsored by the Western Powers came up for discussion in November *1957 India moved* a *number* of amendments one of which sought inclusion of a *provision for the setting up* of a scientific technical body to recommend a system of control and inspection after immediate agreement for the cessation of nuclear tests and another *asked that* powers possessing atomic weapons should abstain from using them

Atomic Energy

India was designated as one of the permanent governors of the International Atomic *Energy Agency* the instrument of which were ratified by her in July

1957 At the General Conference of the Agency held in Vienna in October India played an active role in the drafting of a resolution seeking agreement between the UN and the Agency which was ratified by the Assembly in November 1957

Trust and Non Self Governing Territories

India has been a member of the Trusteeship Council since 1954 and was re elected for a further term of three years beginning from January 1, 1957 at the eleventh session of the UN General Assembly A significant event of the year 1957 was the election of the Indian representative as Chairman of the Standing Com mittee on Petitions and of the Committee on Adminis trative Unions

At the nineteenth session of the Council in 1957, India was represented by V K Krishna Menon with Arthur S Lall as alternate representative She lent her support to Thailand s proposal for augmenting the membership of the UN Committee on South West Africa from seven to nine Along with Syria she spon sored a resolution recommending that France set up a legislative assembly by adult suffrage in French Togo land at an early date The proposal was not acceptable to the Council

The leader of the Indian delegation vigorously opposed the use of the Trust territory of Marshall Islands as proving grounds for nuclear tests as being contrary to the world concept of a sacred trust when the issue came up before the Council in May 1957 The administrative reforms introduced by Britain in the Trust territory of British Cameroons were warmly wel comed

People of Indian Origin in South Africa

The Special Political Committee adopted a joint resolution sponsored by Iran Mexico, the Philippines and Yugoslavia appealing to the Government of South Africa to participate in negotiations with the Govern ments of India and Pakistan with a view to solving the problem in accordance with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights The parties are to report jointly or separately to the UN Assembly regarding the progress of the negotiations

Peaceful Co-existence

Along with Sweden and Yugoslavia, India submit ted for the consideration of the twelfth session of the Political Committee a resolution calling upon all States to make every effort to strengthen international peac and to develop friendly and co operative relations and settle disputes by peaceful means as enjoined in the Charter

Elections to U N Bodies

In May 1957, India was elected to the UN Techni cal Assistance Committee In June she was elected Chairman of the Sub Committee on Freedom of Infor mation set up by the Human Rights Commission.

An amendment providing for the reservation of one of the offices of Vice President of the Assembly for the Commonwealth countries was tabled by India along with seven other member nations and adopted by the Assembly s Special Political Committee She co sponsor ed with sixteen other nations a resolution in the same Committee for increasing the number of judges on the International Court of Justice and for enlarging the UN Economic and Social Council Her plea for increased representation for Asian and African countries was post poned for another year

International Law Commission

India is a member of the International Law Com mission established by the UN General Assembly in 1948 The Commission is charged with promoting the progressive development of international law and its codification Its 21 members, elected by the Assembly for a three year term, do not serve as representatives of their governments but in their individual capacity as experts

CONTD

A standing legal committee known as the Asian Legal Consultative Committee came into existence in November 1956 at New Delhi for examining questions under the consideration of the International Commission and placing its views before it considering legal problems referred to it by any of the participating countries (Burma Ceylon, India Indonesia, Iraq Japan and Syria) and exchanging views and information on legal matters of common concern. India is represented on the Committee by M C. Setalvad and Sachin Chaudhuri At its first session held in New Delhi in April 1958, it adopted rules of procedure and decided to locate its headquarters at New Delhi and to establish consultative arrangements with the UN and its specialised agencies as well as the International Law Commission and the International Law Institute.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India has served on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since its inception, except for two brief spells in 1948 and 1952. Though she chose not to seek re-election to the Council in 1957 she continues to be a member of several functional commissions of the Council She was a member of the Committee for consideration of a convention on the abolition of slavery, etc in 1956 which she signed in September 1956 She was elected to the Technical Assistance Committee on May 1 1957 and is represented on the following other functional commissions of the Council Commission on International Commodity Trade Commission on Human Rights Commission on Narcotic Drugs Population Commission Social Commission Statistical Commission and Transport and Communication Commission

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Asian countries have a natural link between their own economic efforts and those of the UN in the ECAFE which was established in March 1947 The Commission has so far held two of its sessions in India in 1948 and 1956 The first executive secretary was an Indian and after his resignation in 1956, another Indian has been appointed to the post.

The report presented to the thirteenth session of the Commission held in Bangkok in March 1957, was impressed with the size of India's second Plan and observed India is among the best placed countries in the region to undertake developmental planning on an ambitious scale."

India's Minister for Trade was elected first Vice Chairman of the ninth session of the Committee on Industry and Trade which met in Bangkok in March 1957 The Commission's Committee on Small Scale Industries which met in June 1957 in Madras considered ways of improving footwear production and marketing leather and leather products from the countries of Asia and the Far East. The preparation of a draft geological map of Asia and the Far East was discussed at the meeting of the working party of senior geologist of the Commission held at Calcutta in November 1957 At the meeting of the Sub-committee on Mineral Resources also held at Calcutta in November 1957, USSR, USA, UK, Australia and France offered India and other Asian countries technical assistance, information and training in the prospecting and utilisation of radio-active minerals The leader of the Indian delegation in the ECAFE seminar on low-cost roads and soil stabilisation organised in January 1958 in New Delhi was elected its Chairman

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)

India has been actively associated as one of its founder members with the FAO since its inception The Executive Committee of the FAO had for its chairman an Indian who was closely associated with the drafting of the organisation's constitution It was through the initiative taken by India at the conference in 1955 that the FAO constitution was amended to permit non self governing countries to join the organisation as associate members and participate in its various technical meetings She is represented on important standing committees of the organisation such as the FAO Council the [illegible]

-gramme Committee the Finance Control Committee and the Committee on Commodity Problems, In 1956 the organisation elected B R. Sen as the Director General of FAO

The FAO has rendered valuable technical assistance to India in building up her farm economy particularly in connection with the operation and maintenance of farm machinery reclamation of waste lands control of rinderpest and other diseases, improvements in methods of fishing dairy and poultry farming forestry and locust control etc The first pilot study sponsored by FAO on the uses of agricultural surpluses to finance economic development was conducted in India in 1955

The Union Food Minister led the Indian delegation to the plenary conference of the FAO held in November 1957 at which India was re elected to the FAO Council for three years and to membership of its Committees on Programme, Financial Control and Commodity Problems.

The concept of small watersheds as the basis for the planning and management of land use was the main topic of discussion at the International Development Centre on Watershed Management for Asia and the Far East organised at Hazaribagh during February March 1957 The second FAO Development Centre on Farm Planning and Management was held in New Delhi in October 1957

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has been a member of the International Labour Organisation since its inception in 1919 and has been a permanent member of its governing body since 1922 She is a member of eight out of the nine industrial committees set up by ILO India has so far ratified 23 ILO conventions The more important of these provide for the limitation of working hours in industrial undertakings prohibition of the employment during night hours of women and children under 14 compensation in cases of injury or death, protection of dock labourers against accidents, suppression of compulsory labour in all forms, and a system of labour inspection and machinery for fixing minimum wages in certain trades

The services of experts were availed of by India in 1957 in the fields of productivity employment information and occupational analysis and for the National Safety Council and Trade Training Project under the ILO's Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance Fourteen Indian trainees were sent in 1957 to different foreign countries for training in supervisory duties trade unionism labour administration industrial relations labour management and factory inspection under the same programme Two ILO fellowship holders from Burma and Sarawak received facilities for study in the fields of social security and co-operation

Apart from the meetings of the governing body and the 40th session of the ILO Conference held in Geneva in June 1957 Indian representatives participated in the 4th session of the Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and professional Workers held at Geneva in April 1957, the Tripartite Working Party on Wages, Hours of Work and Manning on Boardship held at Geneva in April 1957 the 6th session of the Metal Trades Committee held at Geneva in May 1957 the 6th session of the Iron and Steel Committee held at Monterry (Mexico) in October 1957 and the Tripartite Technical Meeting for Mines other than Coal Mines held at Geneva in November December 1957

The 4th session of ILO's Asian Regional Conference was held at New Delhi in November 1957, at the invitation of the Government of India The Union Minister for Labour and Employment was unanimously elected President of the Conference. India also participated in the seminar organised by the ILO Regional Training on Co-operation at Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) in November 1957 The Asian Seminar on Vocational Guidance and Employment Counselling, organised by the ILO was held in New Delhi in December 1957

from the Bank totalling Rs. 176 05 crore. Some of these loans have been given directly to the Government of India and others to private enterprise against a Government guarantee. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include (i) purchase of locomotives for the Indian Railways (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery such as tractors and bulldozers required for reclamation of weed infested and jungle lands, (iii) the Bokaro Konar Project of DVC which has now been completed (iv) the second phase of DVC Project, (v) purchase of planes by Air India International, (vi) purchase of equipment and materials for railways, (vii) expansion and modernisation of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., (viii) installation of thermal plants at Trombay (ix) assistance to Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies and (x) the expansion Programme of the Tata Iron and Steel Company

The Bank has sent several missions to India for field surveys of various projects and also for investigating the country's development programmes. The IBRD recently appointed one of its senior officers as its Resident Representative in New Delhi who remains in close contact with the Government of India in regard to country's development plans and projects. India participated in the 12th annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the IBRD held in Washington on September 25, 1957. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation

Under the terms of IBRD's Articles the Bank is precluded from making non-guaranteed loans. This has prevented it from rendering substantial assistance to private enterprise. India has, therefore, been advocating for sometime the establishment of an International Finance Corporation which could be authorised to make such loans. The Corporation came into existence in July 1956. India's quota in the subscribed capital of 93 million dollars is 4 431 million dollars.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

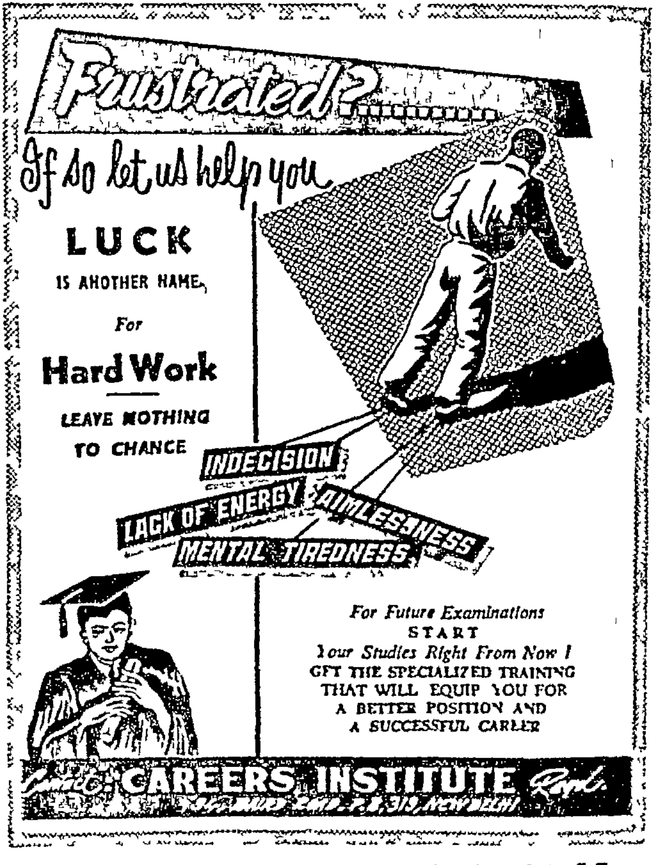
India is also an original member of the International Monetary Fund set up in 1945 to maintain the stability of exchange rates, to facilitate the expansion and balanced growth of international trade and to provide exchange resources during temporary disequilibriums in the balance of payments of member nations. India which ratified the Fund Agreement on December 24 1945, has a quota of 400 million dollars and a permanent representative on the Executive Board of the Fund. In 1953, the Government of India invited a mission from the Fund to study and report on India's monetary and fiscal policies. The report of the Fund Mission was published under the title *Economic Development with Stability*

In order to meet the shortage of foreign exchange the Government of India, in January 1957 negotiated with the Fund for a loan of 127 5 million dollars. India in 1957, availed of a 200 million dollars standby credit from the Fund. The first withdrawal of 60 million dollars was effected in February the second withdrawal of 67.5 million dollars in March, and the third withdrawal of 72.5 million dollars in June 1957. Under the articles of agreement of the IMF India is entitled to purchase back for rupees foreign currency equivalent to 400 million dollars deposited by it with the Fund. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation to the 12th annual meeting of the IMF held in Washington in September 1957. At the invitation of the Finance Minister the Managing Director of the IMF visited India in February 1958 and reviewed India's fiscal policies

Special UN Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED)

India has been intimately associated with the various stages in the development of the SUNFED idea. In December 1957 the UN decided to establish a special fund to provide to the less developed countries systematic and sustained assistance in fields essential to their technical economic and social development. India is among the sixteen countries represented on the Preparatory Committee.

(Continued to next month)



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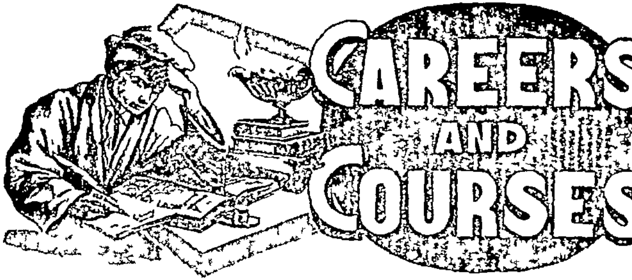
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EDITORIAL

THE SARVODAYA IDEOLOGY

When India achieved political freedom Gandhiji desired that his followers should disband the Congress and its members devote themselves to social and economic uplift of the masses. To Gandhiji mere political freedom had no meaning until it was accompanied by economic and social freedom for every Indian living even in the remote corners of India's villages. The task before him was to deliver every man from the shackles of poverty and social ills. This purpose was to be achieved not through the Government machinery but by mutual cooperation, not through force but by love and non violence. Gandhiji had shown the path of Sarvodaya—welfare for all but before he could launch the movement actively he was forcibly removed from amongst us by the cruel hand of an assassin. The congressites who should have taken the work of constructing a new society on Gandhian ideals stuck to ministerial seats, hence the desire of Gandhiji remained unfulfilled for sometime. It was not until 1951 when Acharya Vinoba Bhave started Bhoodan movement that the task of giving actual shape to Gandhiji's ideal of Sarvodaya Samaj was actively begun. The movement soon became popular and attracted to its fold many sincere and devoted persons who whole heartedly worked full time for ameliorating the social and economic ills of millions of backward villagers. The Bhoodan movement got still more impetus when Shri Jai Prakash Narain, a renowned socialist leader gave up active politics and joined hands with Acharya Bhave. The Bhoodan movement had ramified into various forms of other activities such as Gramdan, Sampatidan, Shramdan etc—all aimed at non-violently changing the social, economic and cultural structure of the village society.

During his life Gandhiji devoted much of his time and activities for the promotion of communal harmony and Harijan uplift. He wanted to create a classless society based on love and mutual cooperation. Gandhiji's ideal of Sarvodaya was a means to the goal of building up a new society—a society without poverty, grief or strife—a society where truth and peace would reign supreme. He wanted villages to become selfsufficient. He had before him an ideal of Gram Swaraj. He wanted decentralisation of power and asked the villagers not to depend much on outside help

or government aid. If society is to be reconstructed on Gandhian ideals the villages must become autonomous. Acharya Vinoba Bhave has also emphasised the need for planning from the bottom—from the village upward. In an economically under-developed country like India with a large population and area it is impossible for a centralised administration or planning body to approach each village and plan for its all-round development in accordance with its local needs and requirements. The Community Development Conference held at Mount Abu in the last week of May 1958 also laid great stress on the urgent need for harnessing voluntary cooperation of various village institutions like the panchayat, the cooperative and the school. The ideal of Sarvodaya emphasises the need for achieving the welfare of all through maximum decentralisation of political and economic power. Gandhiji had repeatedly said that Swaraj would not be of much importance if it did not produce a glow of freedom in every village and hamlet of India. Acharya Vinoba Bhave had the same idea when he started his Bhoodan movement.

One of the aims of Sarvodaya is to abolish private ownership. It is not to be done by force or through governmental laws—as is done in Communist countries—but by peaceful and non-violent methods. The Bhoodan movement was started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave in April 1951 in Telangana (Andhra Pradesh) in order to realise the objective of a socialist state and weal of the community by working on Gandhian lines. The success of *Bhoodan* has demonstrated that a radical social change can be brought about by voluntary peaceful methods. The Bhoodan movement has brought about a remarkable revolution in ideas so far as the concept of ownership of land is concerned and it has shown a clear and definite direction in which rural life can be reorganised with a view to the ultimate establishment of a Sarvodaya Society. Within seven years from the start of *Bhoodan* movement nearly 44 lakh acres of land had been received as free gift out of which only 7 lakh acres have been redistributed to landless tillers so far. The remaining land is still lying idle. The slow work of redistribution of land has been the cause of growing resentment of the people in Bhoodan. The reason for delay in redistribution of land partly lies in the lack of efficient workers or organisation which should take up this work. Legal and constitutional difficulties are also a hindrance in the way of smooth distribution and transfer of land. Much of the donated land was useless and it was uneconomical to till it. A way out of this impasse had to be found. Gramdan or collective donation of whole village land was found an ideal solution for the difficulties connected with Bhoodan. The Gramdan movement also met with success and more than four thousand *Gramdans* have been obtained so far. The Gramdan not only freed the bhoodan workers of the problem of land redistribution—for after the *Gramdan* land belonged to the village community as such—but it also created the consciousness of revolution in the village community. It was not just one landlord who had emancipated himself of the passion for possession but the village community itself had renounced the concept of private property in land. In gramdan villages, the individual ownership of land ceases. The whole village becomes a unit. The first Gramdan was given in May 1952 in Mangroth (Uttar Pradesh). It was an unexpected, spontaneous and voluntary gesture of the villagers. Under village autonomy the village people themselves become responsible for maintenance, education and defence of the village. Mangroth fully justified these aspirations. It is presenting an ideal of village autonomy. The work of Gramdan assumed mass proportion in 1955 when Acharya Vinobaji foot marched in the tribal areas of Orissa. Six hundred villages in Koraput district alone had declared gramdan by the end of 1955. Other States had not lagged behind in offering gramdans. Now more than 4,000 villages throughout India are enjoying the benefits of reconstruction on Sarvodaya ideas.

Gramdan has opened up new possibilities of social reconstruction and economic upliftment—of building up a new social order based on equality and cooperation. Land improvement and common irrigation arrangements have become possible. But depending on agriculture alone cannot bring prosperity to the Gramdan villages. There are other activities which are to be taken up by Sarvodaya workers if they expect to establish fully autonomous villages. Rural cottage industries have to be promoted to provide work for non-agricultural periods in the villages. Credit facilities should be provided for establishing small industries. This work can be done by banks or government agencies. Cooperative stores should be started where the villagers can sell their products of cottage industries and also buy the daily requirements of food and implements for their work. Villagers should be taught thrifty habits of saving money. The

Government's small savings schemes can help a lot in this connection Every child in the village should receive basic education and be taught some kind of handicraft The villagers must learn to settle their own local disputes through panchayats The Sarvodaya workers are trying their best in establishing direct democracy and autonomy in gramdan villages Not only politically but socially and economically also the lot of the villagers is being improved. Sarvodaya work is demonstrating to the world how a society's face can be changed nonviolently—by love cooperation and service The gram swarajya is being established The dream of Gandhiji is taking a practical shape

Gramdan posed a new problem for the *Sarvodaya* workers Most of the villages given as *gramdan* were poor ones with land resources underutilized for want of facilities Money as well as expert knowledge were needed to make these villages self sufficient and economically developed It soon became apparent that a movement on this scale, involving almost an upheaval of village economy in certain areas could not work in isolation from State authority Under the circumstances the only solution that appeared obvious was to effect a coordination between the Gramdan movement and the Community Development programme sponsored by the Government of India Consequently a series of talks took place between the spokesmen of the Sarvodaya Sangh led by Mr Jai Prakash Narain and the Minister of Community Development Mr S K Dey A result of these talks was the working arrangement under which the programme of activities to be undertaken at a field level by the Community Projects administration was to be chalked out after joint consultation between the *gramdan* workers and the Community Development personnel The implementation of this programme is to be supervised jointly by committees consisting of representatives of the Sevasangh and the C.D project personnel What final shape the integration between gramdan and community development will take the time will only reveal

One of the basic ideals of Sarvodaya is self help Gandhiji said that the reconstruction work in villages should be carried out by the villagers themselves through mutual cooperation Acharya Vinoba Bhave said at the tenth All India Sarvodaya Sammelan held at Pandharpur "The Planning of Villages must be done by villagers themselves and not by capital cities like Delhi The[illegible] could be liberated from the shackl[illegible] and fear only through establishmen[illegible] self dependence There is no other alternat[illegible] If people depend wholly on the government for administering their affairs then there would be nothing more dangerous than that

Addressing the Andhra Pradesh Sarvodaya Workers camp Dr Rajendra Prasad said I am happy to note that the Bhoodan and Gramdan have made some progress. Still we are not satisfied and we want the Government to undertake legislation to help these movements I do not approve of this We must even if we are few, try to stand on our own legs and teach the people to do likewise He asked the people to discard the feeling of helplessness and the tendency to depend on the Government for everything

To carry on the work of Sarvodaya and propagate its ideals *Sarva Seva Sangh* is doing a yeoman's service Gandhiji wanted the Congress to be substituted by a broad based organisation of social workers Sarva Seva Sangh aspires to fulfil his dream This organisation serves to strengthen people's instinct for mutual cooperation and self reliance The work of Sarva Seva Sangh is being co-ordinated by *Shanti Sena*—a service corps of dedicated missionaries This peace brigade is a group of workers who have dedicated themselves to social service The task of Shanti Sena is to erase the causes and aspects of trouble and create conditions of peace Another duty is to protect women minorities and civic freedom of the individual A *Shanti Sainik* creates conditions of fearlessness in the society As a matter of fact creating condition of peace and maintaining it, is a human necessity In non—violence alone lies the lasting solution of the evils in human society World conditions are forcing men to see the inevitability of non violence If India is to fulfil her destiny men and women of this land must express the values of non violence in the day to-day life Shanti Sena, in the last analysis is an effort to create the New Man who has learnt to live in brotherly cooperation and friendliness with his neighbour

To meet the expenditure of the Sarvodaya movement money is accepted in form of voluntary gifts—sampattidan People are readily contributing to this scheme by giving money and grain in gifts The *Sarvodaya Patra* had caught the imagination of young and old alike The Sarvodaya Patra (pot) not

scheme envisages keeping of pots in every house where children of the family will every day put a handful of foodgrains into it. This is collected by sarvodaya workers periodically.

The Sarvodaya work is not confined to India's villages only. Its appeal is world wide. Sarvodaya ideals would show the right path to the troubled and tension ridden world. Dr Rajendra Prasad in a message to the tenth All India Sarvodaya Sammelan said: "Those who ardently believe that to usher in the era of progress and prosperity, human society must be reconstructed on the basis of tolerance, mutual love and sacrifice would surely get inspiration from the Sarvodaya movement." The Prime Minister Mr Nehru said: "The concept of Sarvodaya may seem a little odd to many of us and yet basically it is a far better word and concept than the many that we use. I have refrained from using it because I think we are not good enough for it and I do not wish to exploit a noble word and idea."

Dada Dharmadhikari said at the Sammelan: "If we are desirous of establishing a society where people are not forced to sell their labour, where one human being will defend the other and where law would not interfere in the average walk of life then its foundations must be laid on Sarvodaya ideals."

The Sarvodaya movement has a great future. Its ideals must be propagated to establish peace and goodwill among men throughout the world. As the *New Statesman* (London) has said Sarvodaya might outlast in the less developed parts of the earth the clash of capitalism and communism. Sarvodaya is a way out from the world's present impasse.

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATIONS

I SURVEY OF INDIA EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a combined competitive examination [illegible] ... D[illegible] and Madras sometime in [illegible] ... for [illegible] Survey and Class II Services.

Age 18-[illegible] ... officers of the Survey of India Department: 20-28 years. Upper age limit relaxable in case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, bona fide displaced persons from Pakistan or from the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir, residents of the former French Settlements which have now become part of India and of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Qualifications: B.A. or B.Sc. degree with Mathematics as one of the subjects or Engineering Degree or Diploma or its equivalent. Full particulars and application form obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi by remitting Re 1.00 by money order or on cash payment at the counter. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupon *Survey of India Examination November 1958 and also give their name and full postal address in Capital Letters*. Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders. Completed applications must reach Secretary, Union Public Service Commission by the 30th August 1958 (13th September 1958 in case of candidates residing abroad.)

II INDIAN NAVY EXAMINATION DECEMBER 1958

The U P S C will hold an examination for selection of Special Entry Cadets for the Indian Navy sometime in December 1958. Full details from **U P S C, Dholpur House, New Delhi.**

TRUE FRIENDSHIP: A RARITY

To be everybody's friend is to be nobody's friend. For friendship is the feeling you put aside for a particular person as distinct from all other people. It is a very beautiful and intimate and close relationship which is desecrated if it is bestowed casually. To be able to say that you have a friend is to know that there is one person to whom your affairs are as important as his own, on whose aid and counsel and affection you can count in all times of trouble and [illegible] ... the person who [illegible] needs your help.

It is impossible for any man or woman to feel like that for more than a few people.

—[illegible]

Industrial Management and Industrial Relations

By B P SINGH ROY

Since the first application of science to management in the seventies of the last century industrial management after the two world wars is now admittedly a complex machinery In the present day world industrial management means much more than successfully running an industry and being able to declare a good dividend on the capital employed It requires a more comprehensive study of many a complicated problem associated with industry and general economic life of a country and of even international economic problems such as price of raw materials purchasing power of nation outside the producing country availability of shipping space and other transport facilities, besides carefully watching at times complications in the field of international politics In this talk which was broadcast by All India Radio Calcutta recently B P Singh Roy a leading industrialist points out that India has pledged to raise the standard of living of the people as rapidly as possible through industrialisation and improved methods of agriculture

OUR country has committed to raise the standard of living of the people as rapidly as possible through industrialisation improved methods of agriculture and such other means as might be conducive to that end The expansion is visualised both in public and private sectors The success in achievement of the ultimate objective is to a large extent dependent on how our industrial and agricultural operations are managed Whereas competent management will ensure success of the projects irrespective of whether it is in public or private sector wastage of resources, unrest and strike will inevitably affect the attainment of the objectives

Application Of Science

The first application of science to management was made by Mr F W Taylor of United States in the seventies of the last century The early applications were made in the steel, engineering and construction industries The phases of the processes of production were carefully studied time and motion study was developed implements were improved piece rate carefully set and the concept of planning and experimentation were encouraged. It got a great impetus during the World War when mass production was greatly expanded Thereafter scientific management no longer remained confined to factory but was extended even to sales and financial management and general administrative work including personnel European thinkers such as Oliver Sheldon of U.K and Henri Fayol of France and others made substantial contributions to management thought There exists now the International Scientific Management Committee with which the national management movements in 25 countries are affiliated

The expression industrial management has since the First World War signified more things forms and manner of industrial activities than in the past Industrial organisation in the context of the present day world does not mean mere combination of capital and business enterprise for successful exploitation of labour or use of raw materials for production of marketable goods of a particular class or variety for meeting the requirements of society

Pragmatic Conception

The expression industrial organisation as understood at presen is more pragmatic than ever with powerful potentialities affecting the economic life of a country A few years ago a solitary individual or a group of individuals with sufficient business acumen and enterprise for utilising of a limited amount of capital could build up successfully a business or industrial organisation through conservative and orthodox methods of buying and selling in favourable markets or of processing industrial raw materials to the utmost financial advantage but without paying sufficient heed to the health, comfort training or economic well being of the workers who directly contributed through labour and skill to the earning of millions of pounds fo the capitalist The psychology of the world has been completely transformed in this regard during the last 40 years Now business management does not

mean merely effective methods of profit earning but much more

Complex Machinery

Industrial management is now a complex machinery and it is by no means easy to draw up an exhaustive schedule of what should constitute a good industrial management. It has many facades—industrial, commercial, and financial over and above those of supervision, control and regulation of production, procurement of proper raw materials and handling of labour so as to be able to obtain their willing co-operation to the venture in a uniform manner. Besides, there are the most important problems of studying market conditions, trend of demand, economic pricing for facing competition and of organising continuous industrial research for improving the technique of production with a view to keep the industry abreast of time and popular taste and demand. These are the increasing problems which have to be solved or adjusted according to the requirements of an industry.

Classification Of Industries

Industries may broadly be divided into basic, medium and small, including those that may be described as cottage industries. Though the basic principle of industrial managent is the same for all classes of industries the method of handling the problems affecting a particular industry or industries must vary in details. Honesty, perseverance and sympathy are no doubt the fundamental factors of a successful industrial management. They produce public confidence, willing co-operation and sincere devotion of the various partners in an industrial venture. *Formerly* industry and business were purely under *private management* but with the march of time, change in the outlook of the people regarding the functions and duties of State no industry on which happiness of a section of the community is dependent can be regarded as purely private concern. The idea of a Welfare State has widened the sphere of Government interference in business and industry. Government control and regulation have come to be regarded as proper and inevitable provided they do not kill private incentive or become part and parcel of party politics or of the administrative machinery of the country.

Contractual Obligation

The society from the early days has slowly but steadily advanced from status to contract. Since the First World War even the idea of contractual obligation has undergone a remarkable change and contracts which unreasonably affect freedom of action or free thinking of men are no longer considered valid on the ground of social justice and legislative measures are being freely undertaken for counteracting such contracts. In a democratic society unfair wage rates, unhealthy living conditions of labour, absence of proper facilities for the education of their children are as much inconsistent and incompatible with honest living and thinking as slavery in ancient times or the obligations of a vassal in the days of feudalism. The clash of ideas on these matters often leads to suspension of co-operation between labour and capital resulting in strikes and lock outs with their unhappy consequences on industrial progress and economic advancement of the people. These problems are undoubtedly more acute in undeveloped countries like ours where labour is still ignorant and is liable to political exploitation. One of the primary duties of a good industrial management is to inspire a sense of identity of the worker with the industry.

Co-operation Of Workers

Plans and decisions cannot become effective unless they are understood and accepted by those who are expected to contribute to their success. Orders which are not appreciated and accepted are not obeyed. Willingness is therefore intrinsic to the continuance of co-operative action. In short the high productivity and progress of an organisation is a interlinked with the consent of the co-operators.

Strikes have come to be recognised as a legitimate means of giving expression to grievances of labour and of getting them remedied. But in Europe and America such strikes are seldom resorted to on political grounds, and are not used for harming the industry itself. In these industrially advanced countries trade unionism has developed on right lines and is often utilised for solution of economic problems and betterment of the standard of living of labour. There politics is a means to an end and not an end in itself.

Trade Unionism

If trade unionism has made labour more self-conscious and capable of compelling the attention of the management to labour problems it is not usually abused for fomenting discontent amongst the working classes or for encouraging them to direct action and

(Continued on page 616)

FOREIGN INFLUENCES ON INDIAN LANGUAGES

By Dr SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI

INDIA although now divided into two independent States of India proper (or Bharata) and Pakistan forms as a country a single and self contained geographical unit The peoples who inhabit the subcontinent of India also, despite original differences in race, language and culture, virtually form one people, the basic diversities in race and language as well as culture having been very largely modified and reduced to a single or common type wh ch can quite adequately and properly be described or labelled as *the Indian type* This has been brought about by a very wide and deep racial and linguistic as well as cultural miscegenation which has been going on for several thousands of years (ever since the basic races and language culture groups which found themselves in India realised that they were to live in this country side by side) Leaving the question of race apart which is generally relegated to the background by the more prominent features and factors of language and culture (and sometimes also of religion as part of the culture), we note on the Indian scene, from the most ancient period of history these four distinct language groups each with its own distinct mentality and cultural milieu (1) Austro-Asiatic in its Munda or Kol branch (2) Sino-Tibetan, mainly in its Tibeto Burman branch, (3) Dravidian and (4) Indo-European, in its Aryan branch. The languages belonging to each of these four groups originally differed from each other in phonetic and morphological structure in syntax and in vocabulary But owing to mutual influences, which were being exercised upon each other for the last 3000 years and more, by people speaking these languages living side by side and mixing with each other these four speech families have on the soil of India tended to converge towards each other in sounds and forms and in words and word-order, and to develop some common traits which may be described as *pan Indian* as leading to a noteworthy harmony or symphony of speech which transcends or rises superior to basic disagreements or antiphonies.

In the matter of language India has also reacted to the influences from foreign languages more or less as a single linguistic unit Thus, modern borrowings in Indian languages, of words and names from languages of Europe (which have mostly come to them through English) almost invariably represent the alveolar (*danta mulya* as they would be described in Sanskrit) t d sounds of English and other European languages-even the pure dental t d sounds of languages like Italian—by the pan-Indian cerebral or retroflex (*murdhanya*) sounds, t d thus English *ticket table motor, desk dock badminton* French *metis, Dupleix,* Italian *Magenta Garibaldi,* Russian *Soviet Vodka Trotsky German Goethe Hitler* etc have in all cases in their equivalents in the various languages of India the characteristic cerebral sounds of t d, and never the dental t d

Fascinating Topic

The influence of extra Indian foreign languages upon the languages of India is a fascinating topic in Indian linguistics and it demonstrates how India became affected by foreign lands in her culture in the domains of both material objects and intellectual ideas The Indian people as a whole attained its completed *Indian* character after the Aryans as the latest ethnic and cultural element, arrived in India and the Aryan language in its successive phases (with the Dravidian languages coming in later) gives the fullest expression to the Indian mind and Indian culture The oldest records of India which we can read either in the contemporary documents or in later manuscripts are all in Aayan the Asoka inscriptions the texts of the *Vedas* the *Brahmanas* the *Mahabharata* the *Puranas* etc etc The earliest Indian records as in the Harappa and Mohen jo-Daro seals have not yet been deciphered and interpreted The character of their language whether it was Aryan or Dravidian or some other still remains an enigma though it is likely that it was some form of Proto-Dravidian

Foreign Words In Vedas

Already in the oldest recorded speech of India the Sanskrit of the *Vedas* we find a number of foreign i e extra Indian words which the Aryan speaking people while trekking to India in the centuries before 1000 B C picked up from the Assyro-Babylonian and other peoples with whom they came in contact One such foreign word, a word

of Semitic origin which is found in Assyro-Babylonian and Hebrew, still survives in most of the modern languages of India as an inheritance from the Vedic speech. It is the common Indian word for a weight—*man*, anglicised as *maund*, which is found in Vedic Sanskrit as *mana*, in Assyro-Babylonian as *manah*, and in Hebrew as *minah* etc. Apart from this pan Indian word there has been no other survival of a foreign or extra Indian word from Vedic in our modern Indian languages.

Kaurava Pandava Period

From after the period of the *Kauravas* and the *Pandavas* which we find celebrated in the national epic of India the Sanskrit *Mahabharata* i.e. from the middle of the 10th century B.C. (according to a sober and reasonable datation arrived at by different methods by three distinguished Indologists F.E. Pargiter, Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, and L.D. Barnett) India may be said to have entered into the documented period of her history. It was during this *Kaurava Pandava* period that the four *Veda* books were compiled and probably first written down by Vyasa and Vyasa also started the tradition of recording ancient legends and history in compilations which later became the *Puranas*. From after this period India came in touch successively with a number of foreign peoples who came to the country both as military invaders and as trading adventurers, viz., the Assyrians the Achaemenian Persians the Greeks under Alexander the Great and his successors various Iranian peoples like the Sakas, and Greek merchants in South India, then Turkic peoples like the Gurjaras and Hunas, Muslim Arabs and Muslim Turks and Iranians and Christian Armenian merchants and finally the modern Christian peoples of Europe who ushered in the modern age in India—the Portuguese, the English, the Dutch, the French. All these peoples exerted a tremendous amount of influence on India as a whole and their vestiges we find in the words from their languages which were adopted into the languages of India.

Two Ways Of Infiltration

These foreign words came in two ways. In the first instance they were [illegible] by the people of India in their spoken languages, when they came in contact with the foreign peoples [illegible] in India. Then [illegible] of [illegible] and the [illegible] which were taken over by learned persons and adopted into the learned language, Sanskrit, as part of a new technical vocabulary. In the first instance words of popular borrowing spread widely whether through the spoken languages or through Sanskrit but the comparatively smaller number of technical words naturally enough remained confined to the learned books on a particular science and only a few of them could filter down into the current or spoken tongues. Thus, words of a popular character like the Greek Syrinx 'tube a tunnel', *drakhme* 'a coin', *semidalis* 'wheat flour', Old Persian [illegible] [illegible] *mudra* Egyptian or flat seal, Middle Persian *post* 'parchment to write upon', *[illegible]* 'engraver in metal', *nanak* 'a coin', etc. were adopted into Sanskrit while they have survived as inheritances from the ancient and mediaeval speeches of India in most of the modern Indian languages as for example Hindi and Bengali *surenga* 'tunnel', *dam* 'a coin', [illegible] *sivanyan* 'vermicelli', *suwar* or *sawar* 'horseman', *mudi* 'seal finger ring', *potha* or *pothi* 'manuscript book', Bengali *sekra* 'goldsmith', Panjabi *nanak* beside Hindi Bengali etc. [illegible] 'a coin'. On the other hand learned Sanskrit words like astronomical terms e.g. *hora*, *kendra*, *drekkana*, *asphujit*, *jamitra*, *lipta*, [illegible], [illegible] *taukshika* etc., etc. which are also borrowed from the Greek do not usually survive in the common speech of modern India although a few have come down, like *hora* 'hour' and *kendra* 'centre', as common enough learned borrowings from Sanskrit in most of the modern languages of India Aryan or Dravidian.

Borrowings From Greek

Most of the early foreign borrowings in Indian languages came from the old Greek and Old and Middle Iranian. The Tamils of about 1900 years ago had contacts in their own [illegible] with Greek traders, and in Old Tamil of the Sangam Period at least one borrowing from Greek as a popular word has been noted by Dr. Kamil Zvelebil a Czech [illegible] Dravidianist the Greek word [illegible] [illegible] which is found in Old Tamil as [illegible] but this word has not survived. Names of foreign peoples were frequently foreign in origin e.g. *Parasika*, *Yavana*, *Romaka*, [illegible], [illegible], *Saka*, [illegible], *Huna*, *Arabi* etc. The Tamil word [illegible] [illegible] Tamil [illegible] [illegible] and it is found in Sanskrit as *Turushka* 'Turk'. There were a few borrowings from Early Chinese and from Early Turki also. An Old Chinese word for paper [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the 7th-8th century

as *Saya* this we find in contemporary Sanskrit, but it is now no longer in use. The common North Indian word *Thakur* is looked upon as a borrowing from the Early Turki *Tegin Tegir* 'lord, master'.

Muslim Influence

By far the largest foreign borrowings have taken place in India during the last seven to eight hundred years, when the dominant people on the Indian scene were the Muslims of both foreign and Indian origin who used Persian as their official and cultural language and Arabic as the language of their religion. The Turks were the first Muslim people who conquered North India, and they brought in Persian and it is curious to note that comparatively few Turki words have found their way to Indian languages (there are a bare 80 in Hindustani and only some 40 in Bengali). Persian exerted a very great influence all over India during these last few centuries, and as Persian has absorbed a very large number of words from the Arabic, these Arabic (or Perso-Arabic) words have also come to Indian languages through Persian. Hindustani has passed on some of its Persian (and Perso-Arabic) loan words to the languages of the Deccan and South India like Marathi and Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. These words relate primarily to administration, law and revenue, and there are other words of a general import also. This Persian element (coming up to between 2 to 3 thousand words found practically throughout India—there are of course many more in Hindustani or Hindi-Urdu) certainly presents a common inheritance in all the languages of India.

European Elements

Finally, we have to consider the European elements. These are also pan-Indian in their character. There are over 200 Portuguese words current in the different Indian languages. Bengali shows over 100. They relate to objects and institutions brought to India by the Portuguese, and relate also to the Christian religion. A few Dutch and French words taken over directly from these languages are also there. The largest European element is of course presented by the English words in all our Indian languages.

The English have gone but their language without peril to ourselves cannot be removed from the domains of administration and science and higher education. English is our main gate-way to knowledge to creative modern thought; it makes accessible to us all the great things that have been said and done in the world. Moreover, in a polyglot country which has no modern language of its own claiming the spontaneous and universal homage of all sections of the people, English is found necessary to maintain administrative efficiency and intellectual unity and progress at an all-India level. To prevent the fissiparous tendencies of a growing linguism and linguistic intolerance English will be helpful, and the sense of political unity of India, which is based unquestionably on India's geographical and cultural unity, has in the present age been newly fostered by English, and English can help in maintaining it as the result of what has been called compulsion of events. In spite of nationalistic puristic tendencies in certain quarters to eliminate or restrict English words, the cry is still they come. Newer and newer words not only in technology and in science but also in politics and general cultural affairs are thronging in and are in use among all sections of the people and we are bewildered—we cannot shirk or shun them, howsoever we might try to create new words from the Sanskrit or Old Tamil or Arabic.

Profound Influence of English

In addition to giving words relating to all the departments of life and all aspects of thought, English is exerting a very profound influence on the major languages of Modern India by helping to mould them as expressive and modern mediums in drawing out their latent powers by presenting before them models which may conveniently be followed in the matter of idioms, locutions, turns of expression and even habits of thinking. In this way English is modernising the Indian mind, both directly, and indirectly through the Indian languages, and is bringing about an integration of Indian thought and culture and Indian science and letters with the rest of the modern world. The Great Synthesis of Cultures which has always been India's ideal is being fostered in present-day India through the presence and the silent and all-pervading influence of English. After Sanskrit, English is the force which is making all the Indian languages fall in line with each other and become in their ensemble the true representatives of the culture and mentality of modern India—modern India which in realising herself finds both Sanskrit and English almost equally indispensable. There is no doubt that the English element, all-embracing and ever extending, is strengthening the symphony of Indian languages by supplying a very powerful and an indispensable common leaven and bond of unity for a modern and progressive free India.

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THE PROBLEM OF STUDENTS

By Dr ATINDRANATH BOSE
Calcutta University

LATELY students have become a headache of elders,—of educationists, of parents, of the keepers of law and order and of society at large. Hardly a day goes without a report that somewhere examination hall have been raided, academic life has been disturbed or hooliganism indulged in some form or other. Copying in examination halls and travelling without ticket are treated as matters of right and invigilators and ticket examiners are beaten up for standing on the way. Along with the lowering of ethics and discipline there has been a fall of academic standard to a level not known before.

Diagnosis Essential For Cure

Although every one seems to be agitated over this ominous development there has been little dispassionate thinking over the reasons which lie behind it. The first step towards the cure of a disease is a correct diagnosis. We have not yet diagnosed the malaise from which the student community have been suffering.

A cheap diagnosis is the infection of politics. It is often said that the students are spoiled by the politicians who make them play their game. No doubt, the major political parties have their students organisations which are sometimes utilised to serve their political aims. But such organisations enlist a microscopic fraction of the student community. A large number take part in union elections and in functions and festivals sponsored by these organisations but they owe no allegiance to and are not influenced by the political parties which might be pulling the strings from behind. The mass of the students are indifferent to politics. They are more interested in rock and roll films and other lighter form of amusement than elections, processions and street shouting. The hooligan type of student is not the same as the political type whatever may be the faults of the latter.

Frustration Of Youth

What lies at the root of the disease is a sense of frustration and cynicism. The average student has little of the [illegible] ... of the [illegible] of youth. He lives under the present and without a future. Forty years ago the Sadler Commission made the following remark on the life of Calcutta students.

"Surrounded as he is by manifold [illegible] and housed under dreary conditions the students tend to become moody, [illegible] and absorbed in himself and his prospects. He needs, therefore, more than other students of the same age, recreation and diversion." Today the statement is truer than ever. The survey made by the departments of [illegible] and Anthropology of the Calcutta University in 1954 of the conditions of living and [illegible] of undergraduate students in Calcutta brought out a painful picture. It showed that [illegible] p.c. of students came from families with a per capita expenditure of Rs. 30 or less per month, 55 p.c. had an average floor space of [illegible] feet, 31 p.c. got below subsistance diet [illegible] annas twelve or less per diem. About [illegible] the students required immediate medical aid to cure them of ailments which interfered with normal work.

There is no reason to suppose that conditions in other cities or in the districts are better. Generally, they are worse. Opportunities for healthy recreation like sports and [illegible] are available to a few. A large majority have to live in unhealthy surroundings on poor diet with some disease as companion and without a good society. No wonder that they develop morbid habits and that their youthful instincts are perverted. The more sensitive among them imbibe a cynical disregard for conventional values of life, for all idealistic [illegible] and tend to be grossly selfish.

Ordeal Of Examination

Add to these the periodic ordeal of the examination. The system of a written examination as the sole test of merit has been criticised and found wanting by educationists themselves. At best it is a machine for sifting the unworthies although, strictly speaking, it is not so. Even if it is, the object of education is not to sift and reject but to find out the best in all and make use of it. If it fails the fault lies not with the student but with the system. The demand made by the [illegible] of Hyderabad school a few weeks ago that the students must be passed and promoted [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the elders. It is true that the examination cannot be done away with and a scientific [illegible] of merit based on class work and [illegible] [illegible] substituted in its place.

Social Environment

While probing into the problem of students it is often overlooked that the fault is not of the students alone The whole society is infected with the same virus There is a general deterioration of character and discipline among the educated middle class Ticketless travelling and beating of checkers riotous activities on flimsy pretexts insolence and incivility have become the general trait of an increasing section of our intelligentsia After all the youngsters imitate elders their parents teachers and the legislators who are the representatives of the people. It is difficult even for a well meaning student to get out of the stifling social atmosphere

It is necessary to note that the guilt of indiscipline and rowdiness does not attach to the majority of students or for the matter of that, of the public The majority are still peace loving and innocent and have no propensity for criminal activities But they are too passive and indifferent to oppose the trouble-shooters The whole community suffers from apathy and timidity the lack of courage to stand for ones convictions against the mob Every society has its anti social elements just as every organism has its germs of disease. But these are normally held in check and can only assert if the social or human body loses health and the germ killing cells cease to work.

This is, however no plea for complacency and resignation It is no use arguing that since the society is bad the examples are bad, the students will be spoilt and no attempt to reform them will avail The vicious circle must be broken somewhere. If the society is to be raised from its present level a start will have to be made somewhere and obviously it is to be made with the students Because they are the future

The so-called youth and students organisations are not up to this job They have specialised in stereotyped forms of surface activities They are quick to oppose every infringement of students rights real or imaginary by bringing them on the streets. But they have never spoken a word on the duties of students never condemned an act of indiscipline or hooliganism on the part of their clientele The same is true of teachers associations which have agitated for teachers pay scales and security of service but have never attended to improving the quality of teaching or to the need of teachers associating with the students

Towards Reform

The first step towards reform is the improvement in teaching If teaching is good students are bound to be attentive If teaching is lifeless and mechanical students would seek interest outside the class room The academic authorities should therefore strictly insist on the quality of teaching and remunerate the competent teacher with a respectable salary Students feel a spontaneous attraction for the good teacher and the latter has the opportunity to forge friendly relations with them If he is not merely good in teaching but good also in personality and character he can easily impart his influence on the students and be their friend philosopher and guide. This teacher student association may be the nucleus of a new social life embracing the people of a locality It may breathe a bracing and purifying air and set a model for others to follow A brotherhood of teachers and students directed towards moulding new human material through service and self purification building a new pioneer force that will stand guard on fundamental social values, will change the foul atmosphere from which there seems to be no escape now Such an enterprise needs teachers like Prafulla Chandra Roy or C. F Andrews and institutions like the Fergusson College of Poona or Aswini Dutta s College of Barisal of old memory A teacher and institution with an ideal are the basic factors in an educational system which can produce men of intelligence character and self-discipline.

These are however not all The best effort may be stultified without financial resources and without a minimum standard of living assured to teachers and students alike. Smaller classes less expensive education replacement of the examination system and many other things must necessary follow to nurse the pioneering work of reform But the first thing must come first and brook no delay

(Courtesy *The VIGIL*)

MY CONCEPTION OF AN IDEAL STATE

Under this caption we published three different articles written by our thr readers (T month we publish three more art cles on the same subject We hope to continue this featur e publish more articles on different subjects written by our readers This will inculcate the habit writing and also stimulate thought and inspiration among the students and new writers.

(*By Vinod Khanna*)

What we call ideal and revolutionary today generally becomes practical and conser vative to-morrow Plato s communism of property has been successfully put into practice by Russia and other communist coun tries His advocation of 'one man, one work has applied most profitably to day in the shape of specialization of functions. And what is modern civil service? Isn t it just the adaptation of Plato s Guardian Class to the present times?

As briefly referred to, the philosophers like Plato St Augustine, Dante Sir Thomas More and many more who gave to this world Utopias or Ideal States had a purpose in view when they wrote They were not being led away by their fancies and imagination They were all trying to solve the problems of their times by using their fertile brains As with Plato so with More money or property was the root cause of all evil Hence th advocation of communism St. Augustine wanted that the people should think of humanity at large instead of thinking of and pursuing their own selfish interests For this he put the conception of a city of the dead before the people A city not of this world but of the other world which every man must make an endeavour to go. Whereas Dante and Pierre Dubois were the advocates of a universal monarchy because of internal disorders and external bickerings to-day as it was then there is a real need of having an Ideal which may be worth trying for

In actual fact the need to-day is much greater because humanity is facing its greatest crisis since he beginning of the world To live together peacefully or to be destroyed by the modern engines of warfare are the two befo ... first ... Who will not ... But we can ... states of the w... tied in favour of my conception Ideal is a W...

This World ... It w... governmen...

just another General Assembly of the U N But it will be th sovereign body in the Wo State Its constitution shall be on the lines U S Congress It will have two hou The Upper House shall represent all the sta equally irrespective of their size o strengt Whereas the Lower House will be popula elected on the basis of universal adult franchi the World Executive shall be on the lines the Indian Executive under the present consti tution There will be a World Preside elected by an electoral college There will a council of Ministers, headed by a Prime Minister to aid and advise the President the performance of his functions The Cou cil of Ministers will be responsible to t popular Chamber of the World—Parliame Th present International Court of Justi with some improvements can be retained the World Judiciary Along with this t World Government will have an Internatio al Civil Service and a World Force to s that its decisions are being properly impl mented by the various states

The member states will have the freedo to form and maintain whatever type o government th ir people want The differe experiments will only enrich humanity

A relevant question crops up what w be the functions of this state and what w be the relationship between the Feder Government and the member states?

There are two alternatives before me fro which to choose—should this World State b a mere Police State or should it be a 'Welfar State'? I will choose th second alternativ Though this will mean less powers and little restrictive autonomy for the membe states yet the sacrifice will have to be mad Why? Because not only is there a large portio of th world which is still under the shackle of other states but even those states whic are free have a tremendous diff ence in the development. In actual fact this is one causes of international bickerings I ... police functions to World Gover... sure it will be quite impossible maintain international peace ... The states will be debarred fro... in the Atomic field ...

aggressive purposes The states should have only police force to maintain internal order World Government will have an International Force equipped with the latest weapons to be used against any recalcitrant state

Another important function of such a state will be to mediate between the member states Its decision will be final

Another function of the Federal Government should be Education though in many states of the World at the present time this function lies with the units But for the success of a World State, it is very essential that this function must lie with the World Government Right from Plato and Aristotle political philosophers have emphasised the importance of education Plato said if education is neglected it matters little what else the state does Aristotle said that a citizen must be educated according to the spirit of the constitution Again eternal vigilance is the price of liberty has been truly said Therfore not only the World Federal Government will introduce free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of fourteen but it will see that the children are educated according to the spirit of the constitution Qualities of love, forbearance hard work, international brotherhood etc will be inculcated in them

Thus the end of the World State will be to eradicate poverty want disease hunger and of course war from this world Though the national states are at the brink of a suicidal war, they are not ready for a World State Why? Because of many reasons As man is selfish therefore nobody likes to renounce power The present political leaders of the World, excepting a few, are selfish They are not ready to leave their all powerful (in the national sense) states Again the powerful Munition Magnates are doing their best to keep the present cold war from coming to an end Then false national pride is keeping the people from renouncing their national sovereignities

The United Nations Organization can be strengthened as an important step towards World Government Formation of zonal federal states like the Western Powers combining in one Federal Stat the Communist States, in another and the neutral states in a third Federal State will be another important step that direction

* * *

(B) A N JOG)

THE conception of an ideal state is an old one. It is to be found in the writings of many old philosophers whom the world has produced Thus we see it in the Republic of Plato, the Utopia of Thomas More, Sidney's 'Arcadia and many others H G Wells in England and Kautilya in India have also put before us the ideal form of administration But it must be remembered that the ideal changes with the time and it emerges from the prevailing needs It is, therefore clear that though the above mentioned writings will guide us in our present concept of an Ideal State yet more of it will depend upon the changed circumstances. Present conception can not be a replica of the old

We want the state of things in which we live to change radically so that human life may be happier and sweeter Naturally we think of an ideal state in which the evils of present times would not appear In my opinion the ideal state of today should have a democratic form of government based on adult franchise The age of despotism and totalitarianism has gone I believe in parliamentary type of democracy in which the opposition party should play a part as important as the ruling one

The functions of such an Ideal state will be like those of most civilised states of today The state will not rely on taxation but would engage in industrial activities of all kinds But in case of a poor state like India it is not possible to follow any extreme path It should follow as it is doing at present a middle path Though it is not possible in the beginning to abolish taxation, to provide free education to discourage large scale private enterprise and to look after every department of life yet it should be the aim

Within the state there should be complete freedom of opinion and association. The citizens should enjoy all the fundamental rights namely Right to Equality Right to personal freedom the Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion and Cultural and educational rights There should not be any kind of political persecution The state should rely on education and propaganda to check crimes Criminals should not be treated as enemies of society but as misguided and mentally defective persons. In other words Jail Administration should be enlightened A jail should be a place for correction rather than punishment. Every thing that encourages crimes, poverty ignorance, and communalism should b removed from society

The ideal state should adopt peaceful methods to fight every evil The public activities should be moulded by moral force Thus the place of social service in such a state

is more important It is only these methods of social education which promise to remove *ignorance* and *to broaden the minds.* of the people The State should be a secular state in which all faiths should be equally free to exist. The aim of the ideal state should be to achieve equal distribution of wealth, and provide equal opportunity for progress A Socialistic pattern of society should be the aim

In the international sphere the ideal state should be strong enough to defend its sovereignty It should have a sufficient force *to be used of course, only for* defence against an aggressor Maintaining its own sovereignty it should respect the sovereignty of other States i e imperialistic attitude should be curbed. On the other hand it should do all it can to promote international good will and understanding and as a member of the United Nations it should help in every way the cause of international peace It should sacrifice the idea of nationalism to achieve internationalism It is possible keeping the way of life and form of government different in different states to come under a single world state Thus in foreign relations the principles of peaceful co-existance should be the basis This will make every state feel as a member of a single world family

No doubt it is extremely difficult to bring into being such an ideal state under the present day conditions Big Business would oppose it so would all the other religious and secular vested interests The national idea would come into conflict with it But there are many hopeful signs too Looking at the achievements even of India, the ideal to be achieved does not seem to be an impossibility for the greatest happiness of the greatest number but aim at the greatest happiness of every individual and of society as a whole

The ideal should be splendid though not over ambitious It should be within reach When there is a splendid ideal before us, we can make sacrifices for it with a cheerful heart

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(B) Savita Borgoankar)

Often we hear the term Welfare State which is the conception of an ideal State in modern times This is the goal which most of the countries aim at. India is also one of them But what exactly do we mean py an ideal state?

In the fifteenth century the political philosophy of Britain was laissezfaire Political thinkers like Benthum James Mill and Herb Spencer were its protagonists They believe that the state should not interfere in the affairs of the individual. For them individual freedom was as sacred and as necessary as is to human life In their view the state should confine itself only to the defence from external attacks and to suppression of disorder It should not interfere with the rights of private property and taxation should be as low as possible.

But the protagonists of this doctrine were rich *Half a century after the advent of the* Industrial Revolution the rich became richer and the poor still poorer

The conscience of the people was then roused and they began to think how a state should be and what its objects should be Philosophers like Green examined the conditions of the poor and what objects the state should achieve He said that in society there is always the danger of one individual being restricted by the undue freedom of others and under such conditions there can be no equality and security and it is only through the state that the protection to such people can be given It is through the state that the people can get equality of opportunity protection against exploitation and financial relief in old age and during sickness

The State must interfere in matters of Education also as it must also provide employment to everybody who can work as well as ensure proper working conditions

The state should take measures to promote public health It should give free medical service This should be the most important aspect of an ideal state because the state prosp rs only when the citizens are healthy

The state should not merely provide material things like food clothing shelter recreation and facilities to travel but also strive *for the moral advancement of the people*

In the ideal state of my conception compromise shall be brought about between these two conflicting ideologies While the state would not interfere in the personal affairs of individuals it would make it sure that the personal behaviour of an individual does not jeopardise the freedom and happiness of another individual The state must create conditions of well being and see that every individual takes advantage of these to the maximum

DO YOU THINK TOO MUCH?

Probably you do but if you want to live longer and be more successful take a tip from science don t push your brains too hard spend more time relaxing

By JOHN E. GIBSON

BELIEVE it or not but science has found that you ll live longer be happier health ier, and more successful if you ll just slow down a bit on your mental activity For contrary to what the copy books taught us, recent studies of leading psychologists and psychiatrists both in this country and the U.S have shown that most people would be better off mentally and physically, if they didn t think so much In fact their researches offer con vincing evidence that a great many of our bodily ills and mental troubles are a direct result of over thinking

Sir Heneage Ogilvie one of Britain s great est medical authorities some time ago complet ed the study of the effects of brain activity on general health and well being Most of us he finds think too much

The evidence clearly indicates the British scientists say and if people would give their brains a rest they would be far less subject to a host of psychosomatic ailments such as high blood pressure ulcers heart trouble and simi lar stress diseases Also says Sir Heneage they would be more likely to stay happily mar ried and they d find it easier to get ahead in the world

The British scientists conclusions are backed up by the findings of leading U S authorities Exhaustive studies conducted by the eminent psychiatrist Dr David Harold Fink show that the condition of a large percentage of psychiat ric patients is principally due to over thinking "Their brains are constantly turning over" says Dr Fink They spend most of their waking hours mulling over various real or fancied problems or else trying to analyse their own reactions The tensions produced by this incessant cerebral activity not only affect them physically but result in emotional maladjust ments as well

"A great many of these patients" says the psychiatrist also are afflicted with insomnia which stems from the same cause their over active craniums won t slow down long enough to let them get to sleep Before this type of individual will respond to therapy means must be found to make him cut down on his mental activity and give his brain a rest

Reaching normal adjustment

Dr Fink tells his patients to practise not thinking for at least an hour every day When I can get them to do this the psychiatrist says "For a well integrated personality thought should as far as possible be balanced with action When we let our thought proces ses race too far ahead of our ability to express them in some sort of action, we get into trouble. Goethe says that thought without action is a disease And modern psychiatric studies attest to the fact

Dr Fink s advice spend less time thinking —and devote more time to providing the thoughts you do think with active and concrete expression To do otherwise is like racing your car engine with the car out of gear It gets you nowhere and it s a strain on the engine

Paradoxically enough lazy people are more prone to over think than energetic ones are The lazy man spends a good part of his time just thinking about the things he is going to do He mulls over ambitious projects in his mind, then files them away for future action and begins thinking about new things He seldom achieves anything however because he s too tired or hasn t the time to put them into action And he dissipates enough energy in mental activity to accomplish a good percentage of his objectives. Small wonder that he lacks self confidence and feels frustrated Most of his brain children never get past the mental blue print stage

Psychiatrists agree that, considered strictly from the point of mental hygiene it s better to act without thinking than to think without acting Psychological studies show that wo- men exercise the conscious thinking processes to a far lesser extent than men do They are far more apt to act on impulse and rely more on flashes of intuitive perception than actual thinking It is significant that they are far less subject to mental breakdowns than men are and much more immune to stress diseases. And despite women s distaste for mental cogi- tation it is interesting to note that they are quite as successful in achieving their objectives as are men.

Thinking disturbs the blood circulation

Authorities cite many reasons why thinking too much lowers bodily resistance and renders us more subject to physical ills

For one thing, it interferes with the proper

circulation of the body's blood supply. It also affects the entire nervous system and inhibits glandular as well as organic functions. Tests show, in fact, that there is virtually no part of the body not affected in one way or another. Studies conducted by Dr. Tavis Windsor of the University of Southern California and Dr. George Burch of Tulane University show that thinking hard causes your finger tips to shrink. They don't shrink if someone asks you what six times four is but they do if you have to multiply something like nine times seventeen. In other words the physical effect is in direct relation to the degree of mental effort.

If you're the kind of person whose brain is constantly turning over, the odds are better than even that you suffer from what doctors call 'chronic fatigue.' This malady is a continual tiredness accompanied by a persistent feeling of depression and frustration.

If you want to get rid of it, take the advice of Dr. Walter Freeman, noted psychiatrist who has long specialised in this ailment. He finds that physical rest only makes matters worse. He cures his patients by prescribing swimming, horse riding and long hikes. Dr. Freeman explains the effectiveness of this therapy briefly and significantly: "When their muscles are working," he says, "their brains are resting—and that does the trick."

Furthermore Sir Heneage Ogilvie's studies show that a man functions most effectively and does his most important work when he allows his mind to wander at its own pace—instead of driving it. "It has been my observation," he says, "that science is advanced farther in a short length of time by the informal chatter of a few like minded friends over coffee than by the formal exchange of papers or by any number of scientific congresses."

The great U.S. scientist, Dr. Willis R. Whitney, who has been called the father of industrial research, agrees that thinking is vastly overrated as a method for solving problems. Our conscious thought processes, as Dr. Whitney points out, actually constitute a small part of our intelligence. The mainspring of the intelligence is the subconscious mind over which we have only indirect control. Our subconscious mind, because it is extremely sensitive, accumulates a veritable treasure house of knowledge. We are consciously aware of a great many factors which our conscious thinking processes miss altogether. But it is only when we stop pushing our brains and are mentally relaxed that we are sensitive to the promptings of our subconscious intelligence.

Subconscious promptings

"Many persons of brilliant achievement," says Dr. Whitney, "do not realise how much of their success is owed to their subconscious faculties." "They often believe," he says, "that they solve their hardest problems by cold logic and thinking, but actually they reach the solution through the subconscious promptings we call hunches and then work out the reasons afterwards."

Instead of trying to force your brain to think when you have problems to solve, Dr. Whitney advises you to relax and put the mind at rest. For he says: "your subconscious or intuitive processes can't operate when your conscious mind is tied up in knots."

Mr. C.G. Suits, for years an industrial research chief, points out that a great many of our most important scientific inventions were not thought out, but were born of intuitive flashes of intelligence.

Among the examples he cites are the modern radio receiver, the automatic traffic signal, and the thermostatic control on the car engine. Correspondingly, some of the brightest ideas a man ever gets come to him not while he's consciously thinking about them, but when his mind is completely at rest—such as when he's shaving, or taking a casual stroll, or lolling in the bath.

Dr. Suits finds the big difference between the ordinary mortal and the man of genius is that the latter keeps his mind relaxed and freely open to his subconscious promptings. The average man doesn't. His mind is tense and too pre-occupied with squirrel-cage thinking to be receptive.

So if you want to be happier and healthier, live longer and be more successful, take a tip from science and don't push your brains too hard. (From the *Psychology* Magazine).

GEMS OF THOUGHT

There is no spectacle on earth more appealing than that of a beautiful woman in the act of cooking dinner for some one she loves.

—*Thomas Wolfe*

To be happy at home is the ultimate result of all ambition. —*Samuel Johnson*

* * *

Children often hold a marriage together—by keeping the parents too busy to quarrel with each other.

– *Franklin P. Jones.*

PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW

By GERALD WENDT

Q A *reader in Zagreb Croatia writes to ask "Is it true that bees construct the cells of their honeycombs with geometric precision?*

Ans This question has been dealt with thoroughly by the French scientist Jacques Nicolle writing in *Diogenes* a quarterly review published by the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies with assistance from Unesco

M Nicolle quotes the following passage from Professor Leon Bertin s work *La vie des animaux* (The Life of Animals)

'In 1712 a nephew of Cassini the astronomer Maraldi determined the angles of the lozenges (of the bottom of the bee hive) He found them equal to 109°28 and 70°32

'The French physicist and naturalist Reaumur suspected that the bees must be guided by *reasons of economy in the construction* of the bottom (of their hives in order to save wax) So without revealing Maraldi s calculations, he put the following problem to the German geometrician Koenig Among all the hexagonal cells of the bottom (of the hive) composed of three equal lozenges or rhombuses determine which cell can be constructed with the least matter

Koenig dealt with the problem by differential calculus and found that the angles of the lozenges must be 109°26 and 70°34 It was surprising to find that his figures almost tallied with those of Maraldi But the story did not end there because in 1743 the Scottish mathematician Maclaurin demonstrated that Koening had made a mistake in his calculations and the correct measurements of the angles were precisely those indicated by Maraldi and by the bees

'After this writes Professor Bertin one might well inscribe over the bee-hive the following saying of Pythagoras Let no man enter here unless he is a geometrician

Q *A reader of the Stornoway Gazette Isle of Lewis (Scotland) writes There seem to be indications that the ice caps are receding at both poles It is maintained that of the ice caps melted, the quantity of water in the oceans would be increased to the extent of submerging great sea ports like London and New York Is this fact or theory?*

Ans It is a fact that glaciers are receding in all parts of the earth which indicates a slight warming of the average temperature But it has not yet been established that the polar ice-caps are also melting This would require an extended series of measurements of the thickness of the polar ice which have not been made But this is one of the objectives of the present International Geophysical Year

The thickness of the ice on the Antarctic Continent is especially important since about 90 percent of all the earth s snow and ice is there It has been estimated to be between 2 000 feet and 8 000 feet thick on the average At some points it is certainly 10 000 feet thick If all this ice should melt the level of the ocean would rise at least 85 feet and possibly 400 feet which would indeed submerge most of the great seaport cities

A Californian expert Professor Robert P Sharp has estimated for the American Geophysical Union that the average thickness of the Antarctic ice is in excess of one mile and that its complete melting would raise the sea level all over the earth by 200 feet He calls this ice something of a Sword of Damocles hanging over the heads of all peoples living close to the sea However he also advises a relaxed attitude toward this possibility It cannot happen fast Conceivably ' he says, it might happen in 10 000 to 20 000 years

Q *Mr J W.R Da Costa of Jaffna Ceylon asks Why do detergents wash cleaner than soap?*

Ans Instead of the old fashioned bar of soap and the scrubbing board modern housewives now use soap powders (still based as for centuries on chemically treated animal fats or vegetable oils) but more frequently they use detergents

Let us be quite clear however when speaking of detergents that soap itself is a detergent. That is it removes dirt—which is what detergence means Strictly speaking therefore these new chemicals should be called soapless detergents They were made by nature millions of years ago and come from mineral oil deep in the heart of the earth They are produced during distillation of petrol or gasoline Their commercial use has developed

since the Second World War and their development was encouraged by the shortage of fats and oils during and immediately after the war. But they are not just substitutes for soap. They have scientific values in their own right. They make water wetter.

Water, in order to dissolve or remove dirt has got to permeate it. It has got to wet it. But oil and grease repel water—that is why a sheep's fatty fleece acts as a waterproof. And that is why water runs off a duck's oily back. If you were unkind enough to wash a sheep or a duck with chemical detergents the sheep's fleece would no longer be waterproof and the duck would sink because its feathers would become waterlogged.

Now why does this happen? To understand the action of detergents you have to know something about what is scientifically called surface tension. To make surface tension very simple one might think of a globule of oil or a blob of grease as a tiny balloon. Just as the balloon has a thin rubber coating so the oil or grease has an invisible skin which prevents the water from penetrating. What the detergent does by its chemical action is to destroy that skin—remove the surface tension—so that the water being now wetter, can dissolve the oil or grease. So a greasy plate or an oily cloth is properly cleaned by a detergent.

This, of course, has very important uses in industry as well as in the home, and there are some medical scientists who hope that the detergent action may even be of some value within the human body. One of the things which cause diseases of the arteries and the heart is the clogging of the blood vessels with fat—like the furring of a waste pipe with grease—and the doctors are looking for a detergent which carried by the blood stream, would prevent this clogging of the blood vessels. But they know they have to be very careful. Mineral chemicals of this kind are always liable to have injurious effects on the body. That is why it is advisable to wear rubber gloves when washing with detergents in the kitchen sink or the washing machine.

Q. *M. Pierre Jacob of the editorial staff of the Manuel General de l'Instruction Primaire, a Paris weekly for primary schoolteachers asks: "Why is sea water salt and how does it retain its saltness when such a great volume of fresh water is pouring into it [illegible]?"*

Ans. When the hard rocks of the earth's crust are thrust up to form mountains they are exposed to the [illegible] and thus to the chemical action of water, oxygen and carbonic acid from the air and to alternate heating by the sun and cooling by frost and ice. The[y] slowly crumble which speeds the chemi[cal] action and permits the attack by pla[nts] [illegible]. The result is disintegration into gravel, [sand] and ultimately soil. Most of the products [of] this decomposition are solid materials that remain nearby or tumble down the [illegible] and rivers. But others dissolve in the [illegible] waters and remain invisibly in the waters [of] the rivers. Thus all "fresh" water—except rain water—contains a small but definite quantity of these dissolved "salts". Water that is called "hard" contains relatively large quantities. All rivers run to the sea and carry the salts with them. In the course of the millions of years of geological time the salt has accumulated in the sea because the evaporation from the surface takes only pure water and leaves the salt behind. As the rain falls and returns to the sea in rivers it brings more salt with each cycle. Thus the saltness of the sea is slowly but steadily increasing. The fresh water from the rivers does not dilute the ocean and make it less salty because just as much water evaporates as the rivers pour in. The level of the sea remains constant and so the salt-content slowly increases in the course of the centuries. At present the salt content of sea-water amounts to 35 parts per thousand. This means that one metric ton (2,000 pounds) of sea water contains 7[0] pounds of salts. With only minor variations due to local conditions it is the same in all the oceans the world over.

Q. *Senor Alberto Lopez Cicenio of Guaya[quil] asks: "What is the attractive force that keeps the system of planets in equilibrium? It is said to be comparable to the attraction between magnets. But the mass of the planets must also exert a certain influence. Does every planet have the power to attract others? What is the relation of this attractive force to gravitation? Finally does every planet exert gravitation?"*

Ans. This question is timely and important now because the artificial satellites being launched during the International Geophysical Year are governed by precisely the same principles that keep the planets and the Moon in their orbits. In this new age of exploration and perhaps of travel in outer space it is as important to understand planetary motion as it is to understand how aeroplanes fly.

No more is involved than the simple laws of motion and principle of gravitation which were established by Sir Isaac Newton three hundred years ago. Neither magnetism nor [illegible]

force comparable to magnetism i involved The fall of an apple from a tree the orbits of the planets and the path of the artifical satellites are all governed by gravitation No one knows what 'causes gravity but it is simply a fact that all material objects large or small attract each other in proportion to their masses This attraction is too small to be noticed with objects of human size but for planets and all astronomical bodies it is large and definite The mass of the moon for instance is about one eighth that of the Earth and its effective gravitational pull on any object in space is only one eighth that of the Earth

A second factor in gravitation is that it decreases with the distance between the objects that attract each other The decrease is stated mathematically as being inversely proportional to the square of the distance' This means that at twice the distance the gravitational pull is reduced to one fourth at ten times the distance it is reduced to one hundredth (the square of one tenth) These two factors mass and distance are the only ones involved in the attractions between the planets and the sun or between the planets and their moons

If this were all, the entire solar system, planets and moons, would long ago have crashed into the sun under its enormous force of gravitation But the opposing factor that keeps this from happening and that keeps every planet and moon in its orbit is its motion its velocity Here the governing principle is Newton s famous First Law of Motion This states that every material object remains forever in its own state of motion unchanged in speed or direction unless and until some external force is applied to it to change that motion Earthly objects are always slowed down by friction A ball or a rifle bullet is slowed by the friction of the air until it stops or falls But in outer space there is no air therefore no substantial friction and the motion of astronomical objects continues indefinitely

Nevertheless the planets are subject to gravitation The net result of the swift outward motion of the planets and the inward pull of the sun s gravity on them is a compromise an equilibrium in which the planet continues to move but does so in an orbit around the sun It maintains its velocity yet never changes its average distance from the sun because it moves in a steady circular or elliptical orbit around the sun The same is true of the motion of moons around their respective planets

And for precisely the same reason an artificial satellite once having attained speed of roughly 18 000 miles per hour continues in an orbit around the earth in equilibrium between that velocity and the earth s gravitational pull In the case of the artificial satellite however only a few hundred miles above the earth there is still some air present which gradually slows it down by friction As it thus loses speed gravity gets the upper hand and the satellite slowly sinks ultimately to plunge downward toward the earth and to be vapourized in the heat generated by friction with the denser air at lower altitudes

Q *Miss Mireille Santoni, of Rabat, Morocco writes I have heard that bats use a sort of radar to avoid obstacles when they fly in the dark Do other animals such as insects emit and detect sound of very high pitch ?*

Ans Many insects emit shrill high pitched sounds and some of them are probably too high for the human ear to hear but it is not known that they use them as a guide in flying Bats are not blind but their sight is so poor that they can do little more than distinguish a brighter from a fainter light and locate its general direction Thus they can distinguish daybreak and nightfall But they direct their flight by their very sensitive sense of hearing They emit a very high pitched sound hear the echoes of that sound from nearby objects and judge the direction and the distance of the object from the nature of the echo The sound has been recorded by the use of microphones and has been found to be about two octaves higher than the highest sound the human ear can detect Such short sound waves can be reflected from objets that are too small or too thin to echo ordinary audible sound If bats are gagged so that they cannot give out the sound or if they are deafened so that they cannot hear it they are unable to detect obstacles and crash into them in the dark.

Radar also makes use of echoes but it is not correct to say that bats use a sort of radar" Radar waves are not sound waves They are electromagnetic waves or short radio waves which are transmitted and reflected as light waves are and at the speed of light After they are reflected from an object, such as a plane in the sky that may be 200 miles away they are focused on a fluorescent screen and there make a visible picture as on a television screen

More remarkable than the ability of bats to fly safely in the dark is their ability to

return to their home roost or cave at night from distances as great as 60 miles They do not use their eyes for tests have shown that fully blindfolded bats arrive at home even more successfully than others Their echo sense is also no explanation because they can hardly detect echoes from objects more than 30 feet away Yet they reach home at their normal flying speed of 10 miles an hour and so must fly there almost direct The only explanation seems to be that they become as familiar with their home area through their sense of hearing as birds and other animals do by sight.

Q *Mrs Ann Firth of Bedford England wants to know why the sea looks blue at some places but green at others and often seems to change colour*

Ans The colour of the surface of the ocean depends primarily on the colour of the sky at a given time and place On a clear day, when the sky is deep blue the light reflected from the water is also blue On a hazy day the colour is greenish gray while on a dark stormy day the sea looks quite gray or even the dark colour of metallic lead. The surface of the sea reflects the colour that falls upon it.

But the colour that one sees when one looks down into or through the water is another matter Sea water that is clean and clear absorbs the red and orange portions of the white sunlight which enters it but it is rather transparent to blue light and lets it pass Thus the underwater colour and the colour that is reflected from the bottom is blue But this is only when the water is very clear as it is for instance, in the rock bottomed Blue Grotto on the Island of Capri near Naples, in Italy If the water contains fine sediment or microscopic forms of life this cloudiness produces a green effect, much as the deep blue of the sky becomes pale when there is a slight haze in the air

The Mediterranean Sea is noted for its blue colour because at most points it is free from sediments washed in by rivers But even the bluest water looks green when breaking waves fill it with the tiny air bubbles of foam On any ocean the water near the shore is likely to look green because of sand sediments microscopic life or form. In general, tropical seas are blue while arctic seas are green because the colder water is richer in microscopic plants and animals To this is added, moreover the effect of light reflected from the sky which is more often clear and blue in the tropics than it is in colder regions where clouds and fogs are more common.

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PERSEVERANCE AND ELASTICITY

Perseverance is often praised but it is not so often realized that another quality must accompany it *to make it of any value*—and this is elasticity Perseverance in only one direction very often fail but if one is ready to take whatever road offers and to change the chosen way if circumstances change and yet to keep the end in view—then success is infinitely more probable

—Freya Stark

(Continued from page 602)

hostility against industry or its management. Trade unionism is a very delicately poised instrument both for self assertion as well as for self control on the part of labour Dealing with trade unions therefore is a difficult and a rather delicate duty that has to be handled with extreme care caution sympathy and understanding The business management has to qualify itself for the task besides studying and handling the problems of finance marketing utilisation of available labour for production and agencies for distribution.

The idea of trying to monopolize the market either as producers or distributors no longer finds favour with modern society and any attempt on those directions meet with public disapproval as anti social All classes of agencies big or small whether for production or distribution should be utilised as far as possible both for making an industry broad based, and in the general economic interest of the country

Thus it would be evident that Industrial Management in the present day world is much more than successfully running an industry and being able to declare a good dividend on the capital employed It requires a more comprehensive study of many a complicated problem associated with industry and general economic life of the country and of even international economic problems such as price of raw materials, purchasing power of nations outside the producing country availability of shipping space and other transport facilities besides carefully watching at times complications in the field of international politics. Thorough and comprehensive training in business management and acquisition of experience are essential for the purpose

POLITENESS--BEST GUIDE IN LIFE'S JOURNEY

BY GEN K M CARIAPPA

WE of today have the matchless privilege of being the inheritors of the glories of an ancient civilization Our mythologies and the history of our people are overflowing with evidence of the qualities of good manners, courtesy and respect for our elders our gurus and our women These are noble qualities latent in us all developed in some fully and in others not so fully But today there are visible signs of many of us falling off in these standards Why ?

Since Independence we have been talking of our culture—please permit me to say this—ad nauseam We seem to live on the glories of the past Let us all search our hearts truthfully and see if we are living up to the legacy left us in this respect. Are we all, young and old, really keeping up our traditional qualities of good manners and politeness both in word and in deed ?

To me the reason for this laxity seems to be the wrong interpretation of the real meaning of democracy of nationalism and of independence This has given to some the licence to ignore the practising in their daily lives of these inexpensive but most valuabe commodities

Wrong Notion

To Such people anyone who is punctilious in the observance of the rules of society in regard to good manners and politeness is a Westerner Why it should be so, I just cannot understand Is it the feeling of such people that good manners and politeness are the monopoly of Westerners

To me every Indian man and woman is a gentleman—is a lady not by mere high birth but because they are Indians The expressions What a perfect gentleman!—What a perfect Lady!— are instinct with eulogies for one so addressed for his or her uprightness of character godliness of soul good manners politeness and courtesy It is within the reach of everyone of us to be so eulogized if we want to and I say we must, in order to make our nation greater than it is today

Our codes of manners and customs have not been unaffected by the impact of Western traditions I do not for one split second champion the cause of ultra conservatives who refuse to accept anything new which might help improve our own ideas because they wish to preserve their own for ever

This is not right We must move with the times in this rapidly changing pattern of society but in this we should not be slavish apes Let us make the acceptance of new ideas a genuine synthesis to improve our own indigenous conduct in society

The words 'please sorry and thank you' do not seem to be in the vocabulary of a good many of us today These words cost us nothing to use but their use on proper occasion pays dividends in winning the respect of fellow human beings Some of us are getting a little too slap-dash rough and rude and abrupt in our behaviour in public

A busy salesman behind the counter in a shop or an official occupied with some other work or an unusually harassed telephone operator at the exchange would not fail to extend prompt and efficient service to you if they find that you are a considerate and polite person who does not get irritated and abusive through impatience Politeness and consideration for others always pay

When we talk to each other in company some of us talk in an unnecessarily loud voice Very many of us are not good listeners We all jabber away at the same time Some like their own voice and monopolise conversation and become verbal bores

Art of Conversation

The art of gentle conversation seems to be a thing of the past Washing dirty linen in the public is not uncommon A gentleman or a lady does not speak ill of other persons unless they are certain of facts and figures and even if they are they say to themselves why speak. What better way can you think of, to keep friends ?

It is rather embarrassing to hear people contradicting their elders and their seniors whilst discussing things in public One can express one's disagreements politely and tactfully without being crude and rude

I wonder if the watch making industry in India would be profitable for what use are watches to us when they do not think it quite necessary to be on time for any [illegible]

private or public and to whom the word punctuality is just a word? To such people does it matter if the meals cooked for them are getting cold if many other guests are waiting to meet them if children are waiting in the sun or rain or cold if the office staff want some urgent orders on time if the audience are getting a little impatient by the inordinate delay in commencing a show and so on

To be punctual is an act of discipline and consideration for others Habitual unpunctuality is a social crime unpardonable If every one pays a fine of just one naya paisa for being late I feel sure we need have no worries for money for our Third Five year Plan

In mixed parties young people including women used to stand up whenever elders entered as a mark of respect This is a rare sight now Some of our young ladies are aping the West and do not get up at all because in Western society a lady young or old is not expected to get up on such occasions

Keep It Up

What tragedy that our own charming young women are giving up our own delightful custom of such grace Let us please keep up this custom. It was just not done for young people to smoke or sit cross legged in the presence of their father How many keep this up now? One often hears young brats asking their father with their hands in their pockets Will you have a cigarette, Dad? —Frightful!

A gentleman never makes a promise which he cannot keep and if he does make a promise which he finds he cannot keep he tells you in time why he cannot The worst thing a man can suffer in his public life is to lose the faith and trust of his fellow beings. A gentleman would never have this said about him by any one: Do not believe a word he says—Don't trust him—Have you ever known him to keep a promise?

When one has enjoyed the hospitality of another be it stay with him or taking a meal it is customary to write to one's host a short note of thanks afterwards How many of us have the courtesy to do this? It is good manners also to express one's gratitude either in person or in writing for any service or act of kindness from others and not take things for granted.

Arrogance, conceit and vulgar display of wealth and power are not the traits of gentlemen Staying as guest in the house of a friend calls for a good many acts of correctness on the part of the guest Arrive on time Conform to the customs of the house in regard to the hours of meals Dress correctly at all times Do not accept outside invitations without first consulting your hosts—they may have laid on something for you in the house

How embarrassing it will be for hosts who may have laid on a large party for you if you tell them I am dining out tonight with my old pal? In all these there should be 'May I please' and not 'I will' I have had experience of this on numerous occasions It is not done for a guest to discuss one's hosts with the servants of the house Economy in the use of light and water by guests in the rooms they are occupying would be appreciated by their hosts.

A word about tipping the servants The hosts must first be asked if they would permit it, and if they do give what you want to by your host or directly to the servants if the host request you to do so When leaving the room it is but proper to leave it in a tidy state and not with bits of paper thrown about, beds not done up towels and scraps of paper in the bathroom lying about, having used the towels for cleaning shoes

It is gentlemanly and ladylike to be correctly dressed at all times Sad it is that there is today laxity in this respect Slovenly and untidy turn-out in the public does not command the respect of others One does not have to wear expensively tailored clothes to look smart Whether we wear Western dress or our own, it must be correct and complete and not half of one and half of the other

Road Rules

A gentleman driving a car through crowded public thoroughfares, on dust roads, when passing houses or people past schools and hospitals would automatically slow down He would stop his car to let women, children, loadcarrying persons, animal drawn vehicles and old and disabled people to have the right of way This is consideration for others He would not be a road hog and hang on to the middle of the road. He would pull up to the left of the road when he stops.

It is the height of ill manners to remain seated in public conveyances such as trams, buses and trains when women and elderly people are left standing for want of seats.

Our forefathers maintained a certain tradition and a certain standard in their dealings with their fellow beings They followed as it were a style of living of which they were proud Western influence has had some impact on all these

(Continued on Page 630)

CRISIS IN THE SECOND PLAN

BY SHER SINGH GUPTA

ONE of the chief merits claimed for our second Five Year Plan as compared to the First Plan was that it attempted planning both in terms of physical and financial resources at the command of the country

Unlike the First Plan, the Second Plan has somewhat more concretely defined its aims and objectives While introducing the Second Plan, the Planning Commission had declared, "Our Second Five Year Plan seeks to rebuild rural India, to lay the foundations of the industrial progress and to secure to the greatest extent feasible opportunities for weaker and under developed sections of our people and the balanced development of all parts of the country For a country whose economic development was long retarded these are difficult tasks but given the efforts and sacrifices, they are well within our capacity to achieve

"The following four principal objectives were set forth in the Second Plan —

1 A sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country

2 Rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on basic and heavy industries

3 Expansion of employment opportunities

4 Reduction of inequalities in income and wealth

We had originally proposed to spend Rs 4800 crores in the public sector during the Second Plan period to achieve certain physical targets

Last year when the plan was discussed in Parliament Shri T T Krishnamachari our former Finance Minister declared that in order to carry out the plan in full and to achieve the original physical targets we should have to spend Rs 5600 because of increase in the prices of coal iron steel cement non ferrous metals petroleum etc which were basic materials constituting the main cost structure of the plan This meant that even if the full outlay of Rs 4800 crores was spent the plan would have been carried out only to the extent of just 83 per cent of the original targets

The Planning Commission has now proposed the carrying out of a financial outlay of Rs 4500 crores as against the original outlay of Rs 4500 crores which means that our achievement of the original targets will further be reduced to 80 per cent provided the price line remained steady

The National Development Council has, however decided to stick to the original investment targets of Rs 4800 crores with the condition that first preference will be given to the execution of all the programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, core projects and projects which have already been taken in hand and have reached an advanced stage The execution of some projects involving an outlay of Rs 300 crores will be undertaken to the extent additional resources become available

According to the memorandum of the Planning Commission submitted to the N D C a few weeks ago we are faced with a shortfall of Rs 240 crores as even if we undertake an outlay of Rs 4500 crores

The crisis in our planning efforts is also clearly visible from the tempo of development which instead of increasing with the progress of the plan has tended to slow down Despite a sizable increase in the installed capacity in the industrial sector the rate of growth has decreased and many factories have closed down and workers thrown on the road

Although it is correct that certain difficulties beyond our control like increased expenditure on defence and adverse situation in foreign markets have contributed to the crisis in the plan yet it is not the whole truth

Some critics have tried to explain away the difficulties in a light hearted manner they say that the plan is very ambitious We have planned to double our 1951 per capita income in 25 years It is not a big ambition Our Prime Minister in his *Discovery of India* writes we calculated that a really progressive standard of living would necessitate the increase of national wealth by 500 or 600 per cent That was however too big a jump for us and we aimed at a 200 or 300 per cent increase within ten years In 1944 the Bombay Plan known as Birla Plan had urged a three fourths increase in the national income in 15 years

The real truth is that the question of the size of the Plan is bound up with the policies pursued by the Government The crisis in the plan is in fact born out of the policies pursued by the Government The crisis in the plan is in fact born of the policies so far pursued which has led to the consequent

crisis in human sector The crisis in the human sector has hampered exploitation of our vast resources in men and material

A number of causes have led to the crisis in the plan. Some of the causes stem directly from our 200 years of political slavery Our economy still continues to bear the imprint of that slavery The period during which we remained politically a slave nation our economic progress had not only been held in bondage but our indigenous industries were elbowed out of existence by unhealthy competition and other underhand means adopted by our foreign rulers and we were forced to be a raw material producing nation. We have thus started very late on the path of economic development of our country and this fact is proving a big handicap in our way

Another cause of the crisis is that after 1947, most of the people that count, have shown increasing tendency to subordinate national interests to their personal ambitions

Our decision to make an experiment in planning under a mixed economy with a structural framework of British type and planning ambitions of USSR and China has also been the source of headache for the plan Our State owning only just a little over 3 per cent of the industrial stock in the country, tries to enunciate an all embracing national policy without an effective controlling mechanism with the result that personal ambitions of unscrupulous enterprisers repeated get the better of national interests and echoes of scandals damp the enthusiasm of the people It was this ineffective controlling mechanism which mainly gave rise to an awful shortfall in our foreign exchange resources

Savings

The people in our country have an old habit of hoarding their savings in the form of gold and serious efforts have still to be made in the countryside to persuade the people to invest their savings in the country's economy Besides vast amounts are today wastefully used in the agricultural sector for purchasing land or, in other words for purchasing the right to collect rent The money invested for developing the land forms only 25 per cent of the money spent on land transactions This is mainly due to the fact that the separation between the right of ownership and the right of cultivation has not been ended as yet and the slogan of 'land to the tiller' is still a far cry

One of the main obstacles in our efforts to put our economic planning on an even keel during all these years has been our inability to overcome our shortage of food production. This is mostly due to our indecisive policy about land reforms and the consequent confusion created by it in the domain of landlord-tenant relationship An American professor, Dr Daniel Thorner, has estimated that during the past few years more tenants were evicted from land in India than during the last 100 years In many cases, the landlords have preferred to keep their lands fallow rather than lease them out to tenants

Other causes which have contributed to the crisis in our plan include our excessive reliance on foreign capital our method of raising resources by disproportionately increasing the volume of indirect taxes and resort to heavy deficit financing

For the successful implementation of our plan, we shall have to undertake a bold execution of the land policy laid down by the Planning Commission and impose physical control on consumption in an effective manner as repeatedly recommended by the panel of economists.

Besides we shall have to adopt certain other measures like diversification of our foreign trade pattern a ban on the remittance of profits abroad by foreign companies, vigorous check against gold smuggling and tax evasion, family planning change in the pattern of taxation to give relief to the poor man greater reliance on people than on bureaucrats and the compulsory acquisition of gold from princes and sahukars (Courtesy *The Tribune*)

GEMS OF THOUGHT

I think a man and woman should choose each other for life for the simple reason that a long life with all its accidents is barely enough for a man and a woman to understand each other and to understand is to love —*J B Yeats*

• • • •

Pure humanity friendship, home, the inter-change of love bring to earth a foretaste of heaven —*Mary Baker Eddy*

• • • •

In marriage the "better half" is usually the half who can control his or her temper or continue patience, understanding or love a few seconds longer and with better grace than the other half —*C U Wea*

"COMMON MAN IN AMERICA"

BY SHRI G L MEHTA

WHEN it was suggested that I should say something about the common man in the United States I wondered whether a common man is not somewhat uncommon The 'common man in any country like the "average man is somewhat of an abstraction It is not always easy to find common characteristics among a people and there are always exceptions—in fact almost every person you meet is an exception However in the words of Walt Whitman there is a democratic average and basic equality in America which make wide generalisations possible But we should not forget when we speak about another people that it is not they but we who are foreigners in their country What might appear novel or strange to us is familiar to them and could have good reasons for its origin and existence

Fine, Very Fine

Even a casual visitor to the United States cannot but be impressed not merely by the vastness of the country and the magnitude of its development but also by the friendliness of its pepole The common men and women of America are informal hospitable and above all generous They are extroverts, not shy and reserved They are cheerful optimistic confident Ask an American when you meet him how he is He will not say getting along or not yet dead He will tell you Fine very fine was never better in my life This is not merely a conventional way of reply It is an expression of a prevalent mood a mood of hope and self assurance The slogan the difficult we do at once the impossible takes a little longer is not idle boast. It is a reflection of a temperament born of American conquest of new frontiers its remarkable technological development and its wealth and power Americans look forward to the future they do not hanker after the past indeed, they have not too much of a past to look to The Unit d States is one of those few countries which are neither blessed nor cursed by a long history

Pragmatic and Practical

Americans are a pragmatic practical people They are not doctrinaire they have little use for abstractions and theories they distrust ideologies The American mind is essentially an engineering mind it is experimental, exploratory and empirical. Americans are at their best in adapting discoveries and inventions in making improvements in producing and reproducing things on a mass scale including agricultural commodities They believe in action in constant change in bigger and better things I am not suggesting that there are no thinkers or men devoted to basic research in the United States Nor indeed do I consider that such persistent emphasis on practical results and on success measured by material reward of such restlessness and craving for new sensations are an unmixed blessing But the fact remains that what America is today and what it has achieved has been due apart from several fortuitously favourable circumstances to this dynamic spirit of the people a spirit which believes in ever conquering and harnessing natural forces and which is not prepared to accept defeat

Unparallelled Strength

And let us recognise that the United States has acquired unparallelled strength wealth and productivity in a very short time and that the Americen standard of living is the highest in the world today—whether we approve or not of all its manifestations Representing about 6½ per cent of the the world s population the United States contributes nearly 50 per cent to the world s industrial production and owns 20 per cent of its wealth The average income per head per annum of its people is nearly 2 000 dollars that is Rs 10 000 as compared to our per capita income of Rs 280/ There are in the United States five crores cars for personal use apart from over one crore in business there are about six crores telephones 14 crores radios and four crores television sets Over 95 per cent of the people have electric power in their homes In short the majority of the American population of 170 million (or 17 crores) enjoys material comforts and amenities of life exceeding those of all except a very small minority in the rest of the world. This has been made possible through the initiative and enterprise and spirit of adventure of common men and women their free institutions and their technological inventiveness and adaptation

Dignity of Labour

But because of these high levels of income and productivity we should not imagine the common American living on the 45th floor of Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York working on the 54th floor in the Empire State Building driving at furious speed on super highway in the largest possible automobile and marrying and remarrying like a Hollywood Star Americans are also domesticated fond of their families and homes and communities in which they live and above all they work hard They are continuously searching for labour saving devices because a man is more expensive than a machine in their country But this does not evidently seem to save much of their labour as they feel almost guilty when they have nothing to do Brought up on a religion of work output and productivity—in which they are ironically at one with the communists—most Americans including the well to-do cannot and do not expect rough work to be done by others Since domestic servants are rare (except in the Southern States where Negroes can be employed) and are prohibitively expensive the American man and his wife (as also their children) have to do almost all the domestic work themselves from cooking to dish washing *from scrubbing the floor to* washing the clothes In these chores various gadgets no doubt lighten their burden But no one looks down upon such work as beneath one's status Dignity of labour is not a phrase but a daily necessity

There is a deeper reason however for this common attitude to work Americans firmly believe that given equal opportunity a fair field and no favour they can rise to the highest rungs of the ladder in business industry professions and public life The most popular interpretations of the American "way of life" is provided by examples of persons rising from the log cabin to White House from an office boy to the head of a multi million firm from a poor immigrant to a world famous technician or [illegible]. Such examples abound and they stimulate individual effort and help national advancement. Not having had a hereditary monarchy or feudalism and with an expanding economy whose benefits are increasingly diffused there is [illegible] a greater equalitarianism and a certain [illegible] dance. American capitalism itself is being transformed during the last thirty years where by it accepts and [illegible] always [illegible] measures of control and planning and State intervention

American Generosity

Although Americans do exert their efforts the utmost to make money and love well enough they do not believe in amassing wealth It has been incisively observed by a British sociologist that the acquisition of money is important in America but its retention is relatively unimportant And that explains American generosity both individual and collective Perhaps in no other country do people give so easily and freely almost without counting the cost. This is not because of a super abundance of wealth, for people are known to contribute even at a personal sacrifice I have known cases where expenses for repatriating Indian students who died there have been paid by Universities or Foundations although they were under no obligation to do so Students in Universities have foregone one meal a day to collect money for bringing over to the States a foreign student who could not afford the expenses or provide milk and foodgrains in some remote village of which they might never have heard I can multiply these examples but that is hardly necessary The world by now has become aware of the pioneering spirit of the United States in this matter This is not merely a post-war phenomenon as is commonly supposed and as *is exemplified in the* Marshall Plan and economic aid programmes or massive support to international organisations When Tokyo was partially destroyed in 1923 by earthquake it was in great part rebuilt by money given by thousands of Americans many of whom had never seen a Japanese in their lives. The Hoover Commission for Relief after the First World War gave succour to millions in Europe These and numerous similar instances are evidences of the characteristic of common Americans to give money for causes which they consider worthy It is true that material success is a primary objective of Americans and such success is measured in terms of dollars But with this goes spontaneous and genuine goodwill for common people everywhere and a kind of fellow feeling which is a positive manifestation of humane spirit. Whatever one's views on capitalism it remains true that social obligations of wealth are almost instinctively accepted in the United States and the results of such acceptance are visible all over the land and beyond

Pursuit of Peace

While the tempo of life in the United States is very fast and the strain and stress of maintaining a high standard of living are

heavy Americans are anxious to be happy and keen to enjoy themselves. Americans "enjoy" everything A motor drive a lecture a party, a vacation and also their acquaintances and they like to think they are enjoying The American Constitution is perhaps the only one in the world which declares 'the pursuit of happiness as an inalienable right of citizens along with life and liberty From the cradle to the grave the Americans seek to translate this injuction in their lives and activities and organisations schools provide facilities for recreation and play and pleasure for children, and finally, when a man dies everything is done to remove the sting of death by elaborately decorating coffins making funerals lavish and constructing charming cemetries

Gregarious and Mobile

The people of America are gregarious and mobile They like to meet people and they like others to meet them and they like to be liked They are very fond of meetings and conventions large banquets and fabulous parties Go to any town in the United States any time and almost without exception there will be a convention or annual conference of some sort at the hotel where you are staying Perhaps because they lived solitary lives at the frontiers in the earlier days and perhaps because of the highly organised life they now lead, Americans dread lonesomeness The main accent is hence on co-operation in living on what has come to be called togetherness They are also a mobile people they travel about continuously on the roads in the automobile or bus or in planes and frequently by train They think nothing of travelling a thousand miles by plane to deliver a lecture and get back or fifty miles and more by car to attend a dinner or a meeting No doubt their excellent roads and availability of cars make this possible They also change their habitation without sentimental attachment to a locality Because of plenty of opportunities of employment they can do this They go from one profession or trade to another They migrate from one city to another or to a far off State to find out new lines of work and settle down in completely strange surroundings The fact that the United States is one vast country—almost one and a half time the area of India—and has one law, one culture one language no customs barriers and plenty of economic opportunities enable them to do all this. The people are also ingenious in discovering new ways of earning a living and in finding out new gadgets or techiniques

American Women

What about American women? Much of what I have said holds good in regard to them although they are not so keenly involved in the economic struggle as men But the dominant position of mother in family and of women in society has been well recognised It has been stated although I cannot vouch the accuracy of the figures that women control over three quarters of the investment capital in the United States Those who made market research have also reckoned that women make more than three quarters of the retail purchases in the United States In any event, women outlive men in the United States as in many other countries they own a major portion of national wealth they are an active and influential body of citizens Women's organisations like the League of Women Voters and Republican and Democratic Women's Associations participate in national affairs They are also prominent in the academic life and in commercial and social activities But in the Senate of the United States there is only one woman member and in the House of Representatives more than a dozen

"Century Of Common Man"

Nearly fifteen years ago during the darkest days of the last World War the late President Roosevelt called this the century of the common man I doubt whether this has turned out to be a correct prediction of the trend during the subsequent decade and a half But there is little doubt that in the United States which has been a great melting pot of diverse races and nations migrating from abroad the common men and women are conscious of their heritage and keen to preserve their way of life America is perhaps the only country in the world which did not start its existence as a State but as hundreds of thousands of individuals seeking to live and work and advance Plentiful natural resources as well as the enterprise and energy of the people have made it the richest country in the world and one of the two most powerful Like common people everywhere, Americans want to live in peace They believe in Abraham Lincoln's words that their Declaration of Independence gives 'liberty not alone to the people of this country but hope to the world for all future time for it gives promise that in due time the weights should be lifted from the shoulders of all men and that all men should have an equal chance"

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

WHAT MAKES MEN GREAT

What makes one man famous and another unknown? How do celebrities differ from ordinary people? And are they any better or worse?

Over the last 14 years these questions have interested me for two reasons

1 I have found that most readers are interested in *celebrities* and *sincerely wonder* how they differ from the neighbour next door

2 After interviewing nearly 1 000 celebrities—from a lonely prisoner waiting to be hanged to a lonely general writing for the combat chance to win a final star—I came to wonder myself how they were different why they were different

Do they have anything in common these people who stick out from the crowd for one reason or another, who stand for an hour or a day or a lifetime in the spotlight?

Here are a few tentative conclusions I reached.

The greatest single difference between most celebrities and most non celebrities is less a matter of talent than concentration

The power of concentrated and durable attention to a fixed goal is, by my observation, the singlest and surest avenue to fame and recognition The glow around a steady sweat will shine longer and farther than the broken gleam from a sporadic brilliance Most celebrities whether they are flagpole sitters, movie stars, or bankers, bend their wits more to the purpose at hand than the ordinary citizen

When most successful people say "my hobby is my work" they aren t lying.

To the ordinary man work is a way to earn a living To most celebrities—certainly those who last—their work is their very life

Whether famous and successful men have more fun out of life than the average man is hard to say Some do, some don t.

I have met some very famous folk who were so tied up by nervousness they looked more like pretzels than people On the other hand I have known many more people just as [illegible] whose names weren t famous.

Winston Churchill a superb craftsman in many fields seems to have more gusto than the average carpenter But I have known hired hands who met life with the same aplomb. Fame is no guarantee of happiness—no more than is motherhood.

Celebrities differ in some ways occupationally Show world celebrities for example are notorious hypochondriacs and realize their health is their greatest capital asset Industrial executives however, still are spendthrift of this greatest of natural resources

It is common for celebrities to admit loneliness, but to them work is a greater refuge than it is for perhaps you or me It is also a greater consolation.

One thing that impresses me most about a celebrity is this. If you ask him what he is looking for most in this world he will sometimes answer— 'myself' *(By Hal Boyle)*

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THE JOY OF CREATIVE WORK

Hero-worship is an inborn trait in humans Small boys of every creed and country will follow around bigger boys starry-eyed and slavishly imitative. *Every little girl wants to try on her mother s clothes copy her mother s ways*

The instinct to admire and to emulate is surely inherent in our make-up. Obviously without it we would never have got anywhere, never learnt anything If we did not imitate we would have to learn everything we do from scratch And that is patently impossible

Children learn so much more and so much more thoroughly, from observation and imitation than from lecturing No amount of preaching of reward or of punishment, will produce the same result as the example constantly before their eyes Every pedagogue knows this and every parent should know it too

[illegible] do we ever quite grow out of the urge to model ourselves on our betters A number of illustrated papers of a certain type thrive only because people are so keenly interested in how other people—especially famous ones—live and do and talk It is quite amazing

how the most humdrum of occupation the most commonplace utterance becomes note worthy if it is a celebrity who does or says it The average woman really believes that any thing being used by a film star or society beauty has got to be good The avid curiosity with which the public laps up every detail of the private lives of the great is a psychological phenomenon Why do we suppose that a famous sportsman is also a great gourmet? Why should we want to know what he likes to eat? Why ask a visiting opera singer what she thinks of Indian sculpture? (when she probably doesn't)

The attraction is twofold on the one hand we want to know what makes a genius tick what has he got that we haven't got When we discover something unusual we wonder at it we dream what it would be like to be so exceptional ourselves to be rich and famous. On the other hand we feel reassured somehow when we see pictures of a queen playing with her children of a film star cooking or of a great writer working in his garden This makes us feel that after all these great ones are just folks like us and so to be just folks is not such a bad thing after all.

It will do us good to remember that even the great inventors did not start from scratch Einstein did not invent the multiplication tables Michelangelo spent many years as an apprentice to a jeweller painter Mozart whose father was a professional musician dedicated his early works to Haydn whom he considered his teacher So there is nothing discouraging still less shameful in imitating

And yet in all of us there lurks a creative instinct. We all love to produce something whether it is a cake blouse or a great painting But all too often we are discouraged early because our achievements fall far short of our ambition And because we can get almost everything ready made mostly better than what we colud produce ourselves many people have altogether stopped all creative activity When you can hear recordings by Rubinstein or Horowitz at any time Daisy, Daisy on the old upright seems a futile achievement When almost every calendar presents excellent reproductions of great paintings you want to hide away your little watercolour sketches and never see them again Even accomplishments like churning butter or baking a cake which used to give satisfaction to a number of housewives lost their appeal when the ready made articles from the shops are so much better in looks at least if not in taste

The absence of a satisfying occupation is the cause of much unhappiness these days We often say An ounce of doing is worth a ton of appreciation The happiest are those who have something to do which either they enjoy doing or which they feel is worth while Is there any reason why you should not be amongst those lucky happy ones?

Think of something you would very much like to do and go ahead and do it Hobbies are endless and for everybody there is something that will give satisfaction The main thing about a hobby is to do it *only* because you enjoy it and not for money or other people's appreciation If those come they should be taken as incidental A number of people have quite accidentally turned a passionate hobby into a paying profession But if you ask any of them what they enjoyed more—pottering around with their hobby or the name and profits they made from their invention—they will all vouch for the former

You never know where your talent lies until you have tried One well to-do woman used to be bored stiff playing bridge and mah jong Then she started doing voluntary work in a hospital in the mornings and now she is never bored

So let us watch others observe and admire them by all means But let us also do something ourselves It's so much more fun

(*Mady Singh in the Statesman*)

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PARENTS AS TEACHERS

Good teachers and good parents share the same interests and work towards the same goals Both want Jimmie or Nancy to grow up into his or her own best self to be healthy to grow in knowledge and understanding to have wholesome attitudes to mingle happily with others of his own age to cultivate habits and skills appropriate to his maturity and needs.

The good teacher works for such outcomes in the classroom by example precept and skilful guidance of learning activities He also guides Jimmie or Nancy in many out of class school situations some of them quite as important as any classroom lesson

So too the parents exert a powerful and continuous influence on what their children learn and on what they do And each one—the teacher and the parent—is properly concerned about the other's influence [illegible] let us examine [illegible] often our [illegible] teacher about his pupil home situations probably differ from school

to school to be sure, but those we shall list are a least commonly encountered.

What is the parents' attitude towards the school? Towards the teacher? Here is one of the most important of all home influences for good or ill. If parents have confidence in the school, if they believe that it has a good programme and that its teachers are capable and conscientious, their children will come to school with wholesome attitudes of confidence and respect. Conversely, when parents distrust the school, their children are likely to reflect disinterest, if not contempt, which makes successful school work all but impossible. A basic concern of every good teacher, therefore, is to establish on the part of the parents an understanding of what the school is trying to do and to merit the confidence of parents in his own ability as a teacher.

What are parents' educational goals for their children? Fortunate is the child whose parents simply take it for granted that he will go through school and (normally) through college. If parents genuinely believe that schooling is valuable and that their children should go as far in school as their abilities and interests will carry them, the children themselves will tend to look upon education as something important. The temptation to drop out of school will be minimised. The "get by" attitude will not be a satisfactory standard. Instead, the pupil will come to school with a positive attitude, with the will to learn and the expectation of success. For the teacher these are potent allies.

There is, however, the danger of parents being over-ambitious for their children—expecting them to make higher grades, have greater interest in some particular subject, or to pursue their academic pursuits farther than the student's abilities and interests will carry them. This is a special hazard when the parents themselves have done well in school and find that their offspring do not quite measure up to their ambitions for them. This can lead to [illegible], and to the development on the part of the youngster of a sense of frustration, guilt, and perhaps self-condemnation. Many teachers have to work against such over-ambition to help pupils face reality with regard to their own abilities, to maintain their self-confidence, their will to succeed, and their essential self-respect.

Most teachers are pleased when parents of their pupils hold education in high esteem, provided only that their ambitions for their children are realistic and sound.

In what way is the home affecting the child's health? Because pupils do not learn as well or behave as well when they are undernourished or over-tired or otherwise below par physically as when they are in robust health, home influences on health are important. Many a time the teacher is concerned about pupils who come to school hungry, who are not getting medical care when they need it, who do not get enough sleep, or who are subject to some other condition or situation that is undermining their good health. Most parents want to do what is best for their children in this particular, but often they are not aware of the health needs of their children or of unwholesome health influences for which they may be actually responsible.

Does the home provide an environment for effective homework? Not all of the pupil's study and academic learning can take place at school. Some study must be done outside. In some families there is a time and place for homework and adequate facilities for home study. What the household provides in the way of books, magazines, music, art and other cultural and informal source material is highly important. In some families there is no incentive to do any home study—no place in which to work without distraction, few if any study resources, many competing demands for the student's time, and very little parental encouragement. Such differences in home learning opportunity quite obviously must be taken into account by the school.

Do the parents stimulate and encourage intellectual interests? Do the parents themselves read widely? Do they have broad and varied interests which they share with their children? Are the children encouraged to discuss the things in which they are interested, or are they "to be seen and not heard"? Important too are the parents' attitudes towards children's questions. In some families these are important avenues of learning. In some questions are "over answered"; in some they are "squelched". What parents do to deepen and enrich their children's interests in the world about them and in the cultural and intellectual heritage which is theirs has a far-reaching influence on what the school can accomplish.

What type of discipline is maintained in the home? The conduct and [illegible] in school often reflects very strongly the effects of parental discipline. After all, an established regard for the basic elements of good manners is sometimes a helpful clue to home training. More important than observance of

the forms of etiquette however is the presence or absence of genuine kindliness thoughtfulness of others and a spirit of helpfulness and cooperation If home discipline is lax inconsistent or unduly strict it is likely to result in behaviour that the school cannot condone Many times a pupil s extreme shyness or nervousness or displays of temper or chip on the shoulder belligerency cannot be remedied or appreciably reduced unless or until a change can be effected in home disciplinary methods By and large the discipline of home and school should follow common patterns and adhere to common behaviour standards Otherwise the inconsistency is quickly noticed and confusion if not attempts at evasion will almost certainly occur

There are other concerns The good teacher must take into account the pupil s home companions and friends the amount of spending money which he is allowed the chores and home responsibilities he regularly assumes the personal decisions he is permitted and encouraged to make Recreation and hobbies are also important Sometimes even household pets The purpose here is not to list all the home factors that affect school success but rather to show how directly and continuously the home life of the pupil either strengthens or weakens the work of the school Parents are teachers whether or not they know it and whether or not they want to accept the role

Cooperation is the magic key Since home and school are working for the same outcomes there is no reason for conflict There is ample cause for close and constant cooperation Teachers and parents should become acquainted They should find opportunity to discuss the specific problems and interests and needs of Jimmie or Nancy Parents should hear from the teacher the things he is trying to accomplish with their son or daughter The teacher should find out from the parents the way the student is living and learning when he is out of school Together they should evaluate and revise their plans as needed From time to time they should exchange new observations and recheck the student s progress Such cooperation multiplies the effectiveness of both home and school It is an essential foundation for learning at its best (By Martha Shull)

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SCHOOLS TEACH PRACTICAL LIVING

Scandinavian schools are going in for adventurous syllabuses. In a Swedish school near Stockholm there is a shopping centre in the basement where children learn arithmetic in the grocers shops geography in the Post Office household duties in a specially furnished apartment and mechanics in a workshop where they can take down and reassemble car engines bicycles and electric toy trains

In the Bernadotte School near Copenhagen tolerance and understanding for other races and creeds stand higher on the educational schedule than mathematics and spelling and in Hellerup the Danes run the only nursery school in the world where children from many other countries come and speak only Esperanto

A small village school north of Oslo has been decorated by leading Norwegian artists to help awaken among the children of poor smallholders who live in bare cottage an appreciation of art and beauty

Such educational experiments are not unique but in the small Scandinavian coutries where social welfare and stable economies have laid the foundation for a wealthy well *clothed and wellfed new generation they* are more easily performed But here as elsewhere educators and public authorities have their great school problems Trade and industry are absorbing many of the best brains and there is a shortage of teachers especially for the high schools The increasing number of youngsters have crammed the classes and new schools cannot be built fast enough

There are some peculiar geographical problems too In the thinly populated mountains and valleys of Norway and Sweden children often have to go 10 or 15 miles to and from school or get their education in one-class schools where pupils of all ages between seven and 15 are instructed by one teacher

In recent years there was a rush to the technical lines and the humanistic line in some co-educationl high schools is almost exclusively followed by girls.

So educaitonal methods are still in the melting pot and school schedules are constantly reformed.

In building plans architects are often given a free hand to develop their ideas with the result that each community has a new and different school house comparable and often surpassing the most daring designs in the U S This is a reflection of the deep public interest in the schooling of their children taken in all the Scandinavian countries Another fact is that leading newspa

For further information you may contact

(i) The Manager of some Commercial Institute

(ii) The Employment Exchange nearest your residence.

Employment outlook Stenographers have become an indispensable part of every modern office Considering the cost of training and the duration of the period of preparation the profession offers fairly wide scope of employment opportunity to educated men and women

Openings for stenographers are fast increasing Employment Exchanges all over the country report persistent shortages of stenographers in English as well as in Hindi and other Indian languages Any educated person who can acquire the necessary speed is assured of early employment and for an energetic and capable stenographer there are numerous prospects of advancement

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(*Continued from Page 618*)

While one is free to imbibe influences whether of the West or of the East one should not be purely imitative It would be better if one s own genuine way of living is not wholly departed from as otherwise one is neither fish fowl nor good red herring whereas a genuine synthesis is a praiseworthy effort

I learnt what little I know and practise in my life from my dear parents and elders of old Can we, the elders of today with hands on our hearts, say that we are a model to our young people in respect of the subject of this talk ? I am afraid not all of us can say it This is our sacred duty to our children

We must bring them up by advice, by personal example and where necessary by firmness to be the gentlemen and ladies of our land As Indians by birth they have the qualities of the latter latent in them all but they have to be developed Who else can do this better than one s parents and school teachers ?

Many young men with high academic and professional qualifications have had to step aside to make room for others with slightly lesser qualifications perhaps because the latter had a little more of politeness good manners and courtesy than the former I do stress this for these latter

—A J R BANGALORE

FLOOD CONTROL IN INDIA

There are Flood Control Boards in the States of Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Bombay Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala Madhya Pradesh Mysore Orissa, Punjab Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and River Commissions (Floods) for the Brahmaputra the Ganga the North West and Central India rivers

The Central Flood Control Board has accepted in principle the necessity of demarcating flood areas to prevent indiscriminate developmental activities and to stop encroachment on the beds of drainage channels It has also recommended the levy of flood cess on the beneficiaries of flood control projects

The damage caused by floods during 1957 was about Rs 18 7 crores

The emergent works completed during the last three working seasons withstood the floods well In addition to a number of towns in Assam Uttar Pradesh Bihar and West Bengal, an area of about 32 lakh acres has been saved from inundation

The High Level Committee on Floods, which was set up in April 1957, has been assessing the floods problem in various states and examining the available relevant data

As regards surveys by the end of November 1957 46, 137 sq miles were actually photographed and 30 101 sq miles of tertiary levelling were completed in the Brahmaputra, the Ganga and the North-West Central India and Deccan river basins

The co-operation extended by the bordering Himalayan countries in investigations and collection of data continues to be encouraging. Fifty three raingauges in Nepal eight wireless stations 14 raingauges in Sikkim have so far been set up. The Government of the People s Republic of China have also been sending wireless messages about hydrological observations on the river Tsangpo (Brahmaputra) from three stations set up by them in Tibet

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While one finds company in himself and his pursuits he cannot feel old no matter what his years may be —A B Alcott

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There are two tragedies in man s life One is not to get your heart s desire The other is to get it —G B Shaw

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

BY PROF R S OJHA
Banaras University

THE education of the whole man and the idea that education is a right to which every qualified young citizen is entitled these are basic tenets in the American system of higher education Whether man s or co-educational whether privately or publicly financed institutions of higher learning in nearly all cases are very closely associated to these principles

Yet a difference in method in attaining common goals is clearly apparent as one views the system of higher education in the United States

For one thing the distinction between college and university in the United States is not so marked as it is in Europe The terms in fact, often are interchangeable While in France college is the end of secondary schooling in the United States it is the beginning of higher education Thus the American student is in college at an older age than is his European opposite

American universities are of two main types —private and state subsidized The private universities of venerable tradition centred mostly east of the Mississippi river aim at imparting high quality instruction to a selected student body and have more or less classical curriculums They are quite expensive They depend largely on students fees and private philanthropy and receive little public money Among the State universities a high place is given to California Michigan Wisconsin Minnesota and Ohio to name but a handful. We find the largest number of them in the central and western part of the country They are financed by local governments and are therefore not too dependent on fees paid by students Thus they are less expensive

In addition there are scores of smaller colleges secular and sectarian private and semi public, coeducational and non co educational all of which contribute to the structure and tradition of American education

The concept of education in America is a peculiar fusion of the French idea of specialization and research with the English college system of teaching According to the American view a true university is a repository of all the knowledge already acquired and its mission is to advance this knowledge by means of research and to disseminate it through teaching

In humanities and sciences the American university normally offers a four year course of study the successful completion of which leads to a bachelor s degree After graduation the master s degree may be earned in one year and the doctorate in three

The first two years of the bachelor s course are devoted mainly to general reading of such subjects as English foreign languages social sciences mathematics physics and chemistry After the sophomore (second) year a student elects his field of concentration called a major and starts his plan of specialization with the aid of a faculty adviser Some institutions require the choice of one or two minor subjects as well

American universities use the credit or point system generally requiring 120 credits for the B.A degree At the end of each semester there is a final written examination In some subjects the tests are held every week depending on the decision of the professor In India we have one consolidated examination at the end of a year or two hence our students are afflicted by the fear of examination American students seem to take examination more as a matter of course

There is a tendency in America toward extending the principle of co-education In elementary schools about 96 percent of students attend co-educational institutions In public secondary schools co-education is general but private secondary schools are principally for separate education In colleges co-education prevails in the west Separate colleges for women are found more commonly in New England and the Atlantic States North and South

The system of co-education received an impetus during the depression of the 1930s when many of the segregated institutions began to accept students of the opposite sex in order to keep up their enrollments and to maintain the needed income from fees During the second World War some women s colleges admitted men as they found enrollments reduced by the military draft In the post war period some women s colleges accepted male

war veterans and many colleges finding many married men among their students opened classes to the wives of veterans.

Like Oxford or Cambridge, Yale University has separate colleges each being a complete community in itself. At Harvard such residences are called houses. Each college or house has some 300 students and a group of professors forming its own faculty. It has a dining hall, a library and several common rooms. The students know each other intimately and are also in touch with the teaching staff. At Yale new students are grouped together in dormitories constituting the old campus. Harvard has a similar arrangement. Columbia University has large buildings structures for students but the small cottage type units of North-western University are more elegant. In the University of Chicago undergraduates and graduates, whether theological, medical or law students live under the same roof contributing to the education of one another.

In an increasing number of universities and colleges cooperative dormitories are springing up. The inhabitants of such [illegible] form an organisation and carry on all the work connected with the maintenance of their own living quarters.

A considerable number of students find accommodation in fraternities and sororities. These societies usually with Greek letter names select their own members. They run large clubhouses providing not only board and lodging but also social and recreational facilities. The cost of living here is somewhat higher and therefore their membership is open only to wealthy students.

Living expenses of students vary from place to place. Some institutions offer different types of facilities in their hostels and dining halls to suit the varying economic life of the students. In most [illegible] tuition fees are not charged from the residents of the state. Scholarships are numerous in every college. Awards to researchers and senior students are designated Fellowships which are generally of substantial value. A group of higher [illegible] is the teaching fellows [illegible] opportunity for the [illegible] apprentice experience in conducting college classes.

Many students in the United States earn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to support themselves. There are many jobs open to students [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] libraries and [illegible] in the dining hall. Many universities run employment bureaus aiding students find jobs in public and private concerns. American students do not mind working as chauffeurs, salesmen, messengers [illegible] baby sitters and nurses for children. There is no stigma attached to a youth even if he tends a furnace or works as a gardener or a waiter in a restaurant.

[illegible] in Europe or India [illegible] has [illegible] in administrative matters. In the United States however the students in some places elect a council of their own to represent them on the administration. Everywhere the dean and the Chairman of the department [illegible] the advice of the students, read their reports and when possible accept their suggestions. In some colleges senior students are appointed as advisers to junior candidates and brilliant post-graduate students conduct discussion or seminar classes. Most colleges in the United States have a well-staffed council of [illegible] placed in charge of counselling people in extracurricular matters.

Americans want education to be complete and all inclusive. "The education of the whole man" is their phrase. Equal attention is paid to the development of head, heart and hand. Therefore they have an extensive arrangement for games and athletics. A whole series of extramural activities such as drama, [illegible] forums, debating societies, political clubs and literary magazines are encouraged. Professors do not stand apart from the students. The teacher occasionally invites the students to his home for tea or dinner and often spends his vacation at the student's home.

For American students the university life is the golden period. In later years they retain a sentimental attachment to their alma mater. They teach their children the inspiring songs they sang at athletic contests and social functions. They manifest their loyalty to their schools by regularly contributing to the school funds. Most scholarships are endowment funds donated by graduates of that particular university. (U. IS)

Man governed by immortal Mind is always [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] year [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and holiness.

—Mary Baker Eddy

• • • •

At [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

—M. K. Gandhi

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence. It does not matter that you attempt all the questions. What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers. The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out.)

— QUESTIONS—

I Read the following passage carefully and try to find a solution

A train leaves New York every hour on the hour A train leaves Washington every hour on the hour Both trains run on Eastern Standard time It takes six hours for the trip from New York to Washington It takes six hours for the trip from Washington to New York

You are on a train which leaves New York for Washington at eleven in the morning As your train pulls out of Penn Station in New York a train from Washington is just gasping out its last chug as it slowly comes to a halt.

Including this incoming train how many trains will you see en route from New York to Washington throughout your trip ? It is assumed of course that you do not fall asleep and that no cinders get in your eye

II Alice Brenda Cissie and Doreen competed for a scholarship

"What luck have you had ? Someone asked them

Said Alice Cissie was top Brenda was second

Said Brenda No Cissie was second and Doreen was third

Said Cissie Doreen was bottom Alice was second

Each of the three girls had made two assertions of which only one was true Who won the scholarship ?

III Professor Probe sent for his three sons Here's a problem for you he said Suppose you had 19 chocolates to be divided among your sisters Suppose that each of them is to get at least two chocolates but that no two of them are to get the same number In how many different ways could this be done ?

The boys set to work on the problem, not very successfully Cyril's answer was in four ways Bernard's in six ways Sidney's in seven ways However one of the three answers was right How many daughters has the Professor ?

IV Like to meet the girls? said Spotham the famous impresario They're just finishing their act

I'd love to I said as Spotham ushered me backstage I've come across may be half a dozen of them They're all dazzling blondes aren't they?

All blondes? said Spotham Not on your life Listen ! You're a bit of a mathematician aren't you? Then I'll tell you something that a mathematician told me It's an even money chance that both girls will be blondes if you select two of them at random

How many blondes are there ?

V Make a new word by taking away one letter from each of these Do not re arrange the order of the letters

(1) SMILE. (2) FIRST (3) POWDER (4) CASTER (5) DREAM

Make a new word by taking away two letters from each of these Do not re arrange the order of the letters

(6) GLIMPSE (7) LEARN (8) SEARCH (9) TICKLE (10) GRAPPLE.

Make a new word by taking away one letter and adding another letter to the beginning or end of each of these Do not re arrange the order of the letters (11) WIVES (12) LEAVE (13) SHARE (14) GROUP (15) MARCH

VI Something is "wrong" in each of the following sentences Write down the "wrong" word in each sentence

(1) He asked for match to light his electric fire
(2) The Crown Prince told his men that he would abdicate the throne
(3) The goose could be seen with its duckling on the pond
(4) The smell of broken glass was apparent as he went into the house
(5) My brother had the misfortune to fall from a basement window on to a road thirty feet below
(6) The bedridden old lady made her usual walk down the road
(7) It was a juvenile of about thirty five who did it

VII The following is the key to a code the first four vowels of the Alphabet are represented by 2, 3 4 5 and the first five consonants by 6 7 8 9 10 Now find out the words given in code

(1) 72103 (2) 6584732 (3) 625103
(4) 9558 (5) 593473

Give in the same code

(6) BEAD (7) FADE (8) COFFEE
(9) DECIDE (10) CAFE

VIII Arrange the following in the natural ascending order

(1) elephant, cow mouse [illegible] sheep cat
(2) scalding tepid warm cold freezing hot
(3) gale squall breeze wind calm typhoon
(4) eel, whale, porpoise cod salmon, shrimp
(5) bright, brilliant clear dark overcast
(6) painful, agonising irritating smarting

IX Complete the following comparisons by choosing the most suitable word from those given in brackets

(1) Man is to [illegible] as horse is to (horseman, mare, colt filly)
(2) Son is to daughter as brother is to ([illegible] uncle aunt sister)
(3) Parson is to church as teacher is to (pupil school lesson book)
(4) Sing is to [illegible] as give is to (giver gifted [illegible] gift)
(5) On is to off as in is to (up down out from)

X Write down the letter that is at the beginning of the best answers to each of following. You will find that only one answer to each question is [illegible]

(1) Traffic lights are used
 (a) to light up the streets
 (b) to control cars at cross roads.
 (c) to [illegible] up children crossing streets.
(2) Shops are closed on Sunday
 (a) to give shop-keepers a rest.
 (b) to observe the Sabbath.
 (c) to let people save money
(3) Bees always alight on flowers
 (a) to sting them.
 (b) to gather food for winter
 (c) to rest for a while
(4) Sailors wear wide-bottom trousers
 (a) to catch the wind
 (b) to look attractive
 (c) because they can be rolled up when scrubbing decks

ANSWERS

I Since it takes six hours to make the trip from Washington to New York the train which pulls in o New York as you leave Pennsylvania Station left Washington at 5 a m You will arrive at Washington six hours later, or at 5 p m You will therefore pass trains which left or will leave Washington at the following hours 5 a m 6 a m 7 a m 8 a m 9 a m 10 a m 11 a m 12 a m-1 p m 2 p m 3 p m 4 p m Of course at the exact moment you pull into the Washington station a train will be leaving for New York If you re alert you will also see this one The answer then is thirteen trains

II If A's second statement (B was 2nd) is true C's second statement (A was 2nd) is untrue and her first statement (Doreen was bottom) true But now similarly B's first statement is true and two girls are 2nd

Hence A's first statement is true whence it follows that B's and C's second statements are true Thus the order is (1) Clare (2) Alice (3) Doreen (4) Brenda

III This puzzle can only be solved by trial

We have to find a number n which is such that 19 can be divided into n numbers (all different and exclusive of 1) in not fewer than 4 and not more than 7 ways

n is obviously not 2 For if so we get :

2 17 3 16 4 15 ..9 10 i.e. there are 8 partitions

Try 3 Now we get :

2 3 14 2 4 13 2 5 12 2 6 11 2 7 10 2 8 9 3 4 12 3 5 11 and so on 14 partitions in all

Try [illegible] Then we get

2 3 4 10 2 3 5 9 2 3 6 8 2 4 5 8 2 4 6 7

(Continued on Page 6[illegible]5)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished look up for the answers and compare Try and see

—QUESTIONS—

I Explain Eisenhower Doctrine for Middle East

II. What is meant by Rapacki Plan' ? Describe the proposals made in the Pl n

III Examine the latest recommendations of the National Development Council on the capital outlay in the Second Plan

IV Write a note on the existing educational pattern of India What suggestions would you offer to modify the system ?

V What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(1) F O B (2) U P U (3) I C A O
(4) R S V P (5) M G O (6) A I H B
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VI Who wrote the following books ?

(1) The English Teacher
(2) I've shed my Tears
(3) Avanti Sundari (4) Broken Wing
(5) Chitra. (6) Coolie
(7) Confidential Clerk
(8) A week with Gandhi (9) Jane Eyre
(10) Expanding Universe
(11) Kubla Khan (12) Marriage and Morals

VII Name the inventors or discoverers of —

(1) South Pole (2) Television
(3) Science of Geometry (4) Oxygen
(5) Helicopter (6) Sewing machine
(7) Fountain Pen (8) Bicycl

VIII With what industries are the following towns associated ?

(1) Baku (2) Cadiz
(3) Johannesburg (4) Lyons
(5) New Orleans (6) Vienna
(7) Wellington (8) Detroit

IX Name the capitals of the following countries —

(1) Bahamas (2) British Honduras
(3) Bhutan (4) Swaziland
(5) New Hebrides (6) German Federal Republic
(7) Honduras
(8) Greenland (9) Ecuador
(10) Estonia (11) French West Africa
(12) Nicaragua

X Name the present occupants of the following offices

(1) Indian High Commissioner to Malaya
(2) President of Colombia
(3) Indian Ambassador in France
(4) Indian Member in the U N Observers Group on Lebanon
(5) Indian High Commissioner to Canada
(6) Secretary of Planning Commission
(7) India's Permanent Representative in U N
(8) Indian Ambassador in Indonesia

ANSWERS

I This doctrine was advocated by Mr Eisenhower President of the United States of America This means that if the rule of a foreign power in any area ceases or its influence becomes less power vacuum is created which must be filled by some other outside force President Eisenhower described that a vacuum or lack of power has been created in the Middle East and this should be made good for peace and security in the region. Mr Eisenhower supported his New Plan for Peace in the Middle East with five reasons given below and asked the American Congress on 5th January 1957 to grant him stand by authority to send United States military forces into the Middle East if he considered it essential to world security Previously Mr Eisenhower had received such an authority from Congress to use force in the defence of Formosa when the Chinese were threatening invasion

The five reasons given by the American President were (1) shrinking of the British

(1) He asked for match to light his electric fire
(2) The Crown Prince told his men that he would abdicate the throne
(3) The goose could be seen with its duckling on the pond
(4) The smell of broken glass was apparent as he went into the house
(5) My brother had the misfortune to fall from a basement window on to a road thirty feet below
(6) The bedridden old lady made her usual walk down the road
(7) It was a juvenile of about thirty five who did it

VII The following is the key to a code the first four vowels of the Alphabet are represented by 2, 3 4 5 and the first five consonants by 6 7 8 9 10 Now find out the words given in code
(1) 72103 (2) 6584732 (3) 628103
(4) 9555 (5) 593473
Give in the same code
(6) BEAD (7) FADE (8) COFFEE
(9) DECIDE (10) CAFE

VIII Arrange the following in the natural ascending order
(1) elephant, cow mouse ant sheep cat.
(2) scalding tepid warm cold freezing hot.
(3) gale squall breeze wind calm, typhoon
(4) eel whale porpoise cod, salmon shrimp
(5) bright brilliant clear dark overcast
(6) painful agonising irritating, smarting

IX Complete the following comparisons by choosing the most suitable word from those given in brackets
(1) Man is to son as horse is to (horseman mare colt filly)
(2) Son is to daughter as brother is to (cousin uncle [illegible] aunt sister)
(3) Parson is to church as teacher is to (pupil school, sums, book)
(4) Sing is to song as give is to (giver gifted [illegible] gift)
(5) On is to off as in is to (up down out, from)

X Write down the letter that is at the beginning of the best answer to each of [illegible]. You will find that only one answer to each question is suitable

(1) Traffic lights are used
(a) to light up the streets
(b) to control cars at cross-roads
(c) to stop children crossing streets
(2) Shops are closed on Sunday
(a) to give shop-keepers a rest,
(b) to observe the Sabbath.
(c) to let people save money
(3) Bees always alight on flowers
(a) to sting them
(b) to gather food for winter
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(4) Sailors wear wide-bottom trousers :
(a) to catch the wind
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We have to find a number n which is such that 19 can be divided into n numbers (all different and exclusive of 1) in not fewer than 4 and not more than 7 ways
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(Continued on Page 635)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge. Solve the following questions without any extraneous help. When finished look up for the answers and compare. Try and see.

—QUESTIONS—

I Explain Eisenhower Doctrine for Middle East.

II What is meant by 'Rapacki Plan'? Describe the proposals made in the Plan.

III Examine the latest recommendations of the National Development Council on the capital outlay in the Second Plan.

IV Write a note on the existing educational pattern of India. What suggestions would you offer to modify the system?

V What do the following abbreviations stand for?

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The five reasons given by the American President were (1) shrinking of the British

influence in the Middle East and thus greater need in U.S. world-wide defence planning (2) creation of a political and economic vacuum due to failure of the Anglo-French attack on Egypt which might enable the Soviet Union to derive great potential benefit threatening the security of the United States (3) The U.S.A. could not stand aside and watch the Soviet Union increase its "penetration" of the Middle East by aggravating the Anglo-French dispute with Egypt over Suez and the Arab-Israeli quarrel. (4) The best way to solve this problem was considered to obtain a formal advance authority from the Congress which alone has the power to declare war (5) the President would then have a free hand unhampered by constitutional provisions which might tend to slow down his response in emergency. The President also asked the American Congress for appropriation of about 4,000 million dollars for military and economic assistance to overseas allies and another appropriation of 200 million dollars for a two-year economic aid programme for the Arab States and Israel.

II Adam Rapacki the Polish Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Polish Delegation of the United Nations submitted for the first time on October 2 1957 a proposal to the General Assembly of the United Nations. This proposal aimed at creating a de-nuclearised zone which would cover Poland, East Germany, West Germany and Czechoslovakia. In December last year Rapacki took up this question again through diplomatic channels.

The failure of the U.N. Disarmament sub-committee to achieve its objective compelled Poland to make a modest beginning in the sphere of disarmament. That is how the idea of the 'denuclearised Zone' in Central Europe was first conceived. It was presented to other members of the Warsaw Pact in the form in which Adam Rapacki introduced it later to the UN General Assembly.

The Rapacki Plan proposes :—

(1) The creation of a zone covering the territory of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic.

(2) [illegible] in these territories should [illegible] nor [illegible]

(3) The equipment and installations [illegible] for their [illegible] could not be [illegible]

(4) The use of nuclear weapons against [illegible] should be prohibited.

(5) The States in this zone should undertake not to manufacture nuclear weapons nor maintain, import or permit the assembly of nuclear weapons of any type on their territories.

(6) The four powers, the USSR, the USA, Great Britain and France should undertake not to equip their forces stationed in or in the region of the zone with nuclear weapons.

(7) In order to ensure the implementation of this plan, the States concerned should undertake to create a system of broad and effective control in the area of the proposed zone.

For the purpose of supervising the implementation of this control a machinery should be established. The manner and procedure for giving effect to these proposals could be agreed upon by a free and frank discussion among the Powers concerned.

III The National Development Council has decided that the total outlay of the second Five Year Plan should be maintained at Rs. 4,800 crores.

In view, however, of the assessment of resources made by the Planning Commission the Council has recommended that the projects and programmes to be undertaken within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crores should be divided into two parts. Part (A) of the Plan involving a total outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores should include besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, core projects and projects which have reached an advanced stage and other inescapable schemes. The remaining schemes should be included in Part (B) of the Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 300 crores.

Part (A) of the Plan would represent the level of outlay upon which, on the present assessment of resources, commitments might be entered into for the rest of the Plan period. Projects in Part (B) of the Plan could be undertaken to the extent to which additional resources become available. The list of projects to be included in the two parts of the Plan would be settled after discussion between the Planning Commission and the Central and State Governments. In working out the details [illegible] care should be taken [illegible] the needs of the backward [illegible] and areas were given due consideration and that high priority [illegible] given to [illegible] of the Community Development [illegible]. There should be [illegible] of the Plan [illegible] Central [illegible]

State may make minor adjustments in the allocations within the overall ceilings

The Council has suggested that the Centre and the States should endeavour to raise resources to the maximum extent possible through additional taxation, mobilising small savings and achieving economies in the Plan and non Plan expenditure

The Council has stressed the fact that the level of outlay which could be undertaken would depend in a large degree on the success achieved in increasing agricultural production Local participation and community effort must be enlisted on the largest scale possible in support of agricultural programmes such as the full utilisation of the available irrigation potentials and the adoption of improved practices especially in areas which have irrigation and assured rainfall and intensive efforts should be made to reach every family through the village panchayat and the village co-operative

Prize Bonds Scheme In regard to augmenting Plan resources, the Council has discussed a proposal for the issue of prize bonds in addition to the small savings scheme It stated that similar schemes were worked in some of the foreign countries The principal feature of the proposals is that bonds bearing no interest will be issued and from the interest calculated on the amounts collected, prizes will be given to bond holders winning in a draw held periodically It has recommended that this scheme as also the scheme for compulsory savings may be examined by both the Central and State Governments

IV It is a general idea that the system of education prevalent during the British rule is unsuited to our needs After Independence we inherited the system of education from the British It suited their imperialist needs for turning out clerks to run the machinery of the Government The Congress Government set before the country the task of reconstructing the educational system as the foundation of a new national life but all the efforts we have made to overhaul it have not amounted to much There has been no radical change in the old British system of education except that the standard of education has fallen deplorably During British Government our universities turned out what may be termed as intellectual giants, but when we attained independence and our own Government is taking increasing interest and spending lot of money in the spread of education, we have been producing what may be called intellectual pigmies English has been decried as a foreign language and we have decided to put Hindi in place of English by 1965 without first making Hindi rich enough to take the place of English The fallen standard in English teaching has resulted in all round deterioration

The present out moded system of examination in the educational institutions definitely needs a change A degree or a certificate is not the true test of the talents of a student.

The present examination system mainly depends on essay tests which measure only a single ability—the temporary ability to memorise assigned material Stress should be laid on intelligence tests and the cumulative record of students in various fields of activity in assessing their merit It is recommended that 50 percent of the marks in the secondary examination should be given on the basis of the work done by the student throughout the year All the State Governments are convinced of the necessity of introducing these reforms and were taking steps to do so

To improve and raise the standards of our education we lay down following suggestions

1 Measures should be adopted to improve the efficiency social status and general welfare of the teachers Only trained teachers should be given jobs and encouraged.

2 Students should be kept away from taking any part in active politics or agitational activities such as hunger strikes hartals demonstrations etc. The political parties should not utilize the students as pawns on the chess board of politics

3 The present system of examination should be modified Emphasis should be placed on learning rather than on memory The present method of instruction by lectures should be supplemented by small discussion classes and seminars

4 English should be made a compulsory subject in universities as this language opens the gateway to various sciences and arts

5 General Knowledge should be added to the curriculum as an additional compulsory subject at all stages of study There should be courses specially designed for general education in each of the three fields of knowledge namely humanities, social sciences and natural sciences

6 Standard and well-[illegible] text should be prescribed

Government should not nationalise the text books

6 But its duty should be only to select good and standard books written by eminent educationists

7 The system of education should be reorientated so that the student may become a useful citizen and an asset to society rather than a degree-holding robot groping in the darkness of future

V (1) Free on Board
(2) Universal Postal Union.
(3) International Civil Aviation Organization
(4) *Repondez S'il vous plait* (Reply if you please)
(5) Major General of Ordnance
(6) All India Handicrafts Board
(7) Committee on Plan Projects
(8) Technical Assistance Board
(9) Development Loan Fund
(10) Naga Hills Tuensang Area.

VI. (1) R K Narayan.
(2) D F Karaka
(3) Dandin
(4) Sarojini Naidu
(5) Rabindra Nath Tagore
(6) Mulkh Raj Anand
(7) T S Eliot
(8) Louis Fischer
(9) Charlotte Bronte
(10) Eddington.
(11) S T Coleridge
(12) Bertrand Russell

VII (1) Amundsen
(2) Baird
(3) Euclid
(4) Priestly
(5) Bequerel
(6) Howe
(7) Waterman (8) Macmillan.

VIII (1) Petroleum (2) Cork
(3) Gold Mines (4) Silk
(5) Cotton (6) Glass
(7) Dairy Products.
(8) Automobiles

XI (1) Nassau (2) Belize
(3) Paraibha (4) Moulene
(5) [illegible] (6) Bonn
(7) Tegucigalpa (8) Godthaab
(9) Quito (10) Tallinn
(11) Dakar (12) Managua.

X (1) [illegible] F Pancrace
(2) Sonor Alberta Lleras Camargo
(3) K M Panikkar

(4) Rajeshwar Dayal
(5) C. S. Venkatachar
(6) Vishnu Sahai
(7) C S Jha
(8) Arthur S Lall.

—o—

(*Continued from Page 634*)

3 4-5-7 Six partitions in all, as Bessel discovered

This must be the answer; as 2-3-4-5-6 total 20 so n cannot be greater than 4. The Professor has four daughters

IV Let there be n girls of whom m are blondes Then if it is an even chance the two girls chosen at random are blondes

$$\frac{m(m-1)}{n(n-1)}=\frac{1}{2}$$

i.e $2m(m-1)=n(n-1)$

This equation has an infinitude of solutions of which the only one consistent with the rest of the data is

$n=21 \quad m=15$

Hence there are 15 blondes.

V (1) Mule (2) Firs (fist) (3) [illegible] (4) Aster (cater caste) (5) Drum [illegible] (6) Lamps (7) Ear (lea) (8) Arch [illegible] (9) Tick (10) Grape (apple) (11) Hive (dives fives [illegible] lives, rives) (12) Hens (weave reave) (13) Sharp (shard) (14) [illegible] [illegible] (15) Larch parch

VI (1) Match (electric) (2) Throne (crown prince) (3) Duckling (goose) (4) [illegible] (smell) (5) Basement (6) Wall (bed [illegible]) (7) Juvenile (thirty five)

VII (1) CAGE (2) BODICEA (3) BADGE (4) FOOD (5) [illegible] (6) 6378 (7) 9253 (8) 759733 (9) [illegible] (10) 7293

VIII (1) Ant mouse, cat, sheep, cow elephant
(2) Freezing cold tepid, warm hot, scalding
(3) Calm breeze wind, squall, gale typhoon.
(4) Shrimp eel cod salmon, porpoise whale
(5) Dark overcast clear bright brilliant
(6) Irritating smarting, painful agonizing

IX (1) Gift (2) Batter (3) School (4) Gift (5) Dust

X (1) B (2) B (3) B (4) C

University Forum

U.S AID FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Higher technical education in India will be spurred under a newly signed Indo-U.S technical assistance agreement

The agreement aims to achieve this by bringing American professors to teach in Indian institutions and providing training facilities in higher education for Indian scholars in the United States

This forms a part of 10 Indo U S project agreements signed in New Delhi under which India will receive a total of $1 681 744 in technical assistance funds for various phases of her developmental activity Technical education accounts for $1 150 288

The funds now allocated represent a portion of the $6 3 million ear marked for a programme of U S technical assistance to India till June 30 this year The agreements were signed by N C Sen Gupta, Joint Secretary Ministry of Finance for the Government of India and Howard E. Houston Director of the U.S Technical Cooperation Mission in India

The project on technical education a supplemental agreement to concentrate additional technical assistance in five Indian engineering colleges calls for the execution of inter university contracts with three U S engineering institutions. It will provide three-year assignments for 26 American professors at the following Indian colleges

Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur Bengal Engineering College at Howrah University of Roorkee at Roorkee Guindy Engineering College at Madras and Poona College of Engineering at Poona

Also training opportunities in the United States will be provided under contract for 20 Indian participants in this field

* * *

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES UNDER COLOMBO PLAN

New prospects have opened up for training Indian technicians engineers and agricultural graduates in advanced courses under the new system of correspondence scholarships initiated by the Australian Government under the Colombo Plan in India

As many as 151 engineers accountants and agriculturists will be benefited under the scheme The first batch of 12 accountant trainees will sit for their examinations under the correspondence course at a centre to be selected by the Government of India These students are on the accounts staff of the Company Law Department of the Ministry of Commerce. Other 32 accountants and business management graduates would soon be taking similar correspondence courses

The most important batch of trainees however is from the Railway Ministry Forty seven railway officials were recently nominated by the Union Finance Minister for taking correspondence courses from Australian correspondence colleges and universities These examinations will carry no diplomas or certificates with them but are designed to produce better engineers agriculturists and technicians

Fifty two technical instructors from Central technical training institutions have been seconded to the correspondence courses scheme by the Government of India The idea is to impart training of a high order not available in India and make the trainees more efficient in their jobs

Australia which is considered a leader in the field of agriculture and animal husbandry will also train eight agricultural and animal husbandry staff members of State and Central Governments in improved agricultutal and mechanized dairying methods

The correspondence system has been long established in Australia It was made necessary by long distances and isolation in that country It was first extended to Asian countries in 1957 About 600 Asian students from 11 Asian countries are currently benefited by this project. Australian correspondence colleges and universities provide free text books and lessons to the trainees in India and elsewhere The only expenditure the trainees incur is on postage of home work lessons which are to be posted back to Australia.

Australian training institutions provide regular reports to the Government of India on the progress the students make on their courses. So far the Union Government has confined the correspondence courses mostly to Government employees.

• • •

POOLING OF TECHNICAL MANPOWER IN INDIA

The National Register of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has recently been reorganised in consultation with the Planning Commission and Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. The scope of the Register has also been greatly expanded.

The Registration under the new system is being done by means of a specially designed card, which aims at better classification of personnel and quicker handling of the information.

The new Register at present will cover technical personnel holding a Master's degree in science and/or Bachelor's degree in professional or specialised course (e.g. Agriculture, Veterinary Sciences etc.) or Diploma in Engineering or Technology or post graduate qualifications in respect of medical personnel.

It is estimated that the potential of registrable technical personnel in India is of the order of 1,20,000. The project being large, it has been arranged that registration cards should be available to the qualified persons at the following centres throughout the country, viz.

(a) Employment Exchanges numbering about 200

(b) All National Laboratories of the C.S.I.R. and (c) Public Service Commissions of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Bombay, Punjab and West Bengal.

The completed cards could either be handed over at these centres or returned direct to the National Register, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

In India the idea of manpower planning first took a concrete shape in 1947. The recommendations made by the Manpower Committee set up by the Government of India resulted [illegible] in the establishment of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in 1948. During the last ten years this Register provided valuable preliminary information as to the availability and status of the technical personnel in the country.

The growing demand for specialised technical personnel [illegible] with the undertaking of the Five-Year Plans, particularly the Second Five-Year Plan which lays a greater emphasis on industrialisation of India.

• • •

60,000 TEACHERS TO BE APPOINTED

The Government of India have approved a scheme to relieve educated unemployment and expansion of Primary Education to be launched during 1958-59.

Under the Scheme, 60,000 teachers will be appointed during the next three years, beginning from 1958-59. About 15,000 teachers will be appointed in 1958-59, 20,000 in 1959-60 and 25,000 in 1960-61. These teachers will be utilised mainly for opening Junior Basic or Primary schools in school-less villages, preference being given to relatively more backward areas in a State.

Since the problem of education at the Primary stage in most of the States at present is largely that of bringing girls to school, efforts will be made under the Scheme to recruit as many women teachers as possible and therefore while making appointments preference will be given to women teachers.

The Scheme provides for the construction of 6,000 quarters in the whole country. Of these 1,200 will be constructed in 1958-59, 2,400 in 1959-60 and appointment of several Inspecting Officers, e.g. Sub-Inspectors or Sub-Deputy Inspectors as they may be designated in different States.

• • •

YOUTH LEADERSHIP TRAINING CAMP

The Union Ministry of Education organised a Youth Leadership Training camp at [illegible] (Simla Hills) from June 9 to 23, 1958 as a part of its Youth Welfare Programme.

The object of the Camp is to impart short term training to selected members of the teachers staff at the universities and colleges in the techniques of organising youth welfare work in their institutions.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

roving youth counselling youth hostels, sex education for the youth recreational leader ship sports and physical education etc Camp fires, excursions film shows etc. will constitute the recreational aspect of the camp programme

Forty members of the teaching staff from Universities of Calcutta Gauhati Bombay Poona Madras Kerala Punjab and Delhi attended the camp This camp was the eighth in the series of such camps

* * * *

FUNCTIONAL SCHOOLS FOR INDIA

The third regional seminar on 'Planning Functional Schools for India which concluded its three-day deliberations in Bhopal on June 27 has recommended building of a nucleus which will provide the necessary teaching environment most conducive to the methods advocated today and enable the country to teach the maximum number of school going children with the least possible expense.

The new approach presupposed a good deal of cooperation on the part of the community Though the nucleus would come from the Government, the actual class room structures will be put up by the community

This approach will enable the community to have well equipped schools functioning quickly and with minimum of expenditure and also create an environment that will automatically lead to adoption of better methods of education

Regional committees have been set up which will draw up plans of school buildings in accordance with the decisions taken at the seminar so as to provide incentive to the community

As an important step towards improving the status of teachers the seminar suggested provision of staff quarters in the school premises by diverting the amount of expenditure saved on school buildings to extend this facility to the teachers

The seminar also recommended that with a view to expediting planning and construction, the Department of Education in each State should have a designing and building unit of its own with other necessary staff

The experts were of the view that reduction in the cost of school building was absolutely imperative for educational expansion in the country

Amongst other ways of effecting economy they suggested that no room should be provided in a school unless and until its full time utilisation was guaranteed. This will naturally lead to multiple use of class rooms and reduce their number

The experts also emphasised the importance of drawing up a standard master plan for the whole school even though the completion of the building may be spread over years and be done in stages

* * *

KERALA EDUCATION RE-MODELLED

The Kerala Government has passed orders re modelling the present set up of education in the State, under which the total duration of the entire school course including higher secondary class will be 11 years

According to the order published in the *Gazette* the secondary education will commence from Standard VIII corresponding to the old Form IV after an integrated course of seven years of primary education The new syllabuses for the integrated seven years will cover as much as is being covered at present in the eight years in the primary classes

The mother tongue or the regional language will continue to be the medium of instruction and will also be a compulsory language. In the lower primary classes there will be no text book other than the one for the study of regional language but the teachers will prepare their own notes in other subjects to teach in accordance with the syllabus English will be introduced in Standard V and Hindi in Standard VI They will also be compulsory subjects for all

The secondary course will be of three years duration (Standard VIII IX and X) and the higher secondary of four years duration (Standard VIII to XI) The order says that as the conversion of all high schools into higher secondary schools will be a phased programme there will be these two types of secondary schools for some years to come

The syllabuses for the secondary and the higher secondary courses are for two types of courses—academic and diversified The first year of the secondary and the higher secondary courses will be a general education course common to the academic and the diversified courses. Bifurcation of courses will begin only in Standard IX

The Case for a more Rational System of Education

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF TOMORROW

BY R. S. JAMES

The need to remould our entire educational system has been accepted on all sides, but how [illegible] has yet been done about it in practice. This informed article is by the Co-ordinator of the Department of Extension Services at the College of Education, Osmania University. It is to be hoped that the tomorrow envisaged here will not be long in coming.

ACCORDING to the Constitution of our country, Education is primarily a concern of the States with the Centre acting in an advisory co-ordinating capacity.

This indeed is a very wise provision for otherwise a centrally controlled educational system will be the negation of the very democratic way of life the Constitution promises. It is true that in a country as vast as India, with so many languages, castes and creeds, there is an underlying unity. But at the same time we cannot shut our eyes to the existence of these differences.

Besides, the educational needs of youth in one region differ so widely from the educational needs of those in another region. In fact the prime need is to decentralise education further so that it could be developed and be constantly changed to suit the changing needs of a changing society in a changing environment. The changes in the environment should bring about changes in the outlook and the practices of the school which in its turn should bring about desirable changes in the environment. Unless these two interact and mould one another the school is static and hence dead.

Needs of Society

The schools should study the needs of the society and the vocational opportunities it offers now and in the future on a regional basis so that the schools in each region could adapt the curriculum to these vocational needs. Education based on such a curriculum will become meaningful, useful, effective and economical. In fact the students of a school in a particular area could study the vocational opportunities in that area. The [illegible] of the people [illegible] the acquiring of information [illegible] and [illegible] will take the students away from [illegible] learning and promote in them the development of skills [illegible] them [illegible] of the future [illegible]. This will also give them a much better [illegible] life and help them to achieve a quicker mental and social maturity which is sorely lacking in the present day school youth.

The usual curriculum in India is thought to be very heavy because of the fact that it is looked upon as something sacred to be gone through from A to Z and because it is [illegible] unrelated to the environment of the [illegible]. Actually it is not any heavier than the curriculum of any advanced country. The curriculum should be treated as a source and a framework within which all the high schools in the region could work.

Besides the erroneous view that the curriculum is too heavy [illegible] of [illegible] tional practices.

Firstly the High School of today aims at educating every student that comes to it. This is a task that no country can undertake [illegible] less a poor country like ours. Naturally the number of students who fail to measure up to the standards we set up is enormous [illegible] in a tremendous human wastage [illegible] disillusionment.

The High School of Tomorrow has [illegible] functions.

(a) It can make literates of all who go through it. In fact quite a few of the [illegible] students come to school only to learn to read and write and be good citizens and be able to read for pleasure or read newspapers and intelligently [illegible] the modern trends in life and find [illegible] to the [illegible]. In short it is education for culture that they seek.

(b) The school can seek to equip [illegible] the knowledge and skills that would immediately be necessary to enter a vocation and earn a livelihood. [illegible] [illegible] clerks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the High School population.

(c) Lastly a few highly intelligent pupils could be really *educated* so that they would be prepared for higher studies at the University and higher technical and professional training and would be natural leaders in government industry and business The same kind of education for all is not only a preposterous proposition but an untenable one and psychologically unsound.

The first category of students should be offered electives that they can easily go through —such as humanities languages music, dance and drama fine arts crafts etc The second category of students could specialise in commerce economics typewriting shorthand mechanical training agricultural mechanics business administration salesmanship etc The third category will have to take for specialisation in such subjects as mathematics physical sciences biological sciences etc which would enable them to go for higher studies in the University and for professional and higher technical training The choice of electives could be determined by the help of psychological tests such as intelligence and aptitude tests and other records

Examinations

The second educational practice that makes the syllabus appear to be unduly heavy is the present system of examinations The examinations have influenced the teaching practices to disproportionate degree The examinations of today try to find out if the student knows all that is laid down in the curriculum Examinations should try to measure the educational development and growth of the pupils and the development of their abilities and skills *They should measure not what the pupils* know or do not know but rather what they can do with the knowledge and skills they have acquired

So great a pressure have the examinations exerted on the school practices that the schools seem to be in a mad rush to finish the portions' If on the other hand the methods of testing and evaluation change these would naturally affect the school practices The emphasis will then naturally be shifted from teaching to learning—from the teacher bears this out It would therefore be far better to have only a few pupils to be submitted to strict examination which would qualify them for admission to the Universities and other places of higher educational and professional training

The first two categories of pupils viz those that are seeking only a cultural and vocational education could easily be examined by the schools themselves and awarded certificates The standards of testing and evaluation used by schools could be periodically scrutinised by a Regional Standards Committee Nearly 60 to 70 per cent of the pupils could thus be freed from the Board Examinations which have become too unwieldy to be of any real and dependable value.

The last category of pupils viz those who seek admission in the higher institutions of learning to the pupil from reciting to doing from passive listening to active participation and from the training of memory to the development of skill and attitudes

Again the present mode of mass examination involving tens of thousands of pupils and thousands of examiners is most unreliable and the common expression of luck in the examination could then take this examination which, would naturally demand superior intelligence and a high standards of performance Only about 30 to 40 per cent of the school population will thus be appearing for this examination The small and easily manageable numbers will ensure the dependability of these testing procedures It will also ensure that only the best of the country's youth are going to the Universities This practice will not only reduce the pressure of admission in the Universities but will naturally improve the quality of teaching at the University level as it is then possible to pay adequate individual attention

The new type of examination however, should not be mistaken for the mere objective type of questions For objective type of questions are not as reliable as they are believed to be They demand only small bits of information rather than information in the usual form of an essay

The practical application of the knowledge and skills to the events and occurrences in the students environment and his attitude towards these are more important than the mere acquisition of facts The objectives of testing and evaluation will naturally change the objectives and practices of teaching The all India Council for Secondary Education is working on this problem through the Extension Services

Other Activities

Again the extra-curricular and co curricular activities present a serious problem So far in the High School of today they appear to the teachers and the pupils as though they are imposed upon them by the Department of Education These should be the natural growth out of the curriculum and should fulfil a felt need

the French but they are believed to have moral support of the Afro-Asian group and especially the Muslim countries of Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. A national liberation army termed as Fellaghera by the French, has been formed with 15,000 strong guerillas functioning from its head quarters at Cairo. The French are desperately fighting to crush the rebellions and they claim to have shot down at least half a million Algerians.

The Nationalists are prepared to open negotiations with the French provided they accept a state of independence for the former. In 1956 Pandit J. L. Nehru [illegible] suggested a five-point plan for the settlement of Algerian problem which was not accepted by the French, although now General De Gaulle is working somewhat on those lines. The 21 nations of Afro-Asian group are [illegible] trying their best to see that Algeria is granted her independence. The group succeeded in getting Algerian question placed on the agenda of the 12th session of the U.N.O. But the French counter attacked and [illegible] the alleged supply of arms to the nationalists by the U.S.A.—and the [illegible].

France's youngest Prime Minister after Napoleon, M. Felix Gaillard failed to restore peace and his successor who ruled for just three weeks failed miserably to [illegible] normal conditions. Now the Iron man of France, hero of the two World Wars, Gen. De Gaulle has dramatically taken the reins in his own hands with determination to restore peace within six months during which time he would rule like a 'Dictator' without the Parliament and with power to amend the constitution. The fact that by giving such vast powers to the General the Parliament has signed her own death warrant speaks of the gravity of Algerian situation. But how far their hopes are fulfilled we have yet to see.

Yours etc.

New Delhi S. Davinder Singh
9-6-1958

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STUDENTS' ROLE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Dear Sir,

The [illegible] of freedom was [illegible] hundred years ago and the [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] the [illegible] the very [illegible] the foundation of the British Empire in India [illegible] the [illegible] of 1857 were [illegible]. The [illegible]

rebellion which though widespread was [illegible] organised and ill co-ordinated. [illegible] the freedom movement was born and it became the duty of [illegible] India to strengthen it in all possible ways.

Eighteen years after the failure of the [illegible] Indian Freedom Struggle the Indian National Congress was born. It was this organisation which truly made the Freedom movement broadbased and massive.

It might not be untrue to say that the Nationalist Movement in India [illegible] this sacred organisation was a beacon of light for the rest of Asia. The struggle of Indian Leaders for breaking the shackles of slavery and foreign exploitation had profound psychological effect on the neighbouring countries.

An important element in the nationalist movement for the political emancipation was the Youth of the country. Since the [illegible] of the century the Students of this country splendidly responded to the clarion call of the Congress. Hundreds of them abandoned their studies and literary careers and plunged themselves in the freedom struggle—with a smile they braved lathi charges, court imprisonments and embraced gallows. The [illegible] made by the Students Community [illegible] this distance of time appears indeed phenomenal. It can be boldly stated that but for thousands and thousands of Students who readily laid their lives at the altar of freedom this country would not have been able to achieve its independence. Youth verily constituted the backbone of Indian National Congress.

The All India Students Congress has been the [illegible] and [illegible] of the students in particular and the Youth in general. Mahatma Gandhi in one of his memorable addresses at (Wenlock Park) Madras after the [illegible] of the Simon Commission had [illegible] in unequivocal terms that but for the agitation and personal courage of the members of the All India Students Congress [illegible] of the Simon Commission [illegible] would have been a failure. Again in August 1942, the students all over the country played a glorious part in the Freedom Struggle. The [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. Freedom was [illegible] and on August 15th 1947 the [illegible] of this country [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] after the establishment of the National Government the role of the Students [illegible] [illegible]

from agitational to constructive and peaceful With the adoption of the First Five Year Plan the magnitude of the problem of economic and Social reconstruction became clear and the need for the active participation of the Students in the Development Programmes also became equally clear

The students of India have been participating in increasing numbers in Youth camps in National Extension Schemes and in Adult Education programmes However it is rather regrettable to note that the students in the post independent years have not displayed that fervour and unity which were so prominent in the pre independence era It is the duty of every student of every young man and woman of this country to dedicate himself or herself to the task of rapid socio-economic development We must all remember that we are too near to too many great events to be able to assess them objectively The attainment of Indian Independence is no doubt a great historical landmark. But what is really amazing to any student of world affairs is the phanomenal progress of India in International Affairs No country within so short a time has achieved so great a distinction in the comity of Nations It can be stated without any fear of contradiction that the rise of India in World Affairs as a staunch advocate of peace is primarily due to her awareness of the righteousness of her cause She is the rallying point of the moral forces of the world India's foreign policy has been enunciated on sound principles of statecraft It is a product of not only enlightened self interest but also of clearing idealism and cosmopolitanism It is a grand repudiation of the traditional theory of balance of power it is a remarkable experiment of applying the technique of non violence in evolving peaceful international relations She has demonstrated to the world that neither Military power nor extra-ordinary advancement in science and technique is necessary for a Nation to exert its influence in the Comity of Nations India is one of the most backward countries is one of the most populous and militarily the weakest in the world but still she has made herself felt in world affairs The Voice of India is the voice of peace—the clarion call to humanity to end war Otherwise war will end mankind Her voice is the voice of the oppressed and the dumb millions of the world Indian thesis of the co-existence of diverse political and social structures is getting very nearly vindicated by the recent revision of policies by the leaders at Kremlin From Co-existence to cooperation is a transition from peace loving Nation States to one world The idealism of yesterday (for that was how India s Policy was characterised) has become the Realism of To-day

In the words of our Beloved Prime Minister Nehruji Let all of us become Partners in a great adventure—Partners in India Limited The India of tomorrow is dependent upon our hard work cooperation Unity and Discipline

Yours etc
Waris Ali Mirza M.A

* * *

ESSAY WRITING

Sir

For ordinary examination purposes an essay should be a composition expressing clearly the writer s thought on some subject The ground work of the essay comprises accurate spellings correct English and proper punctuation Knowledge of the subject and skill in composition are needed to produce a good essay

In an essay it is most important for the writer to give his own ideas and feelings An essay must have the mark of sincerity and individuality Its aim should be to enlighten the reader and examiners.

An essay must be an orderly composition the exact opposite of Dr Johnson s famous definition of an essay as A loose sally of the mind an irregular and indigested piece not a regular and orderly composition The essayist must have something to say and he must ensure that he says it It is useless to write pages of trivial or irrelevant matter

The ability to tackle a subject confidently depends on the writer s mental ability and perhaps more largely on the information in his possession An essay is not primarily the expression of academic knowledge hobbies sports and matters of present-day interest are quite as important as more recondite subjects An interested observant attitude towards life will help considerably in the collection of useful knowledge Of equal importance is the mental training afforded by intelligent reading Our outlook becomes broadened and a critical faculty is developed with increasing knowledge we begin to judge what is being read in the light of what has been read previously and ultimately come to form our own opinions on subjects

A large mass of chaotic knowledge is not enough The habit of clear thinking must be cultivated for this is essential to

the French but they are believed to have moral support of the Afro-Asian group and especially the Muslim countries of Egypt Morocco and Tunisia A national liberation army termed as Fellaghers by the French, has been formed with 15 000 strong guerillas functioning from its head quarters at Cairo The French are desperately fighting to crush the rebellions and they claim to have shot down at least half a million Algerians

The Nationalists are prepared to open negotiations with the French provided they accept a state of independence for the former In 1956 Pandit J L Nehru also wisely suggested a five point plan for the settlement of Algerian problem which was not accepted by the French although now General De Gaulle is working somewhat on those lines The 21 nations of Afro Asian group also are trying their best to see that Algeria is granted her independence The group succeeded in getting Algerian question placed on the agenda of the 12th session of the U N O But the French counter attacked and protested against the alleged supply of arms to the nationalists by the U S A —and the things ended in fiasco

France s youngest Prime Minister after Napoleon, M Felix Gaillard failed to restore peace and his successor who ruled for just three weeks failed miserably to bring normal conditions Now the Iron man of France hero of the two World Wars Gen De Gaulle has dramatically taken the reins in his own hands with optimism to shower peace within six months during which time he would rule like a 'Dictator without the Parliament and with power to amend the constitution The fact that by giving such vast powers to the General the Parliament has signed her own death warrant speaks of the gravity of Algerian situation Bu how far their hopes are fulfilled we have yet to see

Yours etc

New Delhi S Davindra Singh

9 6-1958

* * *

STUDENTS ROLE IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Dear Sir

The torch of freedom was lit a hundred years ago and the banner of revolt was raised against the foreign rule in the manner which very nearly shook the foundations of the British Empire in India but the pioneering protestations and the bold bid to snap the chains of slavery in 1857 were in vain The superior technical skill of the British armed forces ultimately put down with a firm hand a rebellion which though widespread was ill organised and ill co-ordinated Nevertheless the freedom movement was born and it became the duty of succeeding generations in India to strengthen it in all possible ways.

Eighteen years after the failure of the first Indian Freedom Struggle the Indian National Congress was born It was this organisation which truly made the Freedom movement broadbased and massive

It might not be untrue to say that the Nationalist Movement in India directed by this sacred organisation was a beacon of light for the rest of Asia The struggle of Indian Leaders for breaking the shackles of slavery and foreign exploitation had profound psychological effect on the neighbouring countries

An important element in the nationalist movement for the political emancipation was the Youth of the country Since the twenties of this century the Students of this country splendidly responded to the clarion call of the Congress Hundreds of them abandoned their studies and lucrative careers and plunged themselves in the Freedom struggle —with a smile they braved lathi charges courted imprisonments and embraced gallows The sacrifices made by the Student Community assessed at this distance of time appears indeed phenomenal It can be boldly stated that but for thousands and thousands of Students who readily laid their lives at the alter of freedom this country would not have been able to achieve its independence Youth verily constituted the backbone of Indian National Congress

The All India Students Congress has been the unifier and inspirer of the students in particular and the Youth in general. Mahatma Gandhi in one of his memorable addresses, at (Wenlock Park) Madras after the visit of the Simon Commission had stated in unequivocal terms that but for the agitation and personal courage of the members of the All India students Congress boycott of the Simon Commission in Madras would have been a failure Again in August 1942 the Students all over the country played a glorious part in the Freedom Struggle The year immediately preceding the attainment of Freedom was indeed stormy and on August 15th 1947 the Students and Youth of the country participated with great gusto and fervour in the country wide celebrations

Soon after the establishment of the National Government the role of the Students and Youths had to be slowly switched over

from agitational to constructive and peaceful With the adoption of the First Five Year Plan the magnitude of the problem of economic and Social reconstruction becam clear and the need for the active participation of the Students in the Development Programmes also became equally clear

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In an essay it is most important for the writer to give his own ideas and feelings An essay must have the mark of sincerity and individuality Its aim should be to enlighten the reader and examiners

An essay must be an orderly composition the exact oppo ite of Dr Johnson s famous definition of an essay as A loose sally of the mind an irregular and indigested piece not a regular and orderly composition The essayist must have something to say and he must ensure that he says it It is useless to write pages of trivial or irrelevant matter

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A large ma s of chaotic knowled e is not enough The habit of clear thinking must be cultivated, for this is essential to

orderly expression Ideas cannot be clarified or sound opinions formed without thought and a few moments spent examining and ordering our impressions are definitely not so much time wasted

It is unwise to attempt to write an essay without some preliminary preparation since unless the writer is gifted with the rare ability to think clearly and rapidly the resultant essay will probably be a disorderly collection of incoherent ideas A number of steps is usually necessary to ensure that the finished article is really a good piece of work The main characteristics of a good essay are

1 Unity It means briefly that each sentence must lead logically to the next one and that each paragraph must follow on smoothly from the preceding one In this way a really sound and interesting essay will result.

2 *Relevancy* This means simply keeping to the point A rather common error in this respect is to write an essay which does not fit the title

3 *Proportion* An ordinary essay is not meant to be a complete exposition of the subject Usually an examinee has about an hour to write his essay and the subject matter must be fully discussed within the time allowed It is a good point to mark the most important points and apportion the allotted time among them

Kanpur, Yours etc
4 4 58 Kul ar

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

Sir

In the July 1958 issue of 'Careers & Courses' Mr Chaliha is named as the governor of Madras But Mr B R Medhi is now the Governor of Madras

Yours etc
Rajiv Lochan, Kanpur
Brij Kumar New Delhi

(Mr B R Medhi is the present governor of Madras The other name appearing in the journal is a printing mistake —Ed 'C & C')

DID YOU KNOW ?



The maximum possible duration of an eclipse of the sun is 7 minutes 40 seconds. This could only occur at the Equator, but the longest actually occurring since 717 A D was on June 20 1955 It lasted 7 minutes 8 seconds and was visible from the Philippine Islands.



Jean Francois Gravelet ("Blondin" 1824—1897) a Frenchman, is acclaimed the greatest tightrope walker of all time He made the earliest crossing of Niagara Falls on a 3 inch rope 1 100 feet long and 160 feet above the Falls on June 30 1859



Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels who wrote their theories of communism over 100 years ago were wrong from the beginning They believed communism would first occur in a highly industrialised country like Germany or Great Britain Lenin took advantage of political unrest to force it upon the Russian people in 1917

Ans Banaras and Bihar universities 4 year course in Mining Engineering degree awarded is B Sc (Mining E Minimum qualification for admission t course is I.Sc, (with math- matics)

CAPITALS

Q Please name the capitals of the foll countries (1) Cambodia (2) Colombia South Vietnam (4) Rhodesia and Nyas (5) Thailand (6) Cuba

(*Vishaw Dayal Chand*

Ans (1) Pnompenh (2) Bogota (3) S (4) Northern Rhodesia—Capital Lu Southern Rhodesia—Capital Salisb Nyasaland—Capital Zomba (5) B (6) Havana.

INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL

Q What is meant by International physical Year?

(*Shyam Sundar Agrawal Bulands*

Ans I G Y is an instance of internat colloboration for scientific purposes purpose of the I G Y is nothing less tha investigation of the planet earth As ear inhibited by many nations, I G Y bec an international job in which many cour participate—64 to be exact. The total power of the I G Y is about 8000 scientists the total exp nse is estimated to be one billion dollars shared by the Governme participating countries I G Y began on July 1957 and will run to the end of 195

VOCABULARY

Q Explain the meanings of the follo words

(a) Plagiarism (b) Proletariat Sotto- Voce (d) Au Revoir (e) Espri Corps (*Dilip Kumar Kanjilal New D*

Ans (a) The act of stealing from writings or ideas of others

(b) The lowest class

(c) In an undertone aside

(d) Adieu until we meet again.

(e) Team spirit

TRADE CYCLE.

Q What is Schumpeter s view on T Cycle? What does he mean by Innovati

(*Miss Indira Ernak*

Ans Prof Schump er attributes the e gence of Trade Cycle to the dy character of capitalist economy In a s state wher there are no technological ch the problem of Trade Cycle will be ab

The chief function of the U P S C and tate Public Service Commissions is to con examinations for recruitment to various ces in the Union and the States respective- Other functions are (a) to advise the nment on methods of recruitment, promo and control of Public Services (b) to look the interests and rights of services (c) to appeals from the civil servants and red heir grievances

ZETA

Please explain the term Z E T.A

(*Chiro Rajnan Ghosh Calcutta*)

It refers to Zero Energy Thermo-Nu Assembly British Scientists at Harwell carried on experiments successfully to lop energy from the heavy hydrogen nt in sea water This energy is the result sion of one atom with another of its kind reat heat, which is supplied by ZETA te sufficient thermo-nuclear energy for acal purposes can be generated tempera of ZETA will have to be stepped up to illion degree centigrades

LD OF BOOKS

Mention the names of the authors llowing Books

) Persuasion (b) Lady Chatterly s (c) The Black Girl in Search of God The Conquest of Happiness (e) The of the Worlds (f) A Critique of Capital mulation (g) Mrs Craddock (h) rion (*B Raghavan New Delhi*)

(a) Jane Austen (b) D H Lawrence (c) ard Shaw (d) Bertrand Russel (e) H G - (f) Mrs Robinson (g) Somerset gham (h) John Keats

FILM WORLD

Brussels Film Festival Awards

The first Grand Prize of the International Experimental Film Competition was awarded to 'Dom' made by Walerian Borowczyk and Jan Lenica (Poland). To this prize was attached the sum of 10,000 dollars, contributed by Gevaert.

The second Grand Prize was awarded to 'Free Radicals' made by Len Lye (United States of America). This film also received a cash award—5,000 dollars—contributed by the firm of Sibis.

Six prizes were awarded to the following films classified in alphabetical order: 'Chansons Sans Paroles' by Yoram Gross (Israel), 'Dwaj Ludzie Z Szafa' ('Two Men and a Wardrobe') by Roman Polanski (Poland), 'Gyromorphosis' by H. Hirsh (United States—Holland), 'Highway' by Hilary Harris (United States), 'N Y N Y' by Francis Thompson (United States) and 'Sinfonia En No Bemol' by Rodolfo Kuhn (Argentina).

Three unofficial prizes were awarded as follows:

The Prize of the International Federation of Film Societies to 'L'Opera Mouff' by Agnes Varda (France).

The Prize of the Selection Jury of the Competition to Stan Brakhage for the ensemble of his work presented in the Competition and "Le Prix de l'Age d'Or" to 'Inauguration of the Pleasure Dome' by Kenneth Anger (United States).

The Competition was held in conjunction with the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition.

The audience jury at the Brussels Film Festival gave its unofficial prize for the best film to 'The Wall of China'.

Prize for the best male performance went to Horst Buchholz for his acting in the German film 'Endstation Liebe'. Kim Stanley won the prize for the best female performance in the "Goddess" (United States of America).

The International Federation for the Cinema Press gave its prize to Orson Welles for 'A Touch of Evil'.

The International Catholic Film office gave its prize to Hemmingway's 'The Old Man and the Sea'.

Orson Welles, for his role as the nasty, unprincipled detective in Universal International's 'Touch of Evil' has won 'best actor' award at the Brussels World Fair Film Festival.

At the same time the film—which was written and directed as well as acted in by Welles—was named the 'best picture' outside the competition by the foreign press.

Film Theatres in Canada

Canada as of April 1 had 1,809 theatres—1,582 conventional ones and 227 drive-ins—76 less than on April 1, 1957. Then the total was 1,885 theatres including 1,656 four walled ones and 232 ozoners, reflecting a closure of 74 conventional cinemas and five drive-ins, according to a summary report by the Canadian Motion Picture Distributors Association.

Since April 1953 when there were 1,924 conventionals and 104 drive-ins there has been an overall loss of 219 theatres. In the five year period 342 four walled cinemas were lost and 123 "ozoners" gained.

In 1957-58 there were 133 closings which offset by 18 new openings (including three "ozoners") and reopenings of 41 houses (including one ozoner) left the net loss of 47 theatres. To date 102 regular houses and eight "ozoners" have been completely dismantled.

Film Critics' Awards

President's Gold Medal winning feature film Rajkamal Kalamandir's 'Do Ankhen Barah Haath' was again adjudged the best film in the Critics' Awards 1957, announced at a function held at the Metro Cinema in Bombay under the auspices of the Film Journalists' Association.

Meena Kumari was declared the best actress of the year for her performance in Prasad Productions' 'Sharada' while Dilip Kumar was adjudged the best actor for his role in B.R. Films' 'Naya Daur'.

India's Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon who presided over the func-

d presented the statuettes to the , said that the Indian film industry rgest in the world was a great national The great interest taken by the Indian n films he felt represented the grow stic interest in the country

Menon said that the function of film was not always pleasant particularly if shed to be objective and sincere in the ion of opinions They had nevertheless role to play in k eping up the standard genous films He pointed out that a ould come when other countries would know more about Indian film stars the activities of film critics

e Critics' Awards which are restricted di films and foreign films released in y announced at the function were Best — Do Ankhen Bara Haath best —Meena Kumari (Sharada) best Dilip Kumar (Naya Daur) best r—V Shantaram (Do Ankhen) best director—Shanker and Jaikishan nt Bahar) best supporting actress— Chitnis (Basant Bahar) best suppor tor—Ajit (Naya Daur) best photo- r—Faredoon Irani (Mother India) t director—M R Achrekar (Pardesi) editor—Chintaman Borkar (Do An) best dance director—Sohanlal and Krishna (Kath Putli) best story— r Mirza (' Naya Daur) best recordist— Parmar (Do Ankhen) best dialogue —V Adil (' Sharada ') best lyricist— Ludhianvi (Pyaas) best play back (female)—Geeta Dutt (Jane kya he film Pyaasa) best play back singer —Mohammad Rafi (Jine naaz hai 'Pyaasa) and best foreign film— The aker (Paramount Films)

r B N Pavri president of the Associa welcomed Mr V K Krishna Menon and guests while Mr S G Khale secretary Association proposed a vote of thanks S Thapa was the compere at the show

* * *

d Film Festival in London

he second London Film Festival will be t the National Film Theatre from October 4 next

augurated la t y ar under the sponsorship Sarda, Times in collaboration with itish Film In titute th Festival this year is to be presented by the Institute in associa tion with the London County Council

At least 20 films will be screened and it is hop d by the organisers that an Indian produc tion can be includ d

It is the policy of the London Festival to give cinema goers an opportunity of seeing with in the space of a few days some of the most not able films shown in the previous six months at the major film festivals in different parts of the world

It is thus, a festival of festival films and its composition depends upon the success ob- tained by international films at established world festivals

Last year Aparajito was shown and P ther Panchali had a special screening at the National Film Theatre in association with the Festival

The great bulk of the London Film Festival programme cannot be organised until the major world festivals have ended and selection of their best films becomes possible

However two pictures have already been chosen for screening They are The Old Man and th Sea starring Spencer Tracy from the Hemmingway novel and the Swedish picture Wild Strawberries produced by Bergman and starring S ostrom

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Chinese Films for India

An attempt to exhibit Chinese films com mercially in India will soon be made by Chinese trade authorities in collaboration with Indian film distribution channels.

Six Chinese feature movies sub-titled in English have been recently brought to Bombay and will be exhibited by local film distributors

Included amongst these are Woman Bas ketball Player No 5 a story dealing with a girl basket ball enthusiast, and Two Football Teams a film with a story on the love of a football amongst middle school children

The films have been specially imported on the advice of some Indian film stars who had seen these movies in China and the Soviet Union

Along with feature films a number of car toon films with sub-titles in English will also be off red to the Indian marke

China is also contemplating the possibility of co production of films with India

SCIENCE & INVENTION

MAN MADE DIAMONDS TO BE MASS PRODUCED

Man made diamonds identical to natural stones will be in mass production for industrial users before the end of 1958, the General Electric Company in the United States reports. The diamonds are produced by subjecting carbon to high pressure and high temperature in a duplication of natural process by which diamonds are made.

The company has already produced more than 100 000 carats of man-made diamonds. These have been shown to be identical to natural diamonds on the basis of capital, X ray and chemical examinations and hardness tests. The largest of these diamonds are about the size of coarse grains of sand, and most of them are about the size of fine particles of sand.

The General Electric Company's synthetic diamonds will be used in cutting tools grinding wheels, and other industrial equipment.

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EARTH'S ELECTRIC FIELDS AS SOURCE OF ENERGY

Professor Georgy Pokrovsky has suggested that the energy of electric fields in cosmic space be used to power the space ships of the future.

Writing in the youth magazine "Tekhnika Molodyozhy" (Engineering for Youth) the Soviet scientist points out that apart from the fields of gravity there are in cosmic space other power fields electric and magnetic. These fields have not yet been adequately studied. But their existence and the enormous significance are now beyond doubt. It is known that the particles which carry electric charges and make up cosmic rays develop in their movement in cosmic electromagnetic fields, speeds approaching that of light and a vast energy. These fields may be likened to gigantic super powerful accelerators of elementary particles created in the [illegible] laboratories in [illegible] in recent years. These cosmic electromagnetic fields may be used for the guided flight of space ships.

Professor Pokrovsky notes that such a space ship must have a definite type of equipment whose elements have already been designed although that was done for other purposes. The main element of the equipment of a space ship should be two accelerators for elementary particles. One of them is designed to accelerate negatively charged electrons and the other to accelerate and eject positively charged particles—the ions of hydrogen (protons). In ejecting with the aid of powerful accelerators a stream of positively charged particles the ship gradually becomes negatively charged and begins to attract on itself a stream of the lines of force of the cosmic electrical field. As this charge increases the ship heads for the cosmic system charged positively. If it is the electron accelerator that is operating the ship receives a positive charge and rushes on towards the negative pole.

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UNDERWATER VOLCANOES IN THE ARCTIC

Professor Y. Gakkel, a Soviet polar explorer has found an active underwater volcano in the Central Polar Basin where the Lomonosov underwater ridge is situated. One of the things which helped the scientist to discover the volcano was the report on the observations made by workers on "North Pole 3" drifting station who recorded strong shocks and vibrations in the pack ice and a sharp smell of hydrogen sulphide.

The scientist continued his research and found volcanic activities in a number of other areas in the Arctic Ocean.

Not long ago V. Antonov a hydrologist doing ice prospecting, found signs of an underwater volcanic eruption in the North-East of the Chukotka Sea. He made the following entry in his diary "The ice seemed to be boiling in a kettle." Antonov was amazed at the state of the ice which was completely crushed and tinged an unusual brown. Antonov proved that the crushing of the ice blanket was caused by the blast wave of an underwater volcano and explained its colour by the effect of oil gushers at the bottom of the Arctic Ocean. By the way, even before Antonov flew over the Chukotka Sea, [illegible] Tkachev a well known polar geologist, had established the possibility of the existence of oilfields between the Novosibirsk Islands

and Alaska Underwater volcanic activity is now observed in several other places in the Arctic Ocean

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THE LARGEST STAR IN THE SKY

Until quite recently, the Epsilon in the Auriga s Constellation was believed to be the biggest of all stars Its diameter is 3 000 times more than the diameter of the Sun

But even this gigantic star is a mere midget compared with the Alpha in the Constellation of Hercules As determined recently the diameter of this star is 200 000 times the diameter of the Sun which means that its volume is eight quadrillion times (1 quadrillion is a numeral with 15 zeros i e, a million milliards) the volume of the Sun A ray of light travelling at a speed of 300 000 kilometres a second which takes 8 5 minutes to reach the Earth from the Sun and 5 5 hours to reach Pluto (its distance from the sun is the greatest in the solar system) will cover a distance equal to the Alpha diameter in 12 days If a jet plane could make a trip around the equator of this star It would take 80 000 years to cover the distance

How far is this star from us? Light covers the distance between the Earth and this star in 1,200 years In terrestrial measures this distance exceeds 11 quadrillion kilometers a jet plane could negotiate it in 1,200 000 000 years

There are however no grounds for regarding even Alpha (of Hercules) the largest star in our solar system It is only the largest of all the stars the dimensions of which are known today

* * *

NEW SEDATIVES AND STIMULANTS

The achievements in medicine and other fields of science have enabled us successfully to influence the human psychology with the help of different pharmacological remedies For instance out of the flower of *Rauwolfia Serpentina* a medicine called *Serpina* is prepared, which can reduce the arterial pressure and soothe a man The psychiatrists are successfull using it for the treatment of those who suffer from fear complex and insomnia The medicines Miltaun and Oblivon act in the same manner Thus one tablet of Oblivon destroys in an otherwis normal man the feeling of fear which occurs due to various causes, without adversely affecting his general condition It is also known that fear neurosis is satisfactorily cured by such an exotic drug as cobra poison, when used in a very small dose While the above-mentioned drugs are sedatives there are other drugs such as *Amphetemine*, which excites the nervous cells of the cortex of human brain stimulates the process of thinking removes the feeling of fatigue and decreases the urge to sleep

Thus modern medicine has given us genuine drugs that remove fear and cheer us up

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ULTRA SOUND TECHNIQUE FOR EYE DISEASES

A new technique for more accurate diagnosis of certain eye diseases was demonstrated last week at the American Medical Association meeting in San Francisco

The technique involves the use of an instrument producing high frequency sound waves which can s[illegible] through totally opaque eye tissue

Doctor Gilbert Baum of Port Chester New York, showed pictures illustrating diseases within eyes that cannot be seen by the light of X rays These included a tumour obscured by a cataract, foreign bodies invisible to X rays, and a detach d retina obscured by a hemorrhage in the back of the eye

In the past there were no instruments for examining the areas behind the e e to surmise what diseases might be present With the new ultra sound instrument the correct diagnosis may be obtained and proper treatment given

The device operates like this a burst of high frequency sound is transmitted which when it strikes an object in its path sets up a return echo This ultra sonic echo is picked up by a special microphone which converts the sound into electrical energy The electrical enregy then is converted into light similar to the way a television receiver works

To obtain an over all vi w of the eye the transmitter and receiver are moved in a sweeping motion over the eye As the echoes come back from different portions of the eye, they are sent into a radar receiver which then displays the eye s interior

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NEW SUBSTANCE RIDS BODY OF STRONTIUM

A material which can erad cate radioactive strontium a possible cause of cancer and other diseases from the body with safety was described at a recent meeting of the American Chemical Society The substance which can remove the dangerous elemen from the living bone and oth r areas of the body is a

tasteless yellow dye named rhodizonate It fastens onto strontium atoms and the two materials combine to form an insoluble composite which can be evacuated in body wastes

Another chemical called tetrahydroxyquinone acts similarly according to U S authorities This and rhodizonate may form the base for evolution of more anti radiation substances

GIANT RIVER IN THE SEA MAPPED

A new "river in the sea" 250 miles wide and 1,000 feet deep has been mapped by scientists participating in the U.S International Geophysical Year (IGY) programme the University of California Scripps Institution of Oceanography at *La Jolla* California has announced

The new sub-surface current—which flows eastward along the Equator for at least 3,500 miles—was mapped by scientists from Scripps and the U S Fish and Wildlife Service Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations during a recent cruise called the Dolphin Expedition

Scientists spent 22 days measuring the current from the surface to a depth of more than 3 000 feet at the point where Longitude 140 Degrees West intersects the Equator They located the east flowing undercurrent only 100 feet beneath the west flowing South Equatorial Current at the surface

Measurements of the sub-surface current indicate that it is as strong as a thousand major rivers and as swift as the Gulf Stream

ELECTRONIC ROAD

In the near future drivers in the United States may be able to nap read a new paper or watch television while motoring on electronic highways in the United States according to highway authorities now concerned with developing controlled automatic roads to reduce accidents and tedium.

When all the difficulties are solved a driver will be able to travel to an electronic highway, push an "automatic pilot type" button and relax and forget about travel problems as his driving at prescribed safety speeds will be handled by electronics

The electronic roads, according to technicians, will function from buried cables and strands of wire [illegible] alongside the highway which radiate signals that can be received by transistorised receivers within the car [illegible] will be three different frequencies, one controlling the steering mechanism, another warning of obstacles ahead while the third will announce exits from the highway to nearby cities Once the driver leaves the [illegible] highway, he switches off his electronic device and reverts to regular motoring

GENETICALLY DAMAGED GENERATION

Dr J Antoinette Pirie said in London June 27 1958 that it might be necessary to have universal artificial insemination after a nuclear war

She was addressing a meeting here of [illegible] women campaigning against nuclear armaments

With most of the American and Russian population dead and vast radioactive dust clouds drifting round the earth, the number of genetically damaged children would rise to hideous, terrifying proportions said Dr Pirie

It might then be necessary to have universal compulsory artificial insemination with male sperms stored before the war

The new children would thus only receive adverse effects from one half of their parents —the mother

Another speaker at the meeting protested the "civil defence lie"

She waved civil defence pamphlets in the air and declared This total lying that asks us to lie down and be massacred it is wrong"

COLDEST PLACE ON EARTH

Many findings of the 10 000 scientists of [illegible] nations participating in the International Geophysical Year were made public in Washington on June 20 by a Congressional Appropriations Sub-Committee which took testimony and reports from the National Science Foundation

Among the findings were

The coldest spot yet discovered on earth is not the geographical South Pole but is about 500 miles nearer Australia, where Russian Scientists recorded a temperature of minus 107°F

A new mountain range 1,000 miles long and 200 miles wide has been found beneath the south west Pacific

The Antarctic is not a solid land mass covered with snow and ice but a region of frozen lakes and floes

[illegible] of the Antarctic now [illegible] that the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] 000 cubic miles was 40% too low

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MR IMRE NAGY

Mr Imre Nagy who was Prime Minister of Hungary during the October (1956) revolution was executed after trial by a people's court it was announced in Budapest on June 11 1958

Nagy (pronounced Nodge) was a life long Communist He fought with the Austro Hungarian army in the First World War was captured by the Russians and joined the Bolsheviks when the revolution broke out Sent back to Hungary to establish a workers and peasants government he played a minor role in the short lived Communist Hungarian Government of Bela Kun In 1929 he fled to Moscow coming back with the Russians again in 1944

Nagy had long been regarded as peculiar by his Soviet associates. In Moscow he was nick named Kulak which means rich peasant and indeed there was something worldly and bourgeois in this burly six foot 200 pounder who loved good food good drink and good clothes Nagy was fond of sitting in Budapest cafes discussing politics or the merits of different Hungarian foot ball teams He was sufficiently unorthodox to approve of his daughter's marriage with a practising Protestant minister

In March 1955 he was denounced for rightist deviation. During the October revolution of 1956 Nagy as Prime Minister renounced the Warsaw Pact declared Hungarian neutrality and asked for protection from the United Nations On November 22 he was kidnapped by the Russians who had promised him safe conduct Nagy was 62

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MR CAMILLE CHAMOUN

Epicentre of the storm in the Lebanon is President Camille Nimur Chamoun who has been President of the Republic since September 1952

Fifty eight year-old Chamoun, silver haired and handsome is a Maronite Christian with close affiliations with the West Although not specifically required by the constitution convention ordains that the Lebanese President should always be a Christian usually of the Maronite sect, the Prime Minister invariably being a Sunni Muslim

The Maronites though in majority are not the only Christian sect in the Lebanon the Christian community including Greek, Syrian, Armenian and Chaldean Catholics as well. The Lebanon is reputed to have the oldest Christian communities in the world

Chamoun started life as a lawyer, but entered politics early in his career He was a deputy in 1934 and Minister of Finance three years later Both the Lebanon and Syria were under French mandate until 1941 when the two countries were proclaimed separate and independent On January 1 1944 the Republic of the Lebanon came into being

In the same year Chamoun went to London as Minister at the court of S James He headed the court of St James He headed the Lebanese delegation to the U N for three years from 1945 He also served on the Preparatory Commission which dealt with the Palestine question It is not unlikely that Chamoun will be the first political casualty in the Lebanese crisis since his removal is demanded not only by the Muslims but also by the Patriarch of the Maronite Christians

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MR ALFRED NOYES

Alfred Noyes poet and author who died in Ryde (England) on June 29 1958, at the age of 78 was one of the very few writers who made his living exclusively by poetry

It was George Meredith who encouraged him to do so shortly after Noyes came down from Oxford where he earned some celebrity as an oarsman Like the present Poet Laureate John Masefield some of Noyes better known poems are concerned with the sea His first volume "The Loom of Years" appeared as far back as 1902, to be followed four years later by the widely popular sea epic Drake

Shortly before the first world war Noyes delivered the Lowell Lectures in the United States taking his subject "The Sea in English Poetry" There was a strong mystical strain in his temperament and writing and apart from the sea fairyland was his special province Some believe that his epics "The Flower of Old Japan" and "The Forest of Wild Thyme" are the finest fairy poetry

since the Elizabethans His verse was notable for its rhythm and melody

In 1930 Noyes was received into the Roman Catholic Church Besides Drake his most celebrated works are Tales of the Mermaid Tavern and "The Torchbearers Noyes also wrote several plays and a book of critical essays entitled Aspects of Modern Poetry In 1953 he published his autobiography Two Worlds for Memory"

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MR SHRIMAN NARAYAN

Mr Shriman Narayan General Secretary of the Congress has been appointed a member of the Planning Commission He took over the new assignment on July 15 1958 He has been given the important portfolio of food and agriculture which was previously held by the Deputy Chairman Mr V T Krishnamachari

Mr Shriman Narayan specialises in the Gandhian philosophy of national development. His thorough knowledge of the Congress ideology and his intimate contacts with the Chief Ministers and Ministers of States will undoubtedly go a long way in getting the ruling party's policies and programmes implemented in the States

Soft spoken mild pleasant mannered Shrimanji, as he is affectionately called by his friends and admirers has held the key position of the General Secretary of the nation's most powerful political organisation for an unbroken period of six difficult years Except Acharya Kripalani no other person has ever held this post for such a long time And it was during this period that the Congress fought the two general elections successfully

Known to be a conscientious and selfless worker Shrimanji shot into prominence when he wrote during his eighteen-month incarceration in connection with the Quit India movement *Gandhian Plan of Economic Development*. It was published with a forward by Gandhiji The book sold well and was translated into some regional languages

Former Principal of Seksaria Commercial College for 12 years and Dean of the Faculty of Commerce of Nagpur University for six years Shrimanji takes keen interest in education He is also a well known journalist. As soon as he took over as General Secretary of the Congress in 195 he became the editor of the Economic Review the fortnightly organ of the A-I C.C. Under his stewardship the paper has risen to an eminent position Its editorials and articles are often quoted or reproduced in the Indian and foreign press

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DR. C.V RAMAN

Dr C.V Raman, the noted Indian scientist and a Nobel-Prize winner in Physics was presented the Lenin Peace Prize for 1957 at a special ceremony held in Kremlin (Moscow) on June 13, 1958

Dr Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman Laureate of International Lenin Peace Prize prominent scholar in physics is widely known not only in India but also to scientists in the countries of the world. At present Dr Raman is an adviser to the Government of India on Physics and Director of the Scientific Research Institute in Bangalore During his half-century long scientific activity Dr Raman made valuable contribution to the development of physics and especially of optics

In 1928 he discovered a phenomenon which came to be known as the Raman Effect. For this discovery of great significance he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1930 In 1947 he was elected a Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences

Dr C.V Raman spared no efforts for the development of science in India and contributed to establishing a number of scientific institutions.

As a prominent scholar Dr Raman takes an active part in the social life of his country In his articles and pronouncements Dr Raman exposes the aggressive policy of imperialist countries and points out that the struggle for peace is inseparably linked with the struggle for national independence and for raising the living standards of peoples Dr Raman is a vigorous opponent of science being used for war and destruction and stands for it being used exclusively for happiness and benefits to mankind.

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MR B.D JATTI

Mr B D Jatti was sworn in as Chief Minister of Mysore on May 16 1958.

Mr Basappa Danappa Jatti was born on September 10 1912 in Savalgi of the former Jamkhandi State After his early education in Bijapur Mr Jatti took his law degree in 1940 and practised as a pleader for five years at Jamkhandi He was then elected to the Jamkhandi State Legislature When responsible government was ushered in he secured the Chief Ministership of the State and held that

(Continued on page 664)

Foreign Events

Language and Communal Riots in Ceylon

Following a period of continued tension between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities in Ceylon the Prime Minister (Mr Bandaranaike) announced on April 9 that the Government would not proceed with the implementation of the agreement on the official language question which it had concluded with the Federal Party on July 26, 1957

Considerable opposition to the agreement was expressed by the United National Party and by Sinhalese communal and Buddhist organizations during the second half of 1957

A ceremony to invoke the intervention of the gods to prevent division of the country at which the agreement was denounced as a threat to religion and the nation was held on Oct. 8 at the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy one of the most sacred Buddhist shrines during the ceremony fighting broke outside the temple and the police had to use batons to disperse the crowds

Discussions on the implementation of the agreement meanwhile continued between the Government and the Federalist leaders (Tamil lians) Progress was delayed by the Federalists insistence that the two Bills involved—the Tamil Language Bill and the Regional Councils Bill—should be ready at the same time and that the latter should include a detailed statement of the councils powers vis a vis the Central Government

The agreement of July 26 1957 had provided that the Northern Province should form one regional area and the Eastern Province two or more: that regions should be permitted to collaborate amalgamate or divide themselves that regional councillors should be directly elected, that the Councils should have powers over specified subjects including agriculture co-operatives lands and colonization education health, industries fisheries housing social services electricity water schemes and roads that they should be empowered to decide to whom lands should be allotted and who should be employed under colonization schemes and that they should receive block grants from the Government and should have powers of taxation and borrowing

The situation suddenly deteriorated at the end of March 1958, when the Federal Party organized a campaign in the Tamil speaking Northern and Eastern Provinces against the use of the Sinhalese symbol 'Sri' on the number plates of Government owned buses Their supporters took to daubing tar on this symbol whilst Sinhalese speakers retaliated by defacing Tamil letters on road signs and shop windows On April 2 Tamil demonstrators stoned the police station at Bogawantalawa (90 miles from Colombo) whereupon the police opened fire killing two plantation workers of Indian origin Their funeral was attended by nearly 80 000 plantation workers and led to a *hartal* (general stoppage of work) in the Northern and Eastern Provinces on April 5 Two days earlier two Sinhalese had been fatally stabbed and many people injured in a clash between Tamil and Sinhalese demonstrators near Ratnapura 60 miles east of Colombo

Before the Cabinet met on April 9 to discuss the situation a large number of Buddhist monks demonstrated near the Prime Minister's residence and presented to Mr Bandaranaike demands for the abrogation of the Government's agreement with the Federalists the implementation of the official Language Act the banning of the Federal Party and the repatriation of stateless Indian labourers Later the same day Mr Bandaranaike announced in a broadcast that the Government had decided not to proceed with the implementation of the agreement.

Support for the Government's action was expressed by Mr Dudley Senanayake leader of the (Opposition) United National Party

The Federal Party issued a statement on April 10 calling upon all Tamil speaking people to embark on a non violent civil disobedience movement of such magnitude as to make the prisons inadequate to accommodate them in order to secure an honourable place in the community for themselves and their language The statement accused the Government of surrendering to pressure from the Buddhist monks and failing to prevent or control Sinhalese hooliganism it declared that the only alternative before the Tamils were to fight back for their survival or to be for ever content to remain a subject race

About 100 Tamils including Mr Chelvanayakam (the Federal Party leader), seven other M.Ps, a Senator and the wives of two M.Ps, were arrested on April 10-14 for defacing the number plates of buses, but were subsequently released on bail. Federal Party spokesmen said that they also planned to court arrest by refusing to pay taxes and by travelling on Government buses without tickets, and that when arrested they would refuse to pay fines and insist on going to prison. The campaign however was not supported by the Democratic Workers Congress or the Ceylon Workers Congress, which together represent about 1,000,000 Tamil speaking Indian estate workers.

A wave of unrest and alarm swept parts of Ceylon as disturbances over the language issue broke out on May 23 with the opening of the Convention of the Federal Party—organization of Tamils—in Vavuniya.

The death roll in the rioting was about 25. Among those killed in acts of violence connected with the disturbances was a former Mayor of Nuwara Eliya, Mr D.A. Seneviratne. The worst affected area was Batticaloa in the Tamil speaking eastern province.

Cases of arson, assault and murder were also reported from the predominantly Sinhalese-speaking town of Polonnaruwa. In Colombo itself bands of hooligans indulged in an orgy of violence, arson and plunder on May 26.

Meanwhile on May 25 the Federal Party Convention decided to launch the Party's proposed non-violent civil disobedience movement on a date before August 20. It appointed a five man Council of Action with Mr S.J.V. Chelvanayakam as chairman to organize and direct the movement.

The movement was to have been launched in August 1957 a [illegible] objectives: (1) establishment of a federal form of Government in Ceylon with autonomy for the Tamil speaking areas; (2) equality of status for Tamil with Sinhalese, the official language; (3) enfranchisement of Tamil speaking Indian [illegible] and (4) cessation of Sinhalese [illegible] traditional Tamil areas.

[illegible] the Party [illegible] the agreement with the Prime Minister Mr S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike [illegible] July 1957 [illegible] [illegible] Tamil as the language of the national minority [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] when Mr Bandaranaike [illegible] the Federal [illegible] [illegible]

in the situation of unrest created by the Federal Party's campaign directed against the use of the Sinhalese symbol 'Sri' on registration plates of motor vehicles.

A resolution adopted unanimously by the Convention of the Party on May 25 said that the unilateral abrogation of the agreement by the Prime Minister had convinced the Party that no "useful purpose would be served by further negotiations with him."

While the Convention was in session, hooliganism spread to more areas. Troops were called out to restore order in the disturbed areas. On May 27 a State of Emergency was declared throughout the Island. Within a few minutes of the proclamation Army and Navy personnel moved into trouble spots in Colombo.

Simultaneously the Federal Party and the newly formed Sinhalese group called the Jatika Vimukta Peramuna were banned. The proclamation of the State of Emergency meant the suspension of civil authority, to enable the military to handle problems of law and order. A dusk to dawn curfew came into force throughout the island.

On May 28 a Government spokesman said at a news conference in Colombo that the situation was "under complete control."

Background: Language divides Ceylon's people into two major groups—Tamil and Sinhalese. Moreover the linguistic division as revealed by the ugly events reinforced by religious differences. The Tamilians are Hindu and the Sinhalese Buddhist by religion. This explains why the language riots have turned into communal strife throughout the length and breadth of the country. A measure of the toll this has taken may be had from the reported number of refugees, many of them aboard [illegible] ships requisitioned by the Ceylonese Government for purposes of [illegible] evacuation of population.

Technically the troubles in Ceylon were sparked by the decision of the Federal Party of Jaffna Tamils (in no way related to the Indian Tamils in Ceylon) [illegible] disobedience movement. The [illegible] object of the movement was the fulfilment of parity for Tamil with Sinhalese and [illegible] [illegible] of a federal [illegible] based on [illegible] [illegible]. To make matters worse the [illegible] to launch the civil disobedience movement was [illegible] for a series of [illegible] [illegible] that had already overtaken the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] island's [illegible] But the Federal Party's

decision was precipitated by the Tamils annoyance at the breach of the solemn undertaking given to them by the Bandaranaike Government In August last year Tamil had been agreed upon as one of the national languages of Ceylon But practically within 24 hours of the agreement the Ceylonese Prime Minister was browbeaten by a Bikhshu Satyagraha and resiled from it. Subsequent attempts to have the agreement implemented produced no tangible result leading the Tamils into a mood of sourness and anger particularly when the negotiations with the Government were abruptly broken off in April 1958

As a background to the present spate of violence and strife some salient facts deserve to be noted Of Ceylon s total population of 9,000 000 six million speak Sinhalese and are mostly Buddhist the Jaffna Tamils who have been in Ceylon for over a millennium and are integral constituents of Ceylon s national population number 2 000 000 and are Hindus by and large The other section of the Tamils in Ceylon numbering about 1 000 000 is of comparatively recent Indian origin and belongs mostly to indentured plantation labour The problem that these Ceylon Indians constitute as between India and Ceylon centres round this section of the Tamils

With the Jaffna Tamils concentrated in the west and south of Ceylon (where they comprise the preponderant majority) and the Indian Tamils in Plantation areas in the west and north (where they are in a minority) the clash has literally split the country both along its spinal axis and diagonally In central Ceylon in and around Colombo the Tamils both Jaffna and Indian are numerically a minority but control large chunks of trade and commerce This fact makes for the Sinhalese complaint that the Tamils dominate the economic life of the country The high percentage of Jaffna Tamils in Ceylon s administrative services lends an edge to this complaint An outcrop of this is the powerful Sinhalese demand that the rights and interests of the Sinhalese people must specifically be safeguarded. In the General Elections in 1956 this demand was the decisive issue Both the United National Party (which had throughout given representation in its Cabinet to the Tamils) and Mr Bandaranaike s Eksath Mahajan Peramuna (People s United Front Coalition) fought the elections with promises of security and promotion of Sinhalese interests The language clash thus symptomizes economic as well as communal antagonism

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Execution of Hungarian Leaders

It was announced in Budapest on June 17 1958 that M Imre Nagy Prime Minister of Hungary at the time of the uprising in October 1956 had been sentenced to death and executed after trial by a people s court It was also announced that General Pal Maleter (Defence Minister in M Nagy s Cabinet) Joszef Szilagyi and Miklos Gimes had been executed with M Nagy and that five other persons had been given prison sentences varying from five years to life imprisonment The news was broadcast by Budapest radio without comment and given on the inner pages of all Hungarian newspapers

Imre Nagy (62) first became Prime Minister *of Hungary in July 1953* after the resignation of Matyas Rakosi During his Premiership of nearly two years he took a number of important measures to mitigate the severities of the Rakosi regime—e g by abandoning the policy of compulsory agricultural collectivization closing internment camps releasing political detainees and permitting a partial return to private trading In April 1955 however he was deposed from the Premiership and deprived of party membership after his 'new course' economic policy had been violently denounced as right wing deviationist and anti Marxist Imre Nagy was the focus of the Hungarian people s uprising in October 1956 and Prime Minister for ten days until his Government was overthrown by the Soviet military intervention He left the Yugoslav Legation (where he had taken refuge) under a guarantee of safe conduct by the Kadar regime but was immediately arrested by the Soviet authorities in violation of the safe conduct pledge He and other leaders of the revolt were subsequently deported to Rumania and nothing more had been heard of them until the Budapest announcement of the trials and executions

General Pal Maleter (47) Minister of Defence in M Nagy s Government was invited by the Soviet authorities to enter into negotiations with them for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Hungary He was arrested by the Russians while conducting these negotiations

Pal Maleter was born in Slovakia educated in Hungary and served as a regular officer in the Hungarian National Army He became a Communist after being captured by the Russians in the Second World War was subsequently parachuted into Hungary to organize partisan activity against the Germans and became famous as an anti Nazi guerilla leader

In the October (1956) revolt he was the first Hungarian general to throw in his lot with the uprising and became commander of the Free Hungarian forces based on the Killian Barracks in Budapest

The Hungarian Public Prosecutor (Dr Szenazzi) stated at a press conference on June 21 that the trials had taken place in Budapest "not long ago" and had lasted 12 days; that they had been held in secret "for reason of State interest," as the Western Powers might otherwise have interfered and "spread lies and calumnies"; that the defendants had been allowed to choose their own defence counsel and that they had been allowed to present "petitions for clemency" which had been rejected. The Public Prosecutor made no mention of the date of the trial and executions nor did he give the names of the judges, prosecutors or defence counsel taking part in the trials

Intense indignation was aroused in the Western countries, and also in many of the "uncommitted" countries at the execution of Imre Nagy and his associates. It was widely commented in British, American, French and other Western newspapers that the first announcement of the execution had come from Moscow radio and not from Budapest

President Eisenhower said at a press conference (June 18) that no incident could have more greatly shocked the civilized world than the execution of Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter, men who had sought to free their country from Russian domination. Nor could any incident have "more alerted the free world to the lack of confidence we are compelled to place in the words and actions of the Communist imperialists." The executions constituted a violation of good faith (i.e. of the safe-conduct pledge to Mr Nagy when he left the Yugoslav Legation), placed a "very great obstacle" in the way of further negotiations for a summit conference, and were clear evidence of the Soviet Union's intention of [illegible] terror and [illegible]" with the aim of [illegible] subservience to her will.

Mr Macmillan said in the British House of Commons (June 19) that [illegible] the whole [illegible] world [illegible] ment."

The British Labour Party [illegible] the [illegible] an appeal [illegible] later date

In the Communist countries (except Poland and Yugoslavia) and especially in China approval of the executions was coupled with violent attacks on Yugoslav "revisionism" and renewed denunciations of President Tito

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Yugoslavia-Soviet Union Rift

It was announced *in Belgrade* on May 28 1958 that the Soviet Union had unilaterally suspended for five years the utilization of the credits to Yugoslavia totalling $ 285,000,000 (over £ 100,000,000) which had been arranged under the Soviet-Yugoslav economic agreements of January 12 1956 and August 1 1956. A Note proposing the postponement had been handed by M. Gromyko to the previous day to M. Micunovich, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Moscow; it referred to the possibility of some compensatory [illegible] in the form of current trade and stated that the East German Government concurred in the postponement of the credits

The credit granted under the agreement of January 12 1956 amounted to $110,000,000 and referred to Soviet planning and supplies of equipment for the construction of fertilizer factory, a superphosphate factory and a power station, and the modernization of three coal mines. The agreement of August 1 1956 provided for a credit of $ 175,000,000 to be granted by the Soviet Union and East Germany for the development of the Yugoslav aluminium industry

The Yugoslav reply to the Soviet Note delivered on June 3 1958 to the Soviet Ambassador in Belgrade (M. Zamchevsky) expressed the Yugoslav Government's view that it was incumbent upon the Soviet Union to fulfil the obligations undertaken under formal agreements. Yugoslavia could not agree to the postponement of the credits and if her views were not accepted she would be compelled to claim compensation for the losses suffered. A Note to the same effect was delivered to the East German Minister in Belgrade

The Yugoslav Communist paper *Borba* commenting on June 1 on the Soviet [illegible] recalled that the Belgrade Declaration for the [illegible] signed [illegible] Marshal Bulganin and M. Khrushchev in 1955 had been based on mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other [illegible] [illegible] the abandonment of any form of [illegible] and [illegible]

information, as well as any other action which creates distrust and hampers the creation of an atmosphere for constructive international co-operation and peaceful co existence between States

The *Borba* article continued In the light of the present campaign against the 'revisionism' of the Yugoslav League of Communists in which reprisals are beginning to find expression along inter State lines it is becoming clear that public opinion in the Socialist countries has not been given real information about Yugoslavia In the Chinese Soviet, and East European Press a campaign of deliberate misinformation has recently been initiated—a campaign of downright untruths about Yugoslavia

'The Soviet Union *Borba* added, had always stressed that she has no thought of taking advantage of economic assistance to other countries to achieve political objectives and that for this very reason her assistance differs in essence from the economic assistance of the United States

M Khrushchev made a bitter attack on Yugoslavia when addressing the congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party on June 3 during a visit to Sofia In the course of his speech M Khrushchev described Yugoslavia as 'the Trojan horse of imperialism

After saying that the Cominform s condemnation of Yugoslavia in 1948 was basically correct and after recalling his r conciliation with Marshal Tito in 1955 M Khruschev went on Experience has shown however that the burden of the past has proved too heavy for the Yugoslav leaders to shake off and that they have been unable to abandon their fallacious positions and move on confidently to those of Marxist Leninism. During the Hungarian events the Yugoslav leaders did the greatest harm to the cause of Socialism by their public statements and actions By their policies against the Socialist countries and fraternal parties the Yugoslav leaders have isolated Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav League of Communists from the Socialist countries and the international Communist movement

Borba announced on May 17 that the final draft of the programme of the Yugoslav League of Communists (which inspired the latest Soviet campaign against Yugoslavia) had been approved by the party leadership at a special meeting presided over by President Tito. In its final form the programme was said to include the amendments which had been introduced on the eve of the Yugoslav party congress in an attempt to meet Soviet criticisms

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Iraqi-Jordanian Arabic Federation

The Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan came officially into existence on May 13 after the necessary constitutional amendments had been approved by the Parliaments of the two countries Following a general election in Iraq on May 4 legislation amending the Iraqi Constitution to confrom to that of the Federtion was adopted unanimously by the new Chamber of Deputies on May 10 and by the Senate on the following day Parallel legislation amending the Jordanian Constitution had been unanimously approved by the Upper House in Amman on April 26 following similar action by the Lower House a fortnight earlier

In the Iraqi elections of May 4 all but 27 of the 145 deputies were return d unopposed As Iraq has had no political parties since 1954 nominations were by petition and candidates stood on their personal records Supporters of the Prime Minister General Nuri es Said, hold 130 of the 145 seats in new Chamber of Deputies the other 15 seats are held by Independents who are also regarded as supporters of General Nuri s policy

The Constitution of the Arab Federation was signed by King Faisal and King Hussein in Baghdad on May 13 and came into force on that date The Prime Ministers of Iraq and Jordan (General Nuri and Mr Ibrahim Hashem) subsequently submitted their resignations to their respective Heads of State and on May 19 the membership was announced of (1) the first Union Cabinet consisting of four Iraqi and three Jordanian Ministers (2) the new Iraqi Cabinet and (3) the new Jordanian Cabinet.

Union Cabinet The membership of the first Cabinet of the Arab Federation was as follows

General Nuri es Said (Iraq)—*Prime Minister*
Mr Ibrahim Hashem —(Jordan) *Deputy Premier*
Dr Tewfik Suweidi (Iraq)—*Foreign Affairs*
Mr Suleiman Toukan (Jordan)—*Defence*
Mr Abdul Karim Uzri (Iraq)—*Finance*
General Sami Fatteh (Iraq)—
Mr Khaloussi el Khairy (Jordan) *Ministers of State*

The former Prime Ministers of Iraq and Jordan became respectively Prime Minister and Deputy Premier of the Arab Federation Of the two Ministers of State, General Sami

Fatah has responsibility for military affairs and Mr el Khairy for Arab affairs

Senator Ahmed Mukhtar B[illegible] has succeeded General Nuri as Prime Minister of Iraq while Mr Samir Rifai succeeded Mr Ibrahim Hashem as Prime Minister of Jordan The new Cabinets were as follows

Iraqi Cabinet Senator Ahmed Mukhtar Baban—Prime Minister Mr Said Qazzaz—Interior Dr Nadjim el Pachachi —Finance Mr Burhanuddin Bashayan—National Guidance D Dhia Jaffar—Development Mr Sadiq Kamounah—Social Affairs, Mr Jamil Abdul Wahab—Justice Dr Abdul Hamid Khadim—Education Dr Abdul Alawi—Health General Saleh Jaburi—Communications

Jordanian Cabinet Mr Samir Rifai—Prime Minister Mr Falha Madadha—Interior Mr Akif el Faiz—Agriculture and Construction Dr Jamil Tutounji—Health and Social Welfare Mr Salim Bakhit—Public Works Mr Ahmed Tarouneh—Education, Mr Anastas Hananiah—Finance Dr Samir Judeh—Communications, Mr Mohammed Jabari—Justice

The Union Cabinet was sworn in by King Faisal as Head of the Federation The new Iraqi Cabinet was also sworn in by King Faisal and the new Jordanian Cabinet by King Hussein Neither the Iraqi nor the Jordanian Cabinet included Ministers of Foreign Affairs or Defence as these subjects are Federal responsibilities under the appropriate Union Ministers. The Jordanian Government officially informed all diplomatic representatives in Amman of the formation of the Union Government thus requiring heads of diplomatic missions in Amman to present their credentials to King Faisal as Head of the Arab Federation

The Federal Parliament (consisting of 20 Iraqi and 20 Jordanian parliamentarians) held its first session in Baghdad on May 27 when King Faisal was sworn in as Head of the Arab Federation The ceremony was attended by King Hussein of Jordan, the deputy head of the Federation

King Faisal issued a decree on June 2 appointing General Mohammed Aref (an Iraqi) as Chief of Staff of the combined forces of Iraq and Jordan—collectively known as the Arab Army Two Assistant Chiefs of Staff were appointed [illegible] Iraqi and one Jordanian.

Election & New Government in Japan

General elections were held in Japan on May 22 following the dissolution of the House of Representatives on April 25 The principal contestants were the Liberal Democrats led by Mr Kishi (the Prime Minister) and the Socialists led by Mr Suzuki Mosaburo

The elections resulted in the return to power of the ruling Liberal Democrats who retained their substantial overall majority in the House though with a slightly reduced representation. The final distribution of the 467 seats was as follows comparisons being shown with party strengths at the dissolution of the former House of Representatives—

	SEATS New House	Old House*
Liberal Democrats	287	[illegible]
Socialists	166	15[illegible]
Communists	1	[illegible]
Independents	12	[illegible]
Minor parties	1	4

**There were nine vacancies at the dissolution*

Subsequent to the elections, 11 of the Independents joined the Liberal Democrats and the remaining Independent joined the Socialists thus making party strength as follows

Liberal Democrats	2[illegible]
Socialists	1[illegible]
Communists	1
Minor parties	1

Mr Kishi was re-elected Prime Minister on June 12 receiving 290 votes in the House of Representatives against 1[illegible]2 for the Socialist candidate Mr Suzuki He also obtained a large majority in the House of Councillors Mr Kishi announced his new Cabinet later the same day His Cabinet consists of 1[illegible] members including Mr Aiichiro Fujiyama who retained his portfolio of Foreign Affairs

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(Continued from page 653)

office until 1948 when Jamkhandi was merged with the Bombay State

Later he was nominated to the Bombay State Legislature and was immediately appointed as Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister

In the first general elections Mr Jatti was elected to the Bombay Assembly and was appointed Deputy Minister in charge of Health and Labour With the reorganisation of the States he became a member of the new Mysore State Assembly and was appointed as chairman of the Mysore Land Reforms Committee which office he held till his present election as leader of the Mysore Congress Party

HOME AFFAIRS

Pakistani Stunt to Cross Ceasefire Line

The Pakistan Government sealed on June 26 the border between the West Pakistan and Pakistan occupied Kashmir to prevent the entry of persons into Azad Kashmir with a view to joining the movement of Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas who had threatened to lead a batch of volunteers towards the cease fire line on June 28 at Chenari about 36 miles from Muzaffarabad the capital of Azad Kashmir. According to reports reaching India a number of arrests were made in West Pakistan towns bordering West Pakistan-occupied Kashmir in connection with the Cross the Cease fire Line announcement of Mr Abbas. An unconfirmed report put the number of arrests at more than 1000.

A report from Karachi quoted Sardar Mohammed Ibrahim President of the Azad Kashmir Government as saying that Chaudhari Abbas's move was motivated by political aspirations. In a Press interview Sardar Ibrahim said Chaudhri Abbas wanted to gain political power in Azad Kashmir and his move was directed not against India but against him (Ibrahim) and the Pakistan Government.

Meanwhile Pakistan had informed the Security Council that she had taken measures to prevent any violation of the cease fire line in Kashmir.

Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas 55 year old leader of the Kashmir Liberation Movement was arrested at Rawalpindi under the Public Safety Act on June 27. His two top lieutenants Sardar Abdul Qayum Khan a former President of Azad Kashmir and Raja Mohammed Haider Khan a former Azad Kashmir Defence Minister were also taken into custody inside the Azad Kashmir territory.

The volunteers who had assembled at Chenari the place chosen to violate the cease fire line were dispersed by Azad Kashmir authorities.

Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas nominated Col Sher Mohammed former president of Azad Kashmir to succeed him as leader of the movement.

Chaudhari Mohammed Ali former Prime Minister of Pakistan resigned from the Pakistan Government's special Kashmir committee as a protest against the action of the Pakistan Government in arresting Chaudhari Ghulam Abbas.

The first batch of volunteers of the Kashmir liberation movement of Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas attempted to cross the Cease fire line on June 28 but failed in its attempt as it was stopped by the police five miles from the cease fire line and dispersed. The police armed with lathis and rifles encircled the volunteers and resorted to several rounds of lathi charge. Some of the 313 volunteers who refused to disperse and lay prostrate on the ground were bodily lifted and put into police vans. The exact number of arrests made by the police was not known but according to unconfirmed reports it exceeded 3 000.

Mr Ghulam Abbas was released on June 28 from Rawalpindi Central Jail but was rearrested in the evening at the West Pakistan—Azad Kashmir border and brought back to Rawalpindi.

A report dated June 29 from Muzzafarabad said that for all practical purposes the movement of Mr Abbas after a month's activity had come to an end with the failure of his followers to reach the cease fire line.

On June 30 Col Sher Mohammed Khan who succeeded Mr Ghulam Abbas as chief of the Kashmir liberation movement was arrested in Muzaffarabad where he had arrived to lead a batch of volunteers across the cease fire line.

On July 3 ten Pakistanis violated the cease fire line and crossed into Jammu in the Jhangar Area. All the 10 were arrested and detained by civil authorities. The Jhangar area was the scene of bitter fighting during the Pakistani attacks in 1947 and 1948.

The ten Pakistanis who violated the cease fire line at Jhangar apologised and were anxious to go back according to a report from Jammu dated July 4. In their statements they confessed that they had been paid and had been given the impression that they would be taken back before actually crossing the cease fire line.

Addressing a public meeting at Ferozepur on July 1 Pandit Pant said that the Pakistan

Fattah has responsibility for military affairs and Mr el Khairy for Arab affairs

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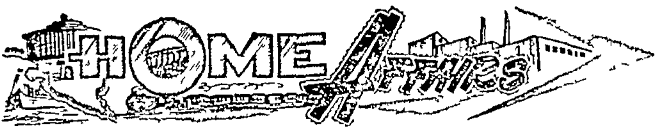
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(Continued from page 654)

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z[illegible] did well in preventing Mr. Ghulam Abbas and his [illegible] from [illegible] across the cease fire line into Kashmir. Otherwise dire consequences would have followed, he added.

Pandit Pant said if ever any country were to try to grab India's territory, that attempt would be stopped with all our might. Kashmir, he asserted, was an integral part of India.

Addressing a meeting at Khrew, 11 miles from Srinagar on June 30, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed charged the Pakistan rulers of having conceived the "Abbas campaign." But when Pakistani rulers saw that the people in Pakistan or in the Pakistan occupied part of Kashmir did not evince interest in the so-called campaign, they put up the show of having arrested Ghulam Abbas and his so-called volunteers. All this, he said, was stage-managed to deceive the world.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed said internal conditions gave anxious time to Pakistan's rulers. Accordingly they tried to divert the people's attention from internal conditions by staging stunts like the much-publicised campaign of Ghulam Abbas.

The bubble of Pakistani propaganda about the march of volunteers and arrest of 3,000 persons to stop the march on June 29 to the Kashmir border was exploded by authentic information received in Jammu from across the border. It was reported that village officials all over Azad Kashmir were asked to collect volunteers but in spite of the slogans of "Jehad" and liberation of Kashmir hardly any person volunteered for the march. Villagers were forced to stage a mock march and after taking them to about two miles towards the border from Chinari another mock show of lathi-charge was staged and volunteers were taken back. According to authentic information the story of arrest of 3,000 volunteers is false.

Addressing a press conference in New Delhi on July 3, Prime Minister Nehru remarked [illegible] motives behind the movement to cross cease-fire line, but he noted that if anyone crossed the line he would [illegible] and if there was any violence it would be dealt with in other ways as well.

Affairs of Banaras University

The [illegible] of India [illegible] of the Banaras University [illegible] Ordinance on June [illegible] providing for certain immediate steps to deal with the affairs of Banaras Hindu University, one of the premier universities of the country, having about [illegible] students on its rolls.

Aimed at ridding the university of the undesirable activities of "pressure groups", the Ordinance seeks to ensure its smooth functioning as an academic centre in the best traditions of a university.

The action followed consideration of the findings of the Banaras University Inquiry Committee which had reported that the university is today a hotbed of intrigue, nepotism, corruption and even crimes of [illegible] description.

The various measures of reform recommended by the Inquiry Committee were [illegible] being examined and the necessary legislation to give effect to decisions which the Government might eventually take on these recommendations would also be brought before Parliament in due course.

The most important of the immediate steps taken by the Government through the Ordinance which amended the Banaras University Act was that the University Court had been given an advisory role instead of being the supreme governing body and the Executive Council had been made the effective authority for the administrative and academic affairs of the university.

A still more important provision contained in the Ordinance laid down that the Executive Council shall consist of persons to be nominated by the Visitor—the President of the Union—and the University Court would not be constituted by election. The Executive shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, [illegible] seven persons nominated by the Visitor and one nominated by the Chief Rector (Governor of Uttar Pradesh).

Another of the provisions of the Ordinance related to the future appointment of teachers and others.

There would be a selection committee for making recommendations to the Executive Council in respect of appointments to the posts of Professor, Reader, Lecturer, Registrar and [illegible] committee shall consist of [illegible] persons as the Executive Council [illegible].

[illegible] Banaras Hindu University [illegible] Committee [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] had [illegible]

and even crimes of various description' and that it had lost its all India character

The Committee which was appointed by the President in his capacity as Visitor of the university in July 1957 went into the growing deterioration in the academic life and administration of the university and reported that a very disquieting state of affairs' prevailed at the university

The Committee had Mr M C Mahajan Ex Chief Justice of India Dr P Subbarayan M P Mrs Sucheta Kripalni MP and Mr Navroji J Wadia as members

Banaras Hindu University was established under an Act passed by the Indian Legislature in 1915 Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia was *primarily responsible* for the collection of funds and working out the scheme which led to the passing of the Bill The University was founded to meet a popular demand Large contributions had been collected from Princes and private individuals One of the objects of the University is the promotion of the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education

Like the other Central universities, which have been constituted by Acts of Parliament it enjoys as much autonomy administrative and academic, as any other university in the country The Visitor, who is the President of India has well-defind powers under the Act which largely concern the approval of the statutes and the right to cause inspection in exceptional circumstances The Governor of Uttar Pradesh is the Chief Rector of the University and the present Chancellor is the Maharaja of Gwalior

One of the major steps to implement the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee on the affairs of Banaras Hindu University was taken on July 12 by the Government of India when it announced the appointment of a nine member Executive Council and a three member Screening Committee in exercise of powers conferred on the President under the ordinance promulgated last month

The Executive Council consists of the following seven members nominated by the President Dr Rajendra Prasad as the Visitor of the University Mr Patanjali Sastri former Chief Justice of India Mrs Hansa Mehta former Vice Chancellor M S University of Baroda Dr H N Kunzru M P Prof A.R Wadia M.P and Director Tata Institute of Social Sciences Mr S K Basu M P Dr A N Khosla M P, Vice-Chancellor Roorkee University and Mr Sukhdev Pande of the Birla Education Trust Pilani

The Vice-Chancellor of the University Mr Veni Shankar Jha is an 'ex officio member of the Council

The ninth member of the Council Dr D S Haikerwal Additional Education Secretary to the U P Government has been nominated by the Governor of the State in his capacity as the Chief Rector of the University

The Screening Committee consists of the following two nominated by the Central Government Dr Radhabinod Pal (Chairman) and Mr Krishna Murari Lal

Dr Pal is a former Judge of the Calcutta High Court and Mr Krishna Murari Lal is a retired Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission

The Vice Chancellor of the University is an ex-officio member of the Committee

A press note issued by the Union Ministry of Education states The Screening Committee will examine the case of all persons who at commencement of Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance 1958 were holding teaching administrative or other posts in the University in respect of whom there is reason to believe that their continuance in office would be detrimental to the interests of the University

The Screening Committee will forward its recommendations to the Executive Council of the University for such action thereon as the Council may think fit. Before taking any such action against the person concerned the Executive Council will give him a reasonable opportunity of being heard

Under the ordinance it was pointed out the affairs of the University will continue to be managed by the Court and the Executive Council as hitherto While the Court is now an advisory body under the Ordinance, the Executive Council will continue to have all the functions and powers which this body had before the promulgation of the Ordinance and is thus an effective body for academic and administrative affairs of the University Even the recommendations of the Screening Committee will be examined by the Executive Council for such action as it may consider necessary

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Change-Over to Metric Weights

Three notifications issued on Tuesday June 24 1958 prepared the way for a switch-over to a limited extent to the metric system

of weights and measures from the beginning of October.

The first of these authorised the use of metric weights for all purposes in specified areas in all States (except Jammu and Kashmir) and in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Another notification outlined the extent to which the Government departments and undertakings and major industries would switchover to the new system. The third notification permitted the use of existing units for a period of two years, that is till September 30, 1960.

The special needs of the jute industry were recognized by allowing it, through yet another notification, to adopt the system from July 1 this year, the date when the jute year begins. Jute mills would be authorised to use the metric system in buying raw jute and selling manufactured jute and also in forward transactions in jute raw or manufactured. The existing units would continue in use till July 1, 1960.

At a Press conference on June 26, Mr Nityanand Kanungo, Minister for Commerce, said that the whole country was expected to be covered by early 1960. The second stage would be to extend the system to areas not covered on October 1 and to introduce length, capacity measures. It would take between five and ten years from the date of enactment of legislation, December 1956, to effect a complete changeover.

Mr Kanungo estimated that the cost would come to about Rs 5 crores in the States and the same amount for the three major Central departments, the Railways, the P and T Department and the Defence Forces. It was difficult to estimate the cost to industry.

Mr Kanungo did not anticipate any difficulty in getting plant and equipment for countries such as the U.K. and the U.S.A. where the [illegible] system continued to prevail. He said these countries were already selling equipment to countries which had adopted the metric system.

From October 1 only such trades would be allowed in which [illegible] by weight. Retail trade in [illegible] would [illegible] the [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] of the Madras [illegible] by measure the use of the present metric would continue. Elsewhere where [illegible] by weight traders would have the [illegible] sell them by kilogram instead of [illegible]. The retail sale of petrol would continue to be in gallons. The use of the metric system in regulated markets in States which had established such markets by law would be permitted by law.

Mr Kanungo said the Government of India had joined the International Bureau of Weights and Measures which was the custodian of the international kilogram and metre. Arrangements had been made with the assistance of the Bureau for purchase of a kilogram and a metre which would be Indian national prototypes and would be deposited at the National Physical Laboratory.

Standard weights for the use of State Governments and Inspectors of Weights and Measures had been manufactured by the Central Government mints at Bombay and Calcutta and distributed to the States.

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Cloth Excise Duties Rationalised

The Government of India have accepted the unanimous interim recommendation of the Textile Inquiry Committee for rationalisation of excise duties on various varieties of cloth in order to help the industry to dispose of accumulated stocks.

Consequently, the excise duties on coarse and medium varieties of cloth have been reduced and those on fine and superfine cloth increased. The revised duties came into force from Friday, July 4, 1958.

According to an official announcement, a similar relief is being extended to the powerloom sector by a corresponding reduction of the rates of compounded levy.

This is the third time that the excise duties on cloth have been reduced, the first one being in December 1957 and the second in May 1958.

Though the present revision will result in a loss of Rs 3.3 crores to the Central exchequer, it is expected to help the mills particularly [illegible] medium varieties [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible] [illegible] to benefit the consumers [illegible] these varieties of cloth [illegible] [illegible] which have closed down.

The present revision of excise duties is also expected to ensure a fair and equitable incidence of levy on the different varieties of cloth bringing it as close as practicable to an *ad valorem* levy by the introduction of differential rates on processed varieties over and above a basic rate

Under the revised rates there will be a basic rate of four nP, per yard on all coarse cloth. In addition there will be a surcharge of half nP if the cloth is bleached and three nP if shrinkproof and 1½ nP if processed in any other way

These are in place of the existing duty of three nP per square yard on coarse cloth (dhotis and sarees) and six nP per square yard on coarse cloth (other varieties)

For the medium variety under the revised rates there will be a new basic rate of five nP per square yard for counts between 17 and 25 (lower and medium) and six nP per square yard on counts between 26 and 35 (higher medium. The duty now is seven nP on medium cloth (dhotis and sarees) and nine nP on other varieties of medium cloth

There will be the same surcharges as on coarse cloth for bleached shrink proof and other processed medium cloth

The duties on fine and superfine cloth have been slightly stepped up The duty on fine varieties will now be 18 5 nP per square yard instead of the existing 17 nP The new duty on superfine cloth will be 24 5 nP per square yard as against the present 22 nP

On both fine and superfine varieties the surcharge for processed cloth will be levied as in the case of coarse and medium varieties of cloth

The surcharge will be levied for the processing having the maximum rate of duty i e if the cloth has undergone more than one process the surcharge will not be levied with cumulative effect.

It was also officially announced that the duty on coarse dhotis and sarees lying packed in bales on Thursday (July 3) will be charged at the rate of three nP per square yard if the duty is paid on or before September 30

DID YOU KNOW ?







Contrary to widespread belief it is not true that when an ostrich wishes to hide it buries its head in sand and imagines it cannot be seen because it cannot see Experts say the ostrich is really looking for or drinking water which creates the appearance of burying its head

Reports from behind the Iron Curtain reveal that under decrees recently enacted in Soviet ruled Hungary Hungarians are being put to death for crimes allegedly committed almost 40 years ago The crimes [illegible] terrorist acts against the Communists in 1912

The grape is the oldest of all cultivated fruits It has provided man with both food and drink for over six thousand years

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Mr Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia was concurrently accredited as Minister of [illegible] Bulgaria on June 14

Dr Dusan Kveder appointed Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia to India on June 27

Gen Andre Zeller appointed Chief of Staff of the French Army in succession to Gen Henri Lorillot

Mr Balwant Singh Puri Secretary General of the Indian Red Cross Society for 17 years retired on June 30. Col C K Lakshmanan former Director General of Health Government of India took over Secretary Generalship of the Indian Red Cross Society

Mr S K Banerjee Indian High Commissioner Designate to Malaya presented his credentials to the [illegible] Dipertuan Agong on July 1

Mr Vishnu Sahay Cabinet Secretary assumed charge as secretary to the Planning Commission

A centre-left coalition government headed by the Christian Democratic leader Amintore Fanfani, took office in Italy on July 2.

Mr M V Rajwade officer on special duty Union Ministry of Home Affairs appointed chief commissioner of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur Ambassador of India to Yugoslavia and concurrently Minister to Bulgaria concurrently accredited as Ambassador of India to Greece

Mr M Jacques Soustelle former Governor General of Algeria appointed Minister of Information in French Cabinet on July 7

Mr Adolfo Lopez Mateos elected President of Mexico on July 6

Mr Madapati Hanumantha Rao unanimously elected Chairman of the new Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council on July 6

ELECTIONS

Mr S M Tarde [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dr D N Wadia [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AWARDS

Dr C V Raman noted Indian Scientist was presented the Lenin Peace Prize [illegible] in Kremlin on June 13 1958

Gen de Gaulle French Premier [illegible] Sir Winston Churchill the Cross of Liberation on June 17 in Paris

OBITUARY

Mr R N Pandey (75) eminent Hindi [illegible] [illegible] former editor of Hindi [illegible] [illegible] died on June 11

Mr Pierre Etienne Flandin (69) former French Prime Minister (1934 35) died on June 13

Mr Douglas Jardine (57) [illegible] [illegible] Captain of England [illegible] died on June 18

Shankaracharya Vidyalankar Bharati of Karveer Math died in Kolhapur on June 2[illegible]

Alfred Noyes (77) the poet and author died in Ryde (Isle of Wight) England on June [illegible]

Nawab Mohammed Ismail Khan a veteran Muslim leader died at Meerut on June [illegible]

Mr Sidney Ransom associated with the work of Dr Annie Besant [illegible] [illegible] for India died in London on July 4

F B I SCHOLARSHIPS

The Federation of British Industries has offered six scholarships of Type C for Industrial Training for Indian nationals in the United Kingdom during 1959. The duration of scholarships is 12 months

Applicants should possess at least a second class degree or an equivalent diploma in engineering. The candidates should not be more than 35 years of age and have at least five years practical experience after graduation

Only those candidates who are sponsored by their employers need [illegible] to apply

Application forms and other particulars [illegible] [illegible] from the Ministry of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Cultural Affairs [illegible] [illegible] New Delhi. The last date for receipt of applications is [illegible] 31 1958



JUNE

7 Pakistan and Portugal signed in Karachi an air agreement providing for the running of Pakistani and Portuguese planes from Lisbon to Goa

Acharya J P Bhansali who fasted for the past 66 days in Nagpur in prayer to Almighty to save mankind from a possible nuclear catastrophe broke the fast

The Britain s Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan arrived in Washington for talks with President Eisenhower

The U S State Department ordered Mr Nikolai Kurochkin a Third Secretary of the Soviet Embassy in U S to leave America because he ' paid hundred of dollars to an American citizen for U S Army Manual and other secret documents

Mr V.A Alagackone a member of Ceylonese Parliament along with 29 other active members of the Federal Party were place under house detention

Bitter fighting broke out in Nicosia between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots after a bomb shattered a Turkish Consulate office.

The Bulgarian Communist Party Leader Mr Dodor Zhikov told Party Congress in Sofia that Bulgaria would support Soviet Union in her fight against revisionism of Marxim

Nearly 200 people arrested in a Yugoslav Government drive against pro-Soviet sympathisers and security risks

The Algerian revolutionary junta placed itself without condition or reservation under the authority of Gen Raoul Salan named by Gen de Gaulle as Algerian Civil and Military administrator

Fifteen Algerian nationalists killed in a clash at Djemila 12 miles north east of Saint Arnot in Eastern Algeria

Asad Ibrahim a father in law of king Saud of Saudi Arabia and Asad s brother Majid Ibrahim senten ed in absentia to life imprisonment with hard labour after they had been found guilty of plotting to assassinate President Nasser of the U A.R. and to carry a coup d etat in Syria to prevent Egyptian Syrian Unity

The 10 man Indian commercial delegation headed by Mr Satish Chandra Deputy Commerce Minister touring Europe arrived in Warsaw

8 Rear Admiral Americo Tomas the Government candidate won election for the Portuguese presidency

Nepal s Home Minister Mr D.R Regmi ordered the police not to use third degree methods to get confession from any one

Armed Troops dispersed thousands of Turkish demonstrators shouting Cyprus partition or death and carrying placards bearing anti British slogans as they marched towards the British and Greek consulates in Istambul

Forty six persons suffering from food poisoning taken to hospital at Kottarakara in Quilon district

The Peking essayist Fu Lei well known in China for his translations of French authors was denounced as a rightist enemy of Chinese Communism

Colombo and other parts of Ceylon reported to be quiet

The Commonwealth Press Union conference opened in London

Greece asked for an extraordinary meeting of the NATO Council to consider anti Greek riots by Turkish Cypriots

Khan Mohammed Farid Khan Muslim League Member of the West Pakistan Assembly and the former Minister of the erstwhile N W F Province shot dead by an unknown person near his native village of Bin in Hazara District

9 Rioting again broke out in Nicosia and a Turkish Cypriot policeman and a woman murdered

India reiterated to the World Bank that her own Rajasthan and Upper Sirhind Canal systems would be ready for operation by 1962 and that Pakistan must make her own arrangements by then

Several bomb explosions in quick succession rocked Beirut and a terrific dynamite blast shook the crowded area of Palace D Cairo Seven persons injured and a dozen shops damaged

Moslem nationalists stepped up their activities against the French killing six persons and wounding 35 in scattered clashes

According to French military headquarters 93 nationalists were killed and 34 captured in a large scale three day operation in Aures mountains between Batna and Khenchela

King Paul of Greece told Parliament that it must resolve to struggle until self-determination is granted to Cyprus

10 President Eisenhower proposed to the Soviet Premier Mr Nikita Khrushchev that technical talks begin on July 1 in Geneva on methods of Policing any possible future ban on nuclear tests

Thousands of Turkish Cypriots broke into the Municipal market and looted Greek Cypriot provision stores etc.

The fifth nuclear detonation in this year's series of Pacific tests by the U S Government took place

11 The Security Council decided to send a team of U N observers to the Lebanon to prevent infiltration and arms smuggling into that State

The U P Economy Committee recommended drastic cuts in Government expenditure by the abolition of several departments and highly paid posts It hopes that these steps will result in a net recurring annual saving of about Rs 12 crores It has also recommended to the State Government to withdraw its prohibition scheme which had failed to achieve its objective"

The four-member second American expedition to the Himalayas in search of Yeti (abominable snowman) failed to see or photograph any living yeti during its three month stay in the Saran Valley at the foot of Everest and the Makalu range

12 The first contingent of U N Observers moved [illegible] the Lebanon after the U N Security Council ordered a border watch along the Lebanese borders to prevent infiltration and arms smuggling from the U.A.R.

The five day oil strike of 350 [illegible] employees of [illegible] firms in Bombay ended

Mr Nobusuke Kishi was re-elected Prime Minister of Japan by the new Imperial Parliament

13 Mr F N [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for talking the language of [illegible]"

14 United Nations [illegible] three nations—India Norway and Ecuador—[illegible] team for Lebanon

The Government of India set up a [illegible] Committee under an ordinance to [illegible] rates of wages of working journalists.

Fierce battle raged in the Shouf region of Central Lebanon where Druze [illegible] under Kamal Jumblatt rebel chieftain [illegible] concerted attacks of Government forces by land and air

15 The Lebanese Government won the battle of Beirut after grim gun battles in which six persons were killed and 35 injured.

Thousands of dock workers in the country's major ports struck work

Soviet troops began to withdraw from Rumania.

16 The police opened fire on a crowd of striking dock workers in front of the [illegible] harbour Six persons died and eleven received bullet injuries

17 Mr Imre Nagy former Hungarian Prime Minister and three of his associates Gen. Pal Maleter Mr Miklos Gimes and Mr Jozsef Szilagyi were executed it was announced in Moscow

Franco-Tunisian agreement for the withdrawal of French troops from Tunisia was signed in Tunis

18 The Awami League coalition Government in East Pakistan headed by Mr Ataur Rehman Khan was defeated on a cut motion on a budget demand in the provincial assembly. Mr Rehman tendered resignation of his Cabinet to the Governor

The Cochin Thanam [illegible] called off the twenty-day oil workers' strike in Cochin harbour

19 The British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan announced a seven-year plan for the future of Cyprus providing for the participation of the Greek and Turkish Governments in the island's administration.

The Greek Government rejected British Plan for Cyprus

Italy's Christian Democrat Cabinet headed by Mr Adone Zoli resigned

The [illegible] Indian Military observers [illegible] Delhi for Beirut to join the U N military observer group in the Lebanon

20 Mr Abu Hussain Sarkar [illegible] [illegible] Krishak Sramik [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the new Chief Minister of East Pakistan.

Mr Gian Singh Kahlon Punjab s financial Commissioner in his report held that the Pakistanis made a pre meditated attack on the personnel of the Punjab Armed Police at Fazilka border on June 3

22 The *Cambodian* National Assembly voted a motion of censure against the Government of the Premier Mr Sim Var who immediately presented his resignation to king Suramarit

The Bombay Municipal workers called off the strike

The U N Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld arrived in Cairo from Jordan for talks with Egyptian Officials on the Lebanese crisis and U N E F matters

Mr Mahm t Sehhu reappointed Prime Minister of Albania by the National Assembly

23 The four-day-old Abu Husain Sarkar Ministry went out of office when the East Pakistan Legislative Assembly adopted by 156 votes to 142 a No-confidence motion sponsored by the Awami League and supported by the National Awami Party

The Kerala Government revised the pay structure of its employees following the recommendations of the Kerala Pay Commission It involves an additional expenditure of Rs 1 42 crores annually The minimum total emoluments of the lowest grade employee in Kerala will now be Rs 67

Menado the last stronghold of the Indonesian rebels fell to Government forces

24 French army started withdrawal of 7 000 of the 22 000 French troops in Tunisia after an agreement signed with Tunisia

25 *President s rule was imposed on* East Pakistan

Th working Committee of the All India Port and Dock workers Federation called off the 10-day old strike in response to Mr Nehru s advice and assurance

A new Cabinet headed by Dr Djuanda formed in Indonesia

Malaya was admitted to full membership of the Colombo Plan Council for technical co-operation in South and South East Asia

A British Pakistani Armed forces expedition headed by Capt Michael Banks conquered the 25 000 ft Rakhaposhi peak in the Kaera Koram mountains

26 The border between West Pakistan and occupied Kashmir was sealed to prevent the entry of persons into occupied Kashmir for *joining the movement of Ch* Ghulam Abbas to violate the Cease fire line

The Trusteeship Council rejected an Indian resolution which would have called for an end of nuclear weapons tests in Trust Territories

Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Western areas of Rumania began

27 Ch Ghulam Abbas leader of the Kashmir Liberation Movement was *arrested in Rawalpindi*

Rev Megosiso Savino relative of rebel Naga Leader Phizo, was arrested at *Kohima*

Heavy fighting flared up in the rebel held *Basta* area of *Beirut* between Government *Forces* and *the rebels*

The Council of State, France s highest administrative tribunal rejected a plea by *former* French residents in India that the vote which preceded the transfer of French settle*ments to India was illegal*

The Soviet Government detained nine crew members of an American military air craft which violated the Soviet frontier and then burned up when it forced to land

28 The Executive of the Gujerat Pradesh Congress Committee expelled Miss Mridula Sarabhai for five years from the party for her prejudicial activities *in regard to Kashmir*

Olga Lepeshinskaya n star of the Bolshoi *Ballet* appearing at the *Brussels World Fair* was caught shop-lifting in a department store

A turbine in the atomic station at Calder Hall (Cumberland) overspeeded , exploded and caused a fire.

29 Ghulam Abbas leader *of the Kashmir* Liberation Front who was released from Rawalpindi Central Jail was re arrested at the West Pakistan Azad Kashmir border and brought back to Rawalpindi

30 The Andhra Pradesh Assembly voted for the continuance of English as official language for conducting business in the House

Rebels led by the Druze Chieftain Mr Kamal Jumblath clashed with armed civilian loyalists near Shemlan and Ainab—two mountain villages about 10 miles south of Beirut

JULY

1 Western and Soviet Bloc scientists sat down together in Geneva for technical talks on how to supervise any future ban on nuclear weapons test.

The Sirhind Feeder Canal, which when completed will benefit over 17,00,000 acres of land inaugurated by the Union Home Minister Pandit Pant at Mallanwalla 25 miles from Moga

2 The U N Observer Group in Lebanon dispatched its considered report to the Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld, virtually clearing the United Arab Republic of the charge of mass interference

U N Secretary General Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld declared that he found no evidence of any mass entry of United Arab Republic forces into the strife torn Lebanon

4 The Lebanese Government ordered 6 United Arab Republic diplomats and one Egyptian teacher to leave Lebanon

Rajasthan Cabinet decided to abolish the Jaipur Bench of Rajasthan High Court and establish a united High Court in Jodhpur

The President of the U N General Assembly Sir Leslie Munro of New Zealand called for the immediate creation of permanent international army

5 Mr Firoze Khan Noon Pakistan Prime Minister declared at a Press Conference that Pakistan would not go to war with India or any other country to settle its disputes

Fighting broke out in the centre of Beirut around Government offices and the Presidential Palace

The French Premier General Charles de Gaulle told the U.S Secretary of State Mr Dulles that France was determined to develop atomic weapons and become an atomic power

6 Lebanese politicians held a series of conferences aimed at ending the eight week old civil war

Tunisia's pro-western President Mr Habib Bourguiba said that his government planned to recognise the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China before the end of the year

President Tito and His [illegible] President Nasser arrived at the Adriatic [illegible] of [illegible]

The Ceylon Government [illegible] its ambassador in [illegible] Mr [illegible] for his [illegible]

[illegible] of India and [illegible] began a new attempt at the Border talks [illegible] the 11 year old dispute over the [illegible] of the Indus Basin canal waters

President Eisenhower signed the Bill making Alaska the 49th State in the United States

8 Turkey sealed off its 250 mile frontier with the Syrian region of the U.A.R

Ceylon Prime Minister Mr Solomon Bandaranaike categorically ruled out parity of status for Tamil and Sinhalese as the basis for immediate solution of Ceylon's language problem

Lebanese Government decided to [illegible] the July 24 Meeting of the Chamber of Deputies

Lebanese President Camille Chamoun told newsmen that he would step down from office next September when his term would expire

A top Pakistani police official Mr John Leslie Taylor crossed the Wagah border into India and sought the Government of India's permission to stay in India

9 Pakistani troops entered a Khasi village in the Jaintia Hills under Dawki [illegible] thus violating Indian territory

The Kerala and Madras Food poisoning cases Enquiry Commission found that there was faulty storage of folidol in polythene containers by Chicka Private Limited.

Delhi University authorities and the Government of India agreed to the opening of an Employment Bureau in the University campus

The Acting Chief of the Kashmir Liberation Movement Sardar Bashir Ahmed Khan arrested in Rawalpindi

The Foreign Ministers of Yugoslavia, Greece and the United Arab Republic in a joint communique issued at Brioni that they planned further expansion of ties between the three countries.

—o—

THINGS THEY SAY

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue. He approaches nearest to the Gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right. —Cato

• • •

[illegible]

—[illegible]

• • •

[illegible]

Economic REVIEW

(I) RE FINANCE CORPORATION

The setting up of the Re Finance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd can rightly be regarded as a landmark in the history of Indian industrial finance Non avilability of sufficient funds and adequate resources is one of the major problems confronting industrial enterprises in the private sector This paucity of funds is primarily responsible for the slow growth of industrial activity in the private sector Moreover this was also a disincentive for the springing up of new industrial ventures

It is against this background that we have to view the significant role that the Re Finance Corporation can play in our developing economy Perhaps the most important objective of Second Five-Year Plan is rapid industrialization and in a mixed economy like ours responsibility for this has to be shared by both the private and the public sectors. The establishment of the Re Finance Corporation will make available additional funds to medium sized industrial units in the private sector Moreover it will assist banks in extending *normal term lending facilities to* industries

The authorized capital of the Corporation is Rs 25 crores Its initial issued capital is fixed at Rs 12½ crores and this amount will be contributed jointly by the Reserve Bank of India Life Insurance Corporation and 15 of the larger scheduled Banks The loans given in any one case cannot exceed Rs 50 lakhs and the period of the loan should not be more than seven or less than three years Further these facilities are available only to concerns whose paid up capital and reserves (excluding reserves for the payment of taxes and normal depreciation reserves) are not above Rs 12½ crores in any particular case

The Re-Finance Corporation will supplement the activities of Industrial Finance Corporation to some extent The long and medium term grants and loans which the Industrial Finance Corporation is providing at present meets only a small part of the total requirements The establishment of the Re Finance Corporation is, therefore, a welcome step which will certainly go a long way in solving the problem of financing industries

(II) ROLE OF NATIONAL SAVINGS

Small savings adorn a vital and significant role in the financing of second *Five Year Plan* Hence the necessity to mobilise small savings becomes self evident The third meeting of the National Savings Central Advisory Committee held in New Delhi on June 5 discussed at length the ways and means to be adopted to strengthen the movement The Committee recommended the following methods to widen the range of voluntary effort in promoting the savings campaign procedure for identification of the payees at the Post office specialized training of Postal Savings Bank employees purchase of national savings certificates by scheduled banks Co-operative Banks etc. on behalf of their clients provision of nomination facilities and extension of the cheque system in post office savings banks

The Committee has supported a suggestion to link the schemes included in the Plan for individual regions and areas with the collections made from these areas

An analysis of the following data will reveal the general trend in the net collections of savings —

Year	*Rs in Crores*
1951—52	37.57
1952—53	39 79
1953—54	39 69
1954—55	55.51
1955—56	67 91
1956—57	61.54
1957—58	68 13

Thus the net collections are the largest in 1957 58

In the first Five Year Plan the targets for small savings was fixed at Rs 225 crores But the net collection exceeded the target by more than Rs. 16 crores The target fixed for Second Plan is Rs 500 crores and the collection in the first two years came up to Rs 130 crores Thus Rs 370 crores are to be collected over a

period of 3 years i.e. a little more than Rs. 123 crores annually. But the net collections amount to only Rs 65.13 crores in 1957-58. This clearly indicates the necessity for a much more vigorous campaign than hitherto pursued in mobilising the Small Savings. The recent announcement of the Union Finance Ministry "to accord recognition to outstanding work done by non-officials in promoting the National Small Savings Campaign" is certainly a step in the right direction.

(III) HANDICRAFTS :

The industrial pattern envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan aims at the development of heavy industries along with small scale and cottage industries. Cottage industries and handicrafts if properly developed can provide employment to a large number of people and thus relax the tension of the unemployment situation.

The recommendations of the All India Handicrafts Board on new schemes for development of handicrafts have received the approval of the government. Three of the schemes envisage development of the brass fish industry and establishment of a procurement-cum-sales depot at Cuttack in Orissa and a production centre for flower bowls and other artistic products in Bihar. Some other schemes are meant for continuing the training-cum-production centres for different handicrafts and marketing facilities for them.

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs to four states—Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam—for implementing the above schemes.

The Government has also approved schemes designed to better marketing facilities for handicrafts by establishing more emporiums, procurement depots in three states—Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. It is decided to set up four training and production centres in these states. All crore schemes sanctioned earlier for the development of handicrafts will be continued during the current financial year. The Government have sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs for implementing these schemes in the three states mentioned above.

All these are not mean of best efforts to encourage the actions taken by the Government in developing handicrafts.

(IV) U.S. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The agreement signed recently by the governments of U.S.A and India under which India will receive $1,057,833, amply reveals America's interest in the reconstruction activities of new India. The projects cover agriculture, education and research, laboratory ground facilities at Calcutta technical training, the geological survey of India and agricultural machinery training centre at [illegible] in Madhya Pradesh.

These projects represent the first phase of the $6.3 million programme of technical assistance to India under the 1958 U.S. Budget.

An analysis of the various programmes included under the aforementioned projects will indicate the variety and extent of the technical assistance offered by U.S.A. The effort on the part of America to render substantial technical and economic aid to under-developed economies will markedly help the promotion of peaceful co-existence.

(V) PROGRESS OF FLOOD CONTROL

The magnitude of the damage done by inundation to our cultivation is distressingly startling. Every year we come across reports about the havoc wrought about by the fury of flood waters to foodgrains and crops. The past experience was an eye-opener to our government and now they have begun to pay serious attention to the problem of flood control.

The Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power has now undertaken in consultation with the State governments, a reallocation of funds to different states for flood control. For the current financial year the Central Flood Control Board has recommended Rs. 8 crores in the form of loan assistance to the States.

The first attempt to put flood control work on an organised basis was undertaken in 1954. The first phase of the programme worked out during the First Five-Year Plan related mainly to collection of data, aerial and ground surveys and execution of emergency works. It may be said to the credit of the planners that the works executed during this period could withstand the onslaught of the floods of 1955 and 1956.

With the launching of the Second Plan, the second phase of flood control programme commenced. The ultimate aim of the government is the preparation of a comprehensive and integrated plan for each river based on the flood affected areas.

The solution of India's overland problems rests to a great degree on the successful

implementation of flood control schemes and it is, indeed, heartening to see that the planners have given proper attention to this problem

(VI) EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF C D PROJECTS

A recent announcement has revealed that the manpower requirements of community development and extension service projects during the second plan period would be over 3,50 000 persons Of these, the occupations which can absorb educated persons are block development officers extension officers for industries agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation social education organizers overseers and village level workers

It is estimated that during the second plan period 3800 new national extension service cum community project blocks are to be taken up as against 1200 during the First Plan

Community development is an integral part of every welfare state and the role of community Development Projects in our economy has to be viewed in this perspective. Thus it becomes crystal clear that the scope for community development is fast widening in the developing economy of our nation With the expansion in the range of community development work, the scope for furnishing employment avenues will also increase

Thus Community Development Programmes indirectly contribute to the easing of the unemployment problem, especially in the rural areas It seems rather strange that many of the critics of community projects, in their over enthusiasm to dub it as an utter failure, altogether forget the numerous facilities they furnish for the absorption of unemployed.

ELECTRICITY FOR VILLAGES

According to the 1951 census, 82 7 per cent of the people in India live in 5 58 089 villages

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1 4 51) the number of villages (with less than 10 000 population) supplied with electricity was 3 075 At the end of the First Plan (1 4 56) the number increased to 6 500 and at the end of the Second Plan it is estimated electricity will be supplied to 16 500 villagers

An allocation of 20 70 crore was also made during the last two years of the First Plan for creating additional employment opportunities by extending power facilities And during the Second Plan period roughly Rs 75 crores, out of Rs 427 crores allocated for power projects will be spent over the scheme

Almost all the electrified villages are located in the south in the States of Madras Mysore, Kerala and Andhra and the northern States of Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Bihar

Rural electrification is beset with difficulties of a technical and organisational nature, besides requiring capital investment of the order of Rs 3 000 crores Because of these difficulties the Government of India has decided to electrify the rural areas by phases,

The Rural Electrification Sub-Committee set up in 1954 by the Coordination Committee of the Engineers Seminar, in their report emphasised that power in rural India would increase agricultural production raise labour productivity resuscitate cottage and small scale industries and provide greater employment opportunities throughout the year. In the promotion of health educational recreational and other welfare measures its contribution would be significant too Besides it can prevent exodus from rural to urban areas by helping in dispersal of industries in the countryside

period of 3 years i.e. a little more than Rs 123 crores annually. But the net collections amount to only Rs 68.13 crores in 1957-58. This clearly indicates the necessity for a much more vigorous campaign than hitherto pursued in mobilising the Small Savings. The recent announcement of the Union Finance Ministry "to accord recognition to outstanding work done by non-officials in promoting the National Small Savings Campaign" is certainly a step in the right direction.

(III) HANDICRAFTS:

The industrial pattern envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan aims at the development of heavy industries along with small scale and cottage industries. Cottage industries and handicrafts if properly developed can provide employment to a large number of people and thus relax the tension of the unemployment situation.

The recommendations of the All India Handicrafts Board on new schemes for development of handicrafts have received the approval of the government. Three of the schemes envisage development of the brass fish industry and establishment of a procurement-cum-sales depot at Cuttack in Orissa and a production centre for flower bowls and other artistic products in Bihar. Some other schemes are meant for continuing the training-cum-production centres for different handicrafts and marketing facilities for them.

The Government has sanctioned Rs. 4 lakhs to four states—Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam—for implementing the above schemes.

The Government has also approved schemes designed to better marketing facilities for handicrafts by establishing more sale-cum-procurement depots in three states—Rajasthan, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. It is decided to set up four training and production centres in these states. Moreover schemes sanctioned earlier for the development of handicrafts will be continued during the current financial year. The Government have sanctioned grants to the tune of Rs. 5 lakhs for implementing these schemes in the three states mentioned above.

All these augur well and bear eloquent testimony to the active interest shown by the Government in developing handicrafts.

(IV) U.S. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The signing of five project agreements by the governments of U.S.A. and India, under which India will receive $1,057,830, clearly reveals America's interest in the reconstruction activities of new India. The projects [illegible] agriculture education and research, [illegible] ground facilities in Calcutta, technical training, the geological survey of India and agricultural machinery training centre at Budni in Madhya Pradesh.

These projects represent the final phase of the $6.3 million programme of tech[illegible] assistance to India under the 1958 U.S. Budget.

An analysis of the various programmes included under the aforementioned projects will indicate the variety and range of the technical assistance offered by U.S.A. The [illegible] on the part of America to render substantial technical and economic aid to under-developed economies will markedly help the promotion of peaceful co-existence.

(V) PROGRESS OF FLOOD CONTROL

The magnitude of the damage done by inundation to our cultivation is distressingly startling. Every year we come across reports about the havoc wrought about by the fury of flood waters to foodgrains and crops. This past experience was an eye-opener to our government and now they have begun to pay serious attention to the problem of flood control.

The Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power has now undertaken in consultation with the State governments a reallocation of funds to different states for flood control. For the current financial year the Central Flo[illegible] Control Board has recommended Rs. 8 crores in the form of loan assistance to the States.

The first attempt to put flood control work on an organized basis was undertaken in 1954. The first phase of this programme worked out during the First Five Year Plan related mainly to collection of data, aerial and ground surveys and execution of emergency works. It may be said to the credit of the planners that the works executed during this period could withstand the onslaught of the spates of 1955 and 1956.

With the launching of the Second Plan, the second phase of flood control programme commenced. The ultimate aim of the government is the implementation of a comprehensive and integrated plan for each river basin in the flood affected areas.

The solution of India's acute food problem relies to a marked degree on the successful [illegible]

implementation of flood control schemes and it is, indeed heartening to see that the planners have given proper attention to this problem

(VI) EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL OF C D PROJECTS

A recent announcement has revealed that the manpower requirements of community development and extension service projects during the second plan period would be over 3,50,000 persons Of these, the occupations which can absorb educated persons are block development officers extension officers for industries agriculture, animal husbandry and co-operation social education organizers overseers and village level workers

It is estimated that during the second plan period 3800 new national extension service cum community project blocks are to be taken up as against 1200 during the First Plan

Community development is an integral part of every welfare state and the role of community Development Projects in our economy has to be viewed in this perspective Thus, it becomes crystal clear that the scope for community development is fast widening in the developing economy of our nation With the expansion in the range of community development work, the scope for furnishing employment avenues will also increase

Thus Community Development Programmes indirectly contribute to the easing of the unemployment problem, especially in the rural areas It seems rather strange that many of the critics of community projects, in their over enthusiasm to dub it as an utter failure, altogether forget the numerous facilities they furnish for the absorption of unemployed.

ELECTRICITY FOR VILLAGES

According to the 1951 census, 82 7 per cent of the people in India live in 5 58 089 villages

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1 4 51) the number of villages (with less than 10 000 population) supplied with electricity was 3 075 At the end of the First Plan (1 4 56) the number increased to 6 500 and at the end of the Second Plan, it is estimated electricity will be supplied to 16 500 villagers

An allocation of 20 70 crore was also made during the last two years of the First Plan for creating additional employment opportunities by extending power facilities And during the Second Plan period roughly Rs. 75 crores out of Rs 427 crores allocated for power projects will be spent over the scheme

Almost all the electrified villages are located in the south in the States of Madras, Mysore Kerala and Andhra and the northern States of Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Bihar

Rural electrification is beset with difficulties of a technical and organisational nature, besides requiring capital investment of the order of Rs 3 000 crores Because of these difficulties the Government of India has decided to electrify the rural areas by phases,

The Rural Electrification Sub-Committee, set up in 1954 by the Coordination Committee of the Engineers Seminar in their report emphasised that power in rural India would increase agricultural production raise labour productivity resuscitate cottage and small scale industries and provide greater employment opportunities throughout the year. In the promotion of health educational recreational and other welfare measures its contribution would be significant too Besides it can prevent exodus from rural to urban areas by helping in dispersal of industries in the countryside

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

I Air Force Flying College Examination November, 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta Delhi, Hyderabad, Jammu Ludhiana, Madras Nagpur, Patna and Shillong sometime in November 1958 for entry into the Air Force Flying College

Age Limits :—Candidates must have been born not earlier than 2nd August, 1938 and not later than 1st February 1942. *These age limits can in no case be relaxed*

Qualifications :—Matriculation or equivalent. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at Matriculation *or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally* **Application forms and full particulars** obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House, New Delhi, by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly *state on money order coupons* 'Air **Force Flying College Examination November 1958" and also give their name and full postal address in block letters** Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Air Force Recruiting Office/Air Force Station or the National Cadet Corps Unit **Only unmarried male candidates can apply for admission to this Examination.** Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by 2nd August 1958 (16th August, 1958 for candidates abroad)

II Military College Examination November 1958

The Union Public Service Commission will hold an examination at Allahabad, Bangalore Bombay Calcutta, Delhi Hyderabad Jammu Ludhiana Madras Nagpur Patna and Shillong sometime in November 1958 for entry into Military College (hitherto known as the Military Wing)

Age Limits Candidates must have been born not earlier than the 2nd July 193[illegible] and not later than 1st July 1941 *These age limits can in no case be relaxed*

Qualifications Intermediate or equivalent Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend to appear at Intermediate or equivalent examination acceptable provisionally Application forms and full particulars obtainable from Secretary Union Public Service Commission Dholpur House, New Delhi by remitting Re 1/ by money order or on cash payment at the counter Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons *Military College Examination November, 1958* and also give their name and full postal address in block letters Postal orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of money orders Application forms and connected papers are also obtainable free from the nearest Recruiting Office Military Sub-Area Headquarters or National Cadet Corps Unit. **Only unmarried male candidates can apply for admission to this examination** Completed applications must reach Union Public Service Commission by the 23rd August 1958 (6th September 1958 for candidates abroad).

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POINTS TO PONDER

Hate The Actions Not The Man

I remember that when Christian teachers told me long ago that I must hate a bad man's actions but not the man I used to think this a silly hair-splitting distinction: how could you hate what a *man did and not hate* the man? But years later it occurred to me that there was one man for whom I had been doing this all my life—myself —*C. S. Lewis*

• • •

ONLY ONE THING TO FEAR

My greatest fear has always been that I would be afraid—afraid physically or mentally or morally—and allow myself to be influenced by fear instead of by honest conviction

—*Eleanor Roosevelt*

• • •

THE WISDOM OF HUMILITY

There is only one thing worse than the smugness and prejudices of the ignorant and that is the smugness and prejudices of the educated " Education that does not engender a sense of humility in the student, that does *not make him appallingly aware of how* much there is to know that he does not know, is not true education It is merely mental enslavement.

From education, students should acquire enough knowledge so that they need not look up to others with envy, enough wisdom so that they will not look down on others with disdain – *Gerald Hinton Bath.*

India And International Organisations

(Continued from last month)

Other Specialised Agencies of the UN

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) the International Tele Communication Union (ITU) the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) The 4th International Tuberculosis Conference organised by the International Union against Tuberculosis was held at New Delhi between January 7 and 10 1957 The 5th Session of the International Rice Commission and its *ad hoc* Working Group on the Storage and Processing of Rice was held at Calcutta in November 1956

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Q Name the International Organizations outside the UN with which India is associated

Ans Some of the important international organisations outside the UN, with which India is associated are the Commonwealth of Nations the Inter Parliamentary Union the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Development in South and South East Asia the periodical conferences of the Prime Ministers of the five South East Asian Countries commonly known as the Colombo Powers the Asian African Conference and the International Red Cross

Commonwealth of Nations

Q Write a note on the position of India in the Commonwealth of Nations

Ans On the attainment of independence on August 15 1947, India assumed the status of a full fledged Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations as it was then known Later when India decided to become an independent sovereign republic under the new constitution a change in the basis of the country s association with the Commonwealth became necessary This was provided for by an official declaration issued at the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference on April 27 1949 The declaration noted the impending constitutional changes in India and accepted her as a full member of the Commonwealth The prefix ' British was dropped and the association re designated as the ' Commonwealth of Nations This declaration was ratified by the Constituent Assembly of India on May 17, 1949

The principal organs of Commonwealth co-operation are the periodic conferences of the Prime Ministers and the Finance Ministers of the member countries (UK Canada Australia New Zealand South Africa, India Pakistan Ceylon Ghana and Malaya) There is a Liaison Committee which co ordinates the activities of some 30 other Commonwealth conferences committees commissions and organisations etc , which deal with specific subjects falling under the broad categories of defence communications science agriculture education and parliamentary affairs

The last conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers was held at London from June 26 to July 5 1957 In the course of their discussions the Commonwealth Prime Ministers reviewed all the *major* international questions of common concern to their countries These included the events in Hungary disarmament international problems of West Asia, the *contribution* which *might* be made by the Commonwealth Governments towards the easing of tension and the maintenance of peace, stability

and political freedom in East Asia and South-East Asia the impact of the major programmes of development in their countries, the proposals for the creation of an industrial free trade area in Europe and the progress made towards freeing of trade and payments, the Colombo Plan and the development of nuclear energy for civil purposes.

The last Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference was held in Mont Tremblant (Canada) in September-October 1957. It arrived at agreed findings on three subjects namely co-operation in the Sterling area, European economic integration, and the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference. Arrangements were made for continuing Commonwealth consultations on economic matters.

Colombo Plan

Q. Describe the assistance India received under Colombo Plan.

Ans. India has both been receiving as well as giving assistance under the Plan. The country has received assistance for the rehabilitation of the railway and the expansion of All India Radio from Australia; for the Mayurakshi and Kundah projects from Canada; for the All-India Institute of Medical Science and the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme from New Zealand; and for the Durgapur Steel Plant from the United Kingdom.

Till the end of June 1957, India obtained the services of 130 experts, of which 10 were from Australia, 18 from Canada, 1 from Ceylon, 7 from Japan, 8 from New Zealand and 86 from the UK. During the same period, India received training facilities in other countries for 983 persons—Australia 233, Canada 210, Japan 23, Malaya 1, New Zealand 59 and UK 452. India's assistance to Nepal amounted to Rs. 5.35 crore up to the end of March 1957. Burma utilised in August 1957, Rs. 10 crore out of the Sterling loan of Rs. 20 crore granted by India in 1955-5. Till October 1957 India provided training facilities for 645 nominees in various subjects.

The trainees have come form Nepal 420, Burma 24, Ceylon 103, Indonesia 16, Philippines 39, Thailand 10, Viet Nam 2, Singapore 2 and North Borneo 2. Of these 115 candidates have received training at the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta. Experts have been provided to Ceylon 12, Indonesia 2 and Singapore 3 in the fields of irrigation, banking, iron and steel engineering, sericulture, milk supply, broadcasting, organisation and methods, aerial survey and forestry. India was represented by the Union Deputy Finance Minister at the ninth meeting of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee held at Saigon on October 20, 1957.

Colombo Powers Conference

Q. Clearly indicate the nature of India's relationship with (a) Colombo Powers Conference (b) Asian African Conference.

Ans. Another international forum in which India has developed a deep interest has been the periodical meetings of the Prime Ministers of Burma, India, Ceylon, Indonesia and Pakistan. The first such meeting was held at Colombo in April-May 1954 and the last in New Delhi in November 1956. A formal exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest took place between the Prime Ministers of India and Ceylon in December 1957 and between the President of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of India in January 1958. A conference of the national women's organisations in the Colombo power countries was held in February 1958 at Colombo for exchange of views on increased mutual help and understanding among women of the region.

Asian African Conference

At the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, a Conference of Asian-African countries was held at Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955. Twenty-nine countries of Asia and Africa comprising nearly three-fifths of the world's population participated in the Conference. The object of the Conference was to promote goodwill and co-[illegible]

ration to consider common social economic and cul tural problems to consider problems of special interest to Asian and African peoples such as recialism coloni alism etc., and to review the position of Asia and Africa in the world and the contribution they could make to the promotion of world peace and co-operation

The deliberations of the Conference resulted in the historic joint *Communique* on economic and cultural co-operation colonialism nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction and on the promotion of world peace and co operation The *Communique* also incorporated the five principles of the India China Agreement which India regards as the basis of its relations with other countries

The Conference was a world event which attracted great attention marking the coming together for the first time in history of self governing and independent nations of Asia and Africa It generated goodwill and friend hip among the Asian African countries and helped to establish personal contact among the leaders of these countries

Q Describe India s activities in relation to (a) Com monwealth Parliamentary Association (b) Inter Parlia mentary Union (c) International Red Cross Conference

Ans *Commonwealth Parliamentary Association*

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is an organisation composed of branches formed in the legislatures of various Commonwealth countries The aim of the Association is to promote understanding and co-operation for common purposes between those engag ed in the parliamentary government of the countries of the Commonwealth

The last conference of the Commonwealth Parlia mentary Association was held in New Delhi from December 2 to 10, 1957 India Pakistan and Ceylon acted as joint hosts The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was elected Chairman of the Conference The subjects discussed at the Confer ence were economic relations in the Commonwealth the problem of under developed territories in the Com monwealth social services in the Commonwealth the future of the smaller states in the Commonwealth the role of the English language in the Commonwealth the working of the party system in Parliament international affairs and defence

Inter Parliamentary Union

The Inter Parliamenthry Union is an association of parliamentary groups constituted within the various national Parliaments for the purpose of promoting per sonal contacts between the members of different Parlia ments The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegation to the annual conferences of the Inter Parliamentary Union since 1949 At the in vitation of the Indian Parliamentary Group the 101st session of the Executive Committee of the IPU was held in New Delhi in December 1955 The Indian delega tion to the meetings of the Inter Parliamentary Union, held in Nice in April 1957 and in London in September 1957 was headed by H N Kunzru

International Red Cross Conference

India played host to the 19th International Red Cross Conference which was held in New Delhi in Octo ber November 1957 and was elected to the Finance Commission and the Standing Commission of the Con ference The Conference adopted an Indian resolution unanimously appealing to all nations to intensify their efforts for general disarmament and to take measures to protect humanity from the terrible consequences of the use of incendiary chemical, bacteriological, radio-active or such other agents

India's Constitution

Q When did the Constitution of India come into force? *(I S R June 1956)*

Ans The Constituent Assembly of India was originally designed to frame a Constitution for the whole of the undivided sub continent. With the bulk of members elected by the then Provincial Assemblies of British India, and with nominees from the Princely States and the Chief Commissioners Provinces, the Assembly first met on December 9 1946. It was, however, boycotted by members of the Muslim League which demanded the partition of the subcontinent and the creation of Pakistan with its own separate Constituent Assembly. A resolution on Objectives was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22 1947 and a number of committees were appointed to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. But the Assembly was able to function properly only after the political uncertainty happening. Its work was removed as a result of the acceptance by all the principal parties concerned of the plan of partition put forward by the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten on June 3 1947.

On the basis of the reports of the committees appointed early in 1947 the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948 and presented to the Assembly for general discussion on November 4 1948. Meanwhile the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947 had freed the Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born and enabled it to proceed with the task of Constitution-making as a sovereign body. The Constituent Assembly finalised and adopted the Constitution on November 26 1949. The Constitution, as it finally emerged, comprised 395 Articles and eight Schedules.

It came into force on January 26 1950.

Q Describe the preamble to the constitution of the Republic of India *(I N July 1954 Asst Grade 1952)*

Ans The preamble to the Constitution enshrines the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens "*Justice* social economic and political *Liberty* of thought expression belief faith and worship *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation

Q Mention the Fundamental Rights that are given to every citizen according to the Indian Constitution *(I A F 1957 I A S 1954 M W 1952)*

Ans Part III of the Constitution (Articles 12 to 35) enumerates seven broad *categories of Fundamental Rights* namely the right to equality the right to freedom the right against exploitation the right to freedom of religion cultural and educational rights the right to property and the right to constitutional remedies which provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement.

The right to equality includes equality before the law prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion race caste sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. Social equality has been secured by abolishing untouchability and making its practice in any form a punishable offence

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly association or union movement residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not however bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the

exercise of these rights in the interests of the security of the State friendly relations with sovereign States public order decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe The conferment of the e rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualification necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State of any trade business, industry or service whether to the exclusion complete or partial of citizens or otherwise

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20-21 as fundamental rights are (i) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once (ii) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself and (iii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law The right against exploitation prohibits all forms of forced labour child labour and traffic in human beings

Freedom of conscience and free profession practice and propagation of religion for all and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice are guaranteed by the Constitution

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law This does not however deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose after payment of compensation The Article was amended in 1955 so as to keep outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

Q State briefly the Directive Principles laid down in the Constitution of India (A G July, 1955)

Ans The Directive Principles of State Policy though not enforceable through courts of law are regarded as fundamental in the governance of the country These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice—social economic and political—shall inform all the institutions of the national life These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood equal pay for equal work and within the limits of its economic capacity and development to make effective provision for securing the right to work education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want The State is also required to secure to the workers humane conditions of work a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities

In the economic sphere the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of the ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength and against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State Policy are the organisation of agricultural and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines, promotion of cottage indus

tries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of [illegible] monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

Q. Describe the role of the President in the Constitution of India. (*Air Force 1955*)

Ans. The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State the President is empowered to make appointments, summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People, issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills, and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union is vested in him and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

Q. How is the Vice-President of India elected? Mention his functions and powers.

Ans. The Vice President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting on the basis of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of State (*Rajya Sabha*). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President.

Q. What is the Function of the Council of Ministers in the Constitution of India? (*I A F August 1956*)

Ans. Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating them and if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Q. Write a note on the structure and functions of the [illegible] in Parliament. (*[illegible] July [illegible] June, 19[illegible]*)

'Parliament" consists of the President and the two Houses known respectively as the Council of State (*Rajya Sabha*) and the *House of the People* (*Lok Sabha*)

Council of State (*Rajya Sabha*)

The Council of State consists of not more than 250 members of whom 12 are nominated by the President *and the rest elected*. The elected members are representatives of the States and the Union Territories (the allocation of seats being made in accordance with the provisions contained in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature science art and social service *To fill a seat in* the Council the candidate must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age

The Council of States is not subject to dissolution one third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year The elections to the Council are indirect the alloted quota of the representatives of each State being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes

House of the People (*Lok Sabha*)

The House of the People *consists of not more than* 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the legislature of the State) and not more than 20 *members* to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides The number of seats to each State *is so allotted* that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is as far as practicable, the same for all States The President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community if in his *opinion* it is not adequately represented

The House of the People unless sooner dissolved has a maximum duration of five years from the date appointed for its first meeting This may be extended by a maximum of one year by a Parliamentary Law while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation

Q *What is the constitution* of a Provincial Government in India as it exists today ?

(*Engg Roorkee June 1948*)

Ans The system of Government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution closely resembles that of the Union

Q Describe the position powers and *functions* of Governor of an Indian State (*I S R 1957*)

Ans The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so *far as he is* by or under the Constitution required to exercise his functions in his discretion The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State though holding office during the pleasure of the Governor

Q Describe briefly the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States

Ans The distribution of legislative powers be-

tween the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating as minutely as possible all [illegible] categories of subject matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to [illegible] of all India importance such as defence, [illegible] communications currency and coinage [illegible] in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which include subjects as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, [illegible] etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of [illegible] to the Union and the States such as the [illegible] planning and social security, [illegible] industry, electricity, newspapers, books etc. In regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures [illegible] laws.

Territorially the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament [illegible] the whole or any part of the territory of India while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not a State [illegible] which fall under the exclusive purview of [illegible].

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List then the law made by Parliament [illegible] made by the legislature of the State [illegible] the repugnancy [illegible]. [illegible]

usually known as residuary powers' they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of State declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matter contained in the State List Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year unless continued under a fresh resolution and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Q What are the functions and duties of the Public Service Commission?

Ans It is divided into two parts —
1 The Union Public Service Commission
2 The State Public Service Commissions

The U P S C. consists of a Chairman and four other members appointed by the President. The chief function of the U.P.S.C and State Public Service Commissions is to conduct examinations for recruitment to various services in the Union and the States respectively. Other functions are (a) to advise the government on methods of recruitment promotion and control of Public Services (b) to look after the interests and rights of services (c) to hear appeals from the civil servants and redress their grievances

Q What policy regarding language has been laid down in the constitution of India?

Ans Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and [illegible]

for a period of not more than 15 years form the commencement of the Constitution The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute after the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as *to its progressive* use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period The Constitution also provides that the recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha) elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation

The Constitution further lays down that the legislature of a State may, by law adopt any one or more of the regional languages in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used The need for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills enactments and other laws has been recognised and Article 348 makes special provisions *on* the subject The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years

Q What are the changes effected in the Constitution of India by the Consitution (First Amendment) Act 1951 ?

Ans. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951 besides making minor changes in Articles 15 19, 85, 87 174 176 341 342 372 and 375 added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the eighth Among the more notable features of this Act are (i) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition *of discrimination*) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationlly backward classes and (ii) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State s power to impose reasonable restrictions on the citizens right to freedom of speech and expression in the interest of friendly relations with foreign States and in relation to defamation or incitement to an offence besides security of State public order decency and morality etc which were included in the original clause as well The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the *validation of certain* land reform Acts and regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule

Q Mention the important provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, (1956)

Ans The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act 1956 necessitated by the reorganisation of States involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as Union Territories This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule *to the Constitution Among* the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Article 80 (composition of the Council of States) along with the Fourth Schedule dealing with the allocation of seats in the Council to the States Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States and Articles 216 217 220 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts Two new Articles 350A and 350B were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities

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GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE
February 15 1958

1. President
2. Vice President
3. Prime Minister
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat Jammu and Kashmir within their respective charges.
5. Ex Presidents and ex Governors General
6. Lieutenant Governors within their respective charges.
7. Chief Justice
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat Jammu and Kashmir outside their respective charges.
13. Lieutenant Governors outside their respective charges.
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States.
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of the Union (other than Cabinet Ministers)
    Members of the Pla[illegible]ng Commission [illegible]
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns.
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India
21. Charge d Affairs and acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim
22. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders in Chief holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States.
24. Ministers of States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union
    Attorney-General.
    Comptroller and Auditor General
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
25. Chiefs of Staff and Commanders in Chief holding the rank of Lieutenent General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman Union Public Service Commission [illegible]
    [illegible]

28 Puisne Judges of High Courts.

29 Deputy Ministers of States

Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures

Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges

30 Members of Parliament

31 Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank

Secretary to the President

Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister

Visiting Class II and Class III Ambassadors of India

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Officiating Chiefs of Staff and Commanders-in Chief holding the rank of Major General or equivalent rank

Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India

Chairman of the Railway Board.
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor General.
Political Officer in Sikkim.

32 Members of the Railway Board
Ministers of foreign and Commonwealth missions other than ministers Plenipotentiary

Officers of the rank of Lieutenant General or equivalent rank.

33 Additional Secretaries to the Government of India

Chairman Tariff Commission
Chairman Central Water and Power Commission

Vice Chairmon of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)

Chairman Central Board of Revenue
P S O s of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank.

34 Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State

Chief Secretaries to State Governments
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission

Rear Admiral Commanding, Indian Naval Squadron
Members of a Board of Revenue.

35 Director General Health Services
Director General Posts and Telegraphs
Director Intelligence Bureau
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors of India
Officers of the rank of Major General or equivalent rank

Surveyor General
Members of the Tariff Commission
Inspectors-General of Police in States

Commissioners of Divisions
Director General of Civil Aviation
Director General of Supplies and Disposals
Director General of Ordnance Factories

Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Reserve Areas

Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore

P.S.Os of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore

Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges.

Director General, All India Radio

Military Secretary to the President (so long as he also holds the post of Director General Government Hospitality Organisation)

Counsellors of foreign and Commonwealth missions in India

Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General

AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for outstanding work for the advancement of art literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf 2[illegible] inches long 1[illegible] inches wide and [illegible] of an inch thick It is of toned bronze On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun [illegible] of an inch in diameter below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi The Emblem the Sun and the rim are of platinum The inscriptions are burnished bronze.

Recipient of the Award, 1958 Dhondo Keshav Karve

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern superimposed on the circle The diameter of the circular portion is 1[illegible] inches and the thickness [illegible] of an inch On the obverse there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi It is of toned bronze The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field including service rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan" on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower The inscription Padma Bhushan on the obverse the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in [illegible]

Recipients of the Award 1958

1 Alauddin Khan Musician
2. Jehangir Ghandy Director in Charge Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited Jamshedpur
3 Hanut Singh, Sportsman
4 Narayan Subrao Hardikar M P Social Worker
5 Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar Musician
6 Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah of Tehri Garhwal.
7 Kumar Padma Sivasankara Menon, Ambassador of India in Moscow
8 Arathil Candeth Narayanan Nambiar Ambassador of India in Bonn.
9 Kuppali Venkatappa Gowda Puttappa, Vice-Chancellor Mysore University
10 Poola Tirupati Raju, Jaswant College Jodhpur
11 Devi Prosad Roy Choudhry Artist.
12 Salim Ali Ornithologist
13 Rustom Jal Vakil Physician Bombay
14 Vijaya Ananda of Vizianagram Sportsman.
15 Surya Naraynn Vyas of Ujjain, Astronomer and Philologist.
16 Darashaw Nosherwan Wadia Geological Adviser to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word Padma above and the word "Shri below the lotus flower on the obverse The inscription "Padma Shri on the obverse the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel

Recipients of the Award, 1958

1 Debaki Kumar Bose Film Producer
2. Shrimati Devika Rani, Film Artist
3 Digvijai Singh Sportsman
4 Punamalai Ekambaranathan Inventor of the Ambar Charkha
5 Shrimati Fatima Ismail Social Worker
6 Kumari Nargis (Fatima A Rasheed), Film Artist
7 Bal Raj Nijhawan Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur
8 Benjamin Peary Pal Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi
9 Navalpakkam Parthasarathy lately Director Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
10 Balwant Singh Puri Secretary General Indian Red Cross Society
11 Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan Ramdas Agricultural Meteorologist
12 Ram Singh Commander 201 Infantry Brigade
13 Aragula Nagaraja Rao Chief Industrial Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
14 Shri Satyajit Roy Film Director
15 Moturi Satyanarayana M P General Secretary Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha Madras.
16 Shambhoo Maharaj Kathak dance artist
17 Shrimati R S Subbalakshmi (Sister Subbalakshmi) Social Worker
18 Ram Chandra Varma, Author and Hindi lexicographer
19 Maganlal Tribhuvandas Vyas Educationist

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES

FOR STUDIES ABROAD

Government of India Schemes

1. [illegible] Harrison Fellowship for research work [illegible] Contemporary Indian History at the St. Antony's College Oxford

2. Central O[illegible] Scholarships Scheme for teachers [illegible] colleges and comparable institutions of higher education

3. Central [illegible] Scholarships Scheme for candidates [illegible] or domicile are natives of the Union [illegible]

[illegible] Languages Scholarships Scheme for Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Persian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish

[illegible] Scholarships Scheme for young and [illegible]

Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme [illegible] graduate study at West German [illegible] practical training in [illegible]

[illegible] Scheme for Scheduled [illegible] Other Backward Classes

[illegible] xchange of scholars between [illegible]

[illegible] change of scholars between [illegible]

[illegible] exchange of scholars between [illegible]

Colombo Plan and Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships

11. Colombo Plan Scholarships and fellowships for employees of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all India integrated schemes which are co-ordinated in the Ministry for training/study in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan

12. Awards for correspondence courses under the Colombo Plan for technical teachers and instructors in polytechnics and training and vocational centres

13. Point Four Programme Scholarships and Fellowships for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education and Scientific Research including its attached and subordinate offices and also those who are employed in all India integrated schemes for specialised training in the U.S.A.

U.N. and UNESCO Scholarships and Fellowships

14. Fellowships/Scholarships under the UNESCO's Participation Programme for Member States for study/training in specific fields

15. UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships for suitably qualified social welfare personnel to gain additional knowledge and experience in their particular subjects of specialisation.

16. United Nations Technical Assistance Administration programme of Scholarships and Fellowships for the employees of the Union Ministry of Education and

Scientific Research and its attached and subordinate offices for training/study in the United Kingdom Australia Canada, New Zealand and Japan

Foreign Governments Scholarships/Apprenticeships

17 Belgian Government Scholarships for post graduate research in mining metallurgy chemical engineering or naval architecture

18 East German Government Scholarships for post graduate study for engineering/technical teachers

19 French Government Scholarships for post graduate study for engineering/technology

20 French Government Scholarships for specialised training in agriculture veterinary science medicine public health administration, architecture etc

21 Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) Scholarships for post graduate study/training of engineering/technical teachers and teachers of humanities and basic sciences

22 Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) and the German Academic Exchange Service Scholarships for post graduate study/research in science engineering and technology

23 Italian Government Scholarships for post graduate study in fine arts painting and sculpture

24 Japanese Government Scholarships for post graduate research in any branch of science or engineering or technology

25 Netherlands Government Scholarship for post graduate research work in science agriculture, medicine, civil engineering etc

26 Norwegian Government Scholarship for post-graduate study in science and humanities

27 North Rhine Westphalia (West Germany) Government Scholarships for technical training in industries

28 Swiss Government Scholarships for post graduate study/research in any branch of science, technology or engineering

29 Swedish Government Scholarships for post-graduate study/research in any branch of science technology or engineering

30 U S S R. Government Scholarships for post graduate study/research in any basic science, agriculture, medicine or technology

31 Yugoslav Government Scholarships for higher study/research in agriculture medicine painting or technology

Foreign Institutions /Organisations Scholarships/Fellowships for study/training

32 British Council Scholarships for research in Commonwealth studies social studies public administration and English phonetics

33 Brush Aboe Group Commonwealth Scholarships for training in mechanical and electrical engineering in U K.

34 Federation of British Industries Scholarships for practical training in different branches of engineering in British Industries in U K

35 Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg (West Germany) scholarships for post graduate study and research at the University of Hamburg.

36 Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships for [illegible]

37 Hamburg University Students Union Scholarships for post graduate study for engineering technical teachers.

38 International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience for practical training in the member countries

39 London University Institute of Education Fellowships for investigation in some line of educational problems at the London Institute of Education

40 London Transport Executive Scholarships for practical training in traffic operation and engineering.

41 Philippines University Scholarships for post graduate study in history and political science

42 Royal Commission for the London Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships of the Royal Society London for research in pure or applied sciences.

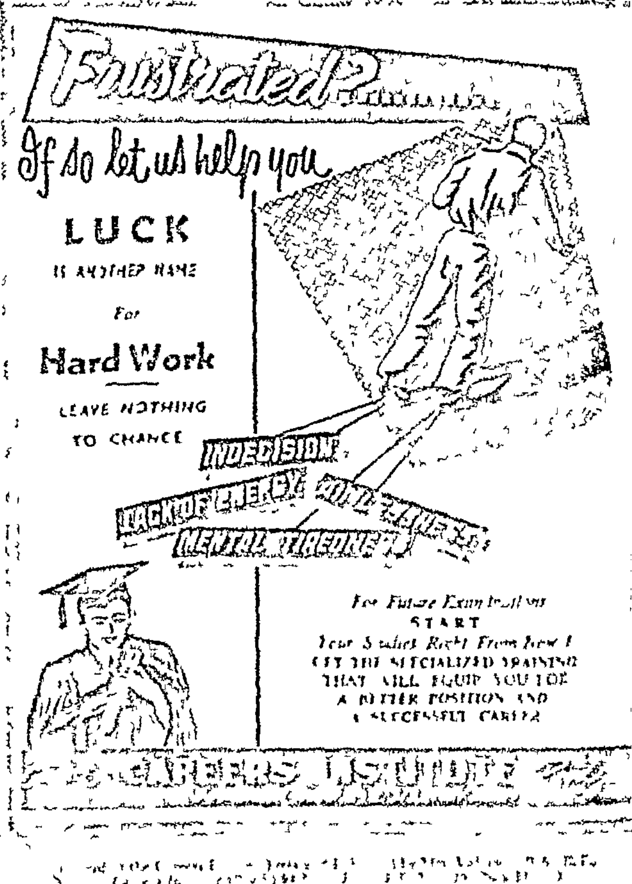
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STEEL UNDER SECOND PLAN

Expansion of the iron and steel industry has been given the highest priority since more than any other industrial product the economy as a whole is dependent on it. Conditions in India are favourable for the production of this vital material at lower cost than in most countries.

The Plan envisages the construction of three steel plants of one million tons ingot capacity each in the public sector and the provision of facilities in one of them for the production of 350 000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. A total amount of Rs. 350 crores is provided for these factories which will be situated at Bhilai in Madhya Pradesh, Rourkela in Orissa and Durgapur in West Bengal. In addition Rs. 6 crores is to be spent for the expansion of production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. By 1960 61 these plants in the public sector will together be producing about 2 million tons of finished steel.

In the private sector, the combined capacity of the Tata and Indian Iron and Steel plants is expected to reach 2.3 million tons. Thus the total output of steel from major producers is likely to reach 4.3 million tons per annum by the end of the plan as against the 1955-56 level of 1.3 million tons.


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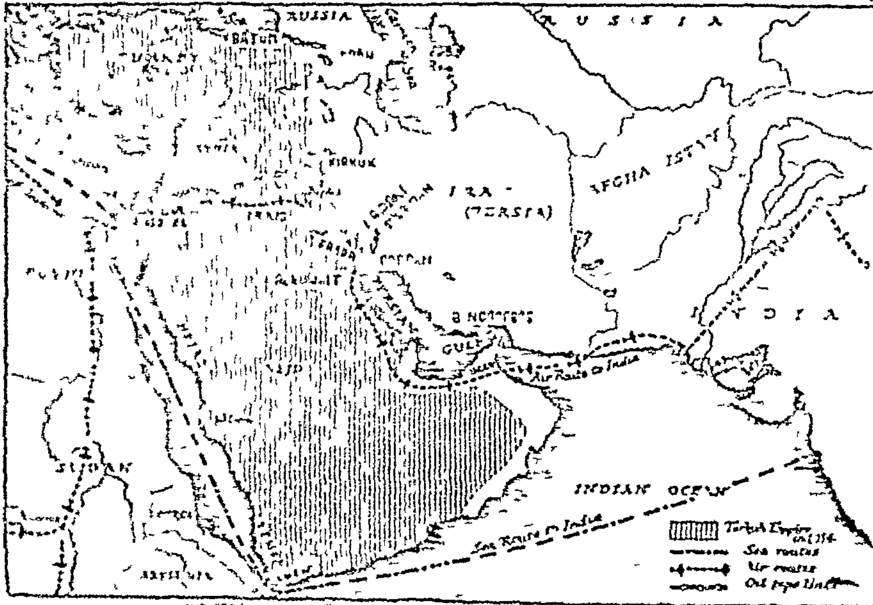
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THE STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST



CAREERS AND COURSES

VOL X SEPTEMBER 1958 No 9

EDITORIAL

TURMOIL IN MIDDLE EAST

During the middle of July such swift and dramatic developments took place in West Asia that the world was brought perilously near the brink of war. On July 14 an army coup d'etat in Baghdad abolished the Iraqi monarchy, ended the regime of the pro-Western and much despised Premier Nuri es-Said and proclaimed the first Iraqi Republic. This military coup shocked the Western nations and it was branded as the worst blow to Western interests and prestige in the Middle East since the nationalisation of the Suez Canal. Panic stricken the U S landed more than 1500 marines in Beirut on July 15. Strong enforcements followed during the next few days and by July 20 over 10 000 American troops were stationed in the Lebanese capital and its environments. King Hussein of Jordon, fearing a coup d'etat in his own kingdom appealed to Britain and U S for military aid. On July 17 18, more than 2000 British para troops were air lifted from Cyprus to Amman, the capital of Jordan. The armed intervention by Britain and United States in the internal affairs of Arab countries sent a wave of indignation throughout the peace-loving nations of the world. The Soviet Government declared that the Soviet Union could not remain indifferent to events creating a grave menace in an area abutting on its frontiers, and reserved the right to take the necessary measures dictated by the interests of peace and security. While warning the Western Powers of the grave consequences of the step they had taken in Lebanon and Jordan and calling them to withdraw their forces from these Arab countries, the Soviet Union massed its forces numbering 500 000 men on her borders with Turkey and Iran. Syria took fulldress defence measures in preparation for all eventualities. King Hussein of Jordon backed by British military power proclaimed himself head of the Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq and stated that he would crush the Iraqi rebellion. Baghdad radio announced that the Iraqi republic had withdrawn from the Arab Federation with Jordan. President Nasser flew to Moscow and conferred with the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Nikita Khrushchev in an 'atmosphere of amity and understanding' and according to a Cairo report they had decided to "take certain steps to preserve peace in the Middle East." Iraq and U.A R concluded an agreement to stand as one nation in defence against any aggression. Pandit Nehru declared that if Big Powers intervened in the internal affairs of Iraq it might lead to a world war.

Mammoth anti Western demonstrations raged from Moscow to Pyongyang protesting against the Western intervention in Lebanon and Jordan. In Moscow demonstrators part of a crowd of 75 000 stoned the American Embassy. In Peking the Chinese capital 500 000 people paraded through the Tien An Men Square, carrying banners demanding the

withdrawal of U.S. marines from the Lebanon and British troops from Jordan. A crowd marched to the office of the British Charge d' Affairs and pasted to the building posters which read: "The Yanks and British should go home." In London after Iraqi students proclaimed their support of the new Baghdad regime, demonstrators, among them students and workers from abroad, marched through the streets protesting against military intervention in West Asia. The British Labour Party opposed despatch of troops by Britain to Jordan. In the United States certain Democratic leaders have been very critical of Mr. Eisenhower's action in Lebanon. The Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council in Cairo sent telegrams to the U.N. Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Security Council condemning the American military intervention in Lebanon which violated the U.N. Charter and might lead to the outbreak of a new world war. The Speaker of the Lebanese Parliament Mr. Adel Osseiran, who holds the second highest position in the State according to country's constitution sent a telegram to Chairman of the Security Council, protesting against the landing of U.S. troops in Beirut. The rebel leaders in Lebanon were angered by U.S. intervention in their internal affairs and had expressed their determination to give a fight to the foreign forces. Even the Government army in the Lebanon was not happy at this development. It became very difficult for the U.S. and Britain to resist the pressure of world opinion for long and they realised that they have been more or less isolated from world opinion in consequence of their armed intervention in West Asia. Both America and Britain tried to show that they had acted in consonance with the U.N. Charter (Article 51).

President Eisenhower said that the stationing of U.S. marines in Lebanon was in response to an urgent request from Lebanon's President Chamoun. Other reasons given for sending U.S. forces to Lebanon were (1) to protect the 2500 Americans in Lebanon (2) to preserve Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence which was being threatened by U.A.R. subversion. All these reasons were a whitewash for the blunder which U.S. had hastily committed. Article 51 of the U.N. Charter says: "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security." The ingredients of this Article are not satisfied in either case because there had been no armed attack on Lebanon or Jordan. On July 2 the U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon had despatched its considered report to the U.N. Secretary General Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, virtually clearing the United Arab Republic of the charge of massive interference in Lebanon. The U.N. Secretary General had also declared, after touring the West Asian countries that he found no evidence of any mass entry of U.A.R. forces into the strife-torn Lebanon. Mr. Galo Plaza, Chairman of the three-nation observation group on the Lebanon, told a press conference "we have not seen proof of massive interference" by the U.A.R. as alleged before the Security Council by the Lebanese Government. He said "If there was such intervention we should be able to detect it."

Regarding the danger to Americans in Lebanon the chairman of the Lebanon Parliament said: "No danger has ever arisen to the life and interests of the Americans residing in Lebanon. The Lebanon conflict has been in progress for 67 days (on July 17) but not a single Lebanese has intended to threaten the life or interests of Americans." It has not been proved and no substantial evidence had been put forward regarding the outside danger to Lebanon's territorial integrity and independence. The strife in Lebanon is purely a domestic affair and every country has the right to mould its destiny as it deems proper. All the pleas put forward by the United States for an armed aggression in Lebanon carry no weight.

Britain came out with its own version of the reason for sending troops to Jordan. British Prime Minister Mr. Harold Macmillan said on July 17 in the House of Commons: "Our purpose in dispatching a small force is to prevent foreign aggression and, as far as we can to protect the integrity of Jordan and in making that request the Jordanian King and Government assured us that they had no intention that British troops should be used in order to enable Jordanian forces to attack Iraq." He added "There is a broad understanding that we have acted within the letter and the spirit of the international law." Mr. Macmillan told the House of Commons that the British Government had [illegible] information of a [illegible] plot against Jordan which was due to [illegible] on July 17 (the day on which British troops landed in Jordan). The British Foreign Secretary Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said at a Washington [illegible] on July 2[illegible] that one purpose for sending

troops to Jordan) is to try to protect small countries from the threat of aggression direct or indirect and to give these small countries a feeling of security when their independence and integrity is endangered.

Mr Selwyn Lloyd said on July 16 in the House of Commons 'I believe a country had the right to ask for help against aggression, whether direct or indirect I believe another Government has the right to respond to such request—unless countries are prepared to respond to such appeals for help, we shall see one country after another go down to this form of aggression'

The speeches of both the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary are a clear violation of the U N Charter If the countries act themselves without the sanction of the United Nations then for what purpose was the world Assembly created? It is a common knowledge that Jordan was threatened by no one and the British Prime Minister was unable to give any facts or instances testifying to this danger The armed intervention of U K. in Jordan was meant to suppress the national liberation movement in Arab East They went to impose again the yoke of colonialism on the Arab peoples and to retain the possibility for Western monopolies to continue the exploitation of the natural resources and manpower of Arab countries Britain, pretending to help King Hussein tried to regain its colonialist position in the Jordan forfeited to a considerable extent in 1956 when on demand of the Jordanian people and King Hussein the British Military advisers headed by Glub Pasha who actually controlled the Jordanian army were expelled from the country Another purpose of Britain in militarily occupying Jordan was to use the country, along with the American occupied Lebanon as a spring board for the suppression of the popular revolution in Iraq but this purpose was frustrated as the new Iraqi regime was popular from the very beginning and it secured recognition by a number of countries in Asia and Europe

Is the armed intervention by the U S in Lebanon and by Britain in Jordan in keeping with the standards of international law and in particular with the U N Charter as Mr Harold Macmillan tried to present it in the House of Commons ?

In order to reply to this question let us first consider the facts of the case.

In the near and Middle East an active national-liberation movement is now proceeding with the aim of eliminating the remnants of the Arab countries colonial dependence and of attaining their unity In Lebanon this found expression in the uprising of the patriotic forces of the country against the reactionary regime of President Chamoun who sought to force foreign fetters upon the Lebanese people

From the viewpoint of international law, a revolution civil war change of Government or change in the form of Government of any country are purely the home affairs of the people of that country The U N Charter records the sacred right of every nation to self-determination, to free election of its government, according to its own choice. International law and the U N Charter categorically prohibit any intervention in this process not only on the part of any country, but even on the part of the U N

As far as Jordan is concerned no events whatsoever, analogous to the Lebanese—neither uprising nor civil war—took place there Nevertheless British troops entered the country The U.S and Britain acted at their own risk and at their own discretion as though it was a question of landing their troops in one of their overseas possessions and not on the territory of a sovereign state a fullfledged member of the U N They clearly violated the U N Charter and the international law

Oil Politics

A deep-rooted reason for the Western armed aggression in the Middle East is that this area is rich in oil Oil is needed to run the peaceful industrial machines of the West as well as for their military machines of war For U S A and Britain the Lebanon is an important transit point for pumping out Middle East Oil About 30 million tons of oil are pumped out annually through the three pipelines which have been laid on the territory of the Lebanon and which belong to the British Company, Iraq Petroleum Company and the American firm 'Aramco More than 70 per cent of known oil supplies of the so-called free world are in West Asia and America with only 15 per cent of the world's oil reserves cannot go on producing nearly half its crude oil output without falling back on West Asian reserves In the past ten years the West has invested in oil prospecting production and pipelines as much as 150 million pounds (roughly Rs 200 crores) and a good portion of this money has been spent in West Asia The major U K asset in Iraq is the U K share in the Iraq petroleum company for which the latest balance sheet figure showed assets of some 129 million pounds. Iraq is one of the major oil producing countries of Western Asia Oil from Iraq is piped to the Mediterranean

through Syria and the Lebanon. The total production of crude oil in 1956 was nearly 6,50,000 barrels a day. The major part of the oil exports from Iraq go to Western Europe, principally France, Italy and Britain. Other two big oil producing countries in the Middle East are Saudi Arabia and the Sheikhdom of Kuwait. The ubiquity of oil in modern industry is such that the oil flow from Western Asia to West Europe cannot be reduced even fractionally without affecting the industrial structure of Western Europe and ultimately the political society that rests on a viable economy. That is why the revolt in Iraq set alarm bells ringing in London, Paris, Washington and a dozen other capitals. No doubt oil politics played a part in sending United States marines to the Lebanon and British para troops to Jordan in mid-July. But "oil politics" also certainly inspired the Soviet Union's move into the Middle East in the autumn of 1955 and its subsequent military and economic support of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

Arab nationalism or pan Arabism does not exist because of oil. But it feeds on oil in the sense that its leaders understand and are excited by the power that possession of that oil would give them. The extent to which the Western Powers will go to protect their interest in the Mid East oil field cannot be underestimated. They will not stand by and watch the Soviet Union and its West Asian friends take over control of the oil fields.

Security Council Summit & U.N.

A meeting of the United Nations Security Council was called on July 15 to discuss the situation in the Middle East. Three different resolutions were moved by the United States, Sweden and the Soviet Union in regard to Middle East situation but all the three were rejected. The Soviet motion calling for the immediate withdrawal of the American and British troops from the Lebanon and Jordan was defeated with only Russia voting in favour.

The Soviet delegate vetoed the American resolution calling for dispatch of international emergency force to relieve the U.N. observers in the Lebanon after most members of the Council had voted for it.

The Council then rejected a Swedish resolution proposing the suspension of the observation of the United Nations observation team in the Lebanon.

After the Soviet proposal had been rejected, the Soviet delegate Mr. Arkady Sobolev gave a warning that the ... [illegible] Today's vote will rest as a dark stain on the Security Council and to-day will be a dark day in the annals of the United Nations. In the face of the armed intervention in the affairs of the Arab states by the U.S. and the U.K., the council took no steps whatsoever to put an end to these aggressive actions which have posed a threat to peace and security not only in the Near and Middle East but the whole world."

On July 19 Mr. Khrushchev wrote to Prime Minister Macmillan (Britain), Prime Minister Nehru (India), Gen. De Gaulle (France) and President Eisenhower (America) calling for a "summit" meeting outside the U.N.

On July 21 the Soviet Government proposed that European States as well as U.S.A. sign a treaty of friendship and co-operation.

On July 22 the Soviet Union vetoed the Japanese resolution in the Security Council calling for expansion of U.N. observers' activities in the Lebanon.

President Eisenhower wrote to Mr. Khrushchev suggesting that the U.N. Security Council was the proper forum for the discussion of Middle Eastern affairs. Mr. Khrushchev agreed to attend a summit meeting within the U.N. Security Council provided Prime Minister Nehru of India and Arab leaders were invited as well. President Eisenhower agreed to a meeting of the Security Council where the nations involved would be represented by heads of state. In Security Council only the members can vote. Mr. Khrushchev thought he would not have majority in the council. Mr. Nehru who welcomed the idea of the "summit" meeting outside the Security Council rejected the idea of a meeting under the Council. At a press conference in Washington Mr. John Foster Dulles said that any decision to invite India to a West Asian summit meeting would cause serious problems because a flood of other countries also would want to be represented. Mr. Khrushchev accused the United States of obstructive ... [illegible] summit meeting. On August 1, President Eisenhower wrote to Mr. Khrushchev that he was ... [illegible] special meeting of the Security Council ... [illegible] August ... [illegible] Security Council ... [illegible] August ... [illegible] a Security Council ... [illegible]

On July 31 Mr. Khrushchev ... [illegible] Peking ... [illegible] President ... [illegible] Mr. Khrushchev and Mao Tse-tung ... [illegible]

assailing the 'aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the United States monopoly groups On August 5, Mr Khrushchev demanded an extraordinary session of the U N General Assembly to discuss the Middle Eastern situation. Mr Khrushchev regretted that the U K and the U.S did not think it possible to accept the Soviet proposal to convene a conference of the heads of Governments of Russia, U K the U.S France and India with the participation of Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld On August 6 President Eisenhower said he would be ready to personally attend a special U N General Assembly session on West Asia, if it were necessary and desirable Mr Nehru was pessimistic about the U N General Assembly session accomplishing anything useful Mr Sobolov the Russian delegate at U N, accused U.K. of preventing the proposed summit conference as suggested by Mr Khrushchev In a note written on August 8 Mr Harold Macmillan reproached Mr Khrushchev for turning his back on the proposed summit level meeting of the Security Council.

The U N Secretary-General Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld on August 8 placed before an emergency session of the General Assembly a West Asian peace plan calling for a new declaration by all Arab Countries pledging non-interference in each other's affairs The plan also called for a programme of economic cooperation in the area

President Eisenhower proposed to the U N General Assembly on August 13 a six point plan for building up 'enduring peace in West Asia and the Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Andrei Gromyko reacted to it by calling the U.S the main threat to peace in that area

Mr Eisenhower, making his first personal appearance at the United Nations in nearly five years, said that the six elements of his proposed programme should be viewed as a whole They were: (1) U N concern for the Lebanon (2) U N measures to preserve peace in Jordan (3) An end to the fomenting from without of civil strife (4) A U N peace force (5) A regional economic development plan to assist and accelerate improvement in the living standards of the peoples in the Arab countries and (6) Steps to avoid a new arms race spiral in the area

Mr Gromyko while agreeing to some of the points proposed by the U.S President declared that the first step in any constructive programme for West Asian peace should be the immediate and complete withdrawal of U S. and British forces from the Lebanon and Jordan.

Mr Arthur Lall India's delegate to the United Nations said there cannot be a talk of a workable settlement of Near East problems so long as foreign troops remain in the Lebanon and Jordon Mr Saeb Salam leader of the United opposite Front of the Lebanon rejected Mr Eisenhower's six point plan for West Asia Egypt also rejected the plan Mr Nehru, in a statement in the Lok Sabha emphatically declared himself against proposals for enforced neutrality of any of the West Asian countries as the approach of compulsion was unlikely to be accepted by Arab nations, which could not be treated like tender infants' By August 20, Norway was preparing its own draft resolution to be moved before the General Assembly and Pakistan put forth her own proposals for the solution of West Asian problems

Though the U N General Assembly is still wrangling over the solution of Middle Eastern probelms and foreign troops are still stationed in the Lebanon and Jordan the dangers of an armed conflict have receded and the war clouds have dispersed

Present Situation

The situation in the Middle East as on August 20 was as follows

Lebanon—The civil war in this country has virtually been stopped since the landing of the U S marines in Beirut A new president Mr Shehab has been elected on July 31 Mr Chamoun will quit his post on September 23 when the new President will take over Mr Shehab had stated that the primary task before the country was to get rid of foreign troops A token withdrawal of the U S marines from Lebanon has already taken place Mr Chamoun in a press statement on August 19 said that the Lebanon would not press its complaint against U A R. intervention during the present U N General Assembly session It is expected the country will adopt the policy of neutrality under the new President and shall not align with any power bloc

Iraq—The new Republic regime has firmly established itself and almost all the countries have given it recognition Its representative has been admitted in the U N A very big loss to Western Powers Iraq has become a great asset to Arab nationalism

Saudi Arabia—The country has reconciled itself with U.A R. and according to Mr Faisal, brother of King Saud, all misconceptions between the two countries have been removed Saudi Arabia kept its strict neutrality through-

over the Middle East crisis created by Western armed intervention

U A R.— President Nasser's prestige has been greatly enhanced in the Arab countries. He has become a symbol of Arab nationalism Rumours are in the air that Iraq and Saudi Arabia are considering of joining the United Arab Republic

Jordan—There is great restlessness in the country as its King has openly aligned with Western Powers. There is martial law throughout the country and more than 200 high army officers and politicians have been put behind the bars. The Kingdom is propped up with the help of British bayonets. It is fore seen that when the British paratroopers would leave the country King Hussein may meet the same fate as his cousin, the late king Faisal of Iraq

The Solution

Middle East is the cockpit of Power blocs and unless the two opposite Powers Communist Russia and Capitalist Western Powers cease to interfere in the internal affairs of Arab nations and respect their neutrality and national aspirations this area will always be a danger to peace The fear of the intentions of the opponents dominated the minds of the leaders of the major Powers This fear inevitably distorts their perspective and leads to conflicts Speaking at a meeting in New Delhi Mr Nehru deplored the fact that the Western nations had failed to come to terms with the growing nationalist movement of the Arabs which was bound to do away with foreign domination of the region and end the feudal order wherever it existed The invasion of Egypt by Britain and France in 1956 and the landing of U S marines in the Lebanon and British paratroopers in Jordan represented attempts to perpetuate a social and political order which had been condemned to extinction by history Pandit [illegible] that [illegible] was the only way out of the present crisis [illegible] world affairs [illegible] to learn to tolerate those who differed from them and their [illegible]

[illegible] said in the Lok Sabha [illegible] may consider the events in West Asia [illegible] One has to take [illegible] view of developments [illegible] For hundreds of years these countries were under [illegible] domination. [illegible] at the end of World War I. The Western Powers did what they liked with them without any reference to the wishes of the people

Probably there was no organized way for the people to express their wishes [illegible] made, new nations were created [illegible] they were viable or not did not much concern and the contacts of the Western Powers were with the rulers of these own creation [illegible] with the landed gentry of these areas They had few contacts with the people."

The major development in West Asia said Mr Nehru, was the growth of Arab nationalism in a very powerful, [illegible] Egypt took the lead in this matter [illegible] under the wise leadership of President Nasser has played a very important part. President Nasser in fact, became the most prominent symbol of this Arab nationalism and this [illegible] which is patent, was [illegible] by many Powers An attempt was made to split up the Arab countries, to [illegible] fact Arab nationalism"

No military intervention can win the [illegible] of the Arab people Due recognition of the national aspirations of unity and freedom [illegible] the only way for the West to make the Arab countries friends of the Western nations

SOME FACTS ABOUT OUR RAILWAYS

By rail about one per cent of India's population travels daily approximately 1,200,000 miles

On the 1956 57 results, passenger trains covered distances aggregating 3[illegible] miles daily while goods trains [illegible] another 237,000 miles daily

At the end 1956 57 Indian railways had 81 hospitals and 414 dispensaries in addition to the normal medical facilities available to citizens. Three more hospitals and 11 dispensaries have been added [illegible]

To provide recreational facilities to their employees and their families the Indian railways have [illegible] 416 institutes and 51 clubs The [illegible] Railway has the largest number of such [illegible]. The Western Railway has the smallest—3[illegible]

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works had produced 1625 locomotives by the end of December 1957 — [illegible] new [illegible] produced [illegible]

[illegible] was [illegible] 0 2 million tons

THE PLAN IN PERSPECTIVE

By PROF D G KARVE

THE process of development which started with the First Five Year Plan now over seven years ago was gathering normal momentum In fact when the Second Five Year Plan was being prepared there was an air of general optimism prevalent among almost all sections Things had generally gone so well that almost against our better judgment we seemed to believe that we may actually work the miracle of planning without tears

This however was in the nature of things impossible We have now come up against some of the inherent blocks in our way of progress The Plan is among other things an effort to anticipate and to provide against these blocks We need not therefore be surprised at the vicissitudes of the Plan Instead, we should sit up take notice and co-operate in the further progress of the Plan

An Unpleasant Sensation

The National Development Council which met early in May was informed by the Planning Comission that the available resources for the Second Plan could no longer be estimated at anything above Rs 4 800 crores as against the earlier estimate of Rs. 4 500 crores To be told at the commencement of the third year of the Plan that instead of there being a prospect of a further increase in the size of the Plan it must be severely cut was indeed a jolt That such a check was expected for some time did not take away from the unpleasantness of the sensation when it came.

The National Development Council recognized that the state of available resources of the Plan was such that they could not positively commit the nation to an expenditure of more than Rs 4,500 crores On the other hand the needs of even a moderate tempo of development were so urgent that the country had to be told as to how much further spurt of effort on its part would be called for to take it over the hump in the prescribed period of the Plan The extent of this extra effort was measured by the additional or B Plan of Rs 300 crores

Record Not Discouraging

It is in this light that the action of the Development Council apparently at variance with the advice of the Planning Commission has to be viewed The record of actual effort made by the nation as a whole during the first two years of the Plan is far from discouraging Of all the ways of raising Plan resources the most unpopular and therefore, the most difficult is taxation The schedule of resources of the Second Plan estimated a total addition Rs 450 crores of taxation Actually the revised estimates of the Plan have put the likely figure at Rs 900 crores. This would mean that not only has the tax effort been upto the mark but it has so far exceeded that mark as to more than make up even for the uncovered gap of Rs 400 crores left in the original estimates A democratic nation which has shown itself capable of this strenuous performance need not despair either of its Plan or its institutions of voluntary discipline.

The question then arises as to what it is that had led to a likely trimming of the Plan and general fear of slowing down of the pace of development There are several answers to this question First of all there is the additional cost of defence over and above the Plan estimates which is expected to be of the order of Rs 225 crores Now, it is quite easy with the normal amount of hindsight for a critic to observe that this order of defence expenditure should have been foreseen and provided for by the planners But any one who in the year 1955 would have forecast a rapid deterioration in the internal stability of some of our neighbouring States, would not only have been dubbed a scaremonger but he would actually have been charged with embroiling our relations with a foreign Power The sizeable addition to our defence expenditure is an unexpected block in our way to peaceful development for which we cannot hold the planners responsible

Food Front

We cannot say the same thing about comparatively poor performance on the agricultural front generally and on the food front in particular There are three specific aspects of agricultural planning in regard to which adequate action does not seem to have been taken to safeguard the attainment of production targets finally approved in the Plan First are the obvious vicious udea of seasons No- [illegible]

solid ground for being surprised by bad seasons. They are with us all the while. Rather it is an unusual run of good seasons which should put a planner on his guard and should make him more cautious, not less, for the immediate future. Secondly, while we all demand a spirit of sacrifice and dedication on the part of us all, a comprehensive and long-term plan of investment has to be carefully worked out in specific quantitative terms. In particular if the targets of a plan initially worked out are for some reason raised by 20 or 25 per cent, it would be utterly unrealistic to expect that mere dedication and better organisation would produce the overall improvement. Even as a wish this would be too good to be true. As a plan procedure it just would not register.

Planning performance has been found to be in need of further attention in one basic area of agricultural development. The First Five-Year Plan was characterised by a high content of irrigation and power schemes. Some other schemes of rural development such as minor irrigation works, fertilisers and seed multiplication were also calculated to add to our potential for agricultural production. And yet two of the most vital links in the chain of an integrated agricultural plan were seen to be only incompletely forged.

Active Price Policy

Any productive activity on the part of the cultivator beyond what has traditionally been described as a way of life has to justify itself in terms of assured profit. An assured market at reasonable prices must be within reach of a farmer to justify his active interest in progressive farming. The Government generally and the Food [illegible] in particular are becoming increasingly aware of this truth. But [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. More [illegible] [illegible] importance of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] system of [illegible] and [illegible] an adequate [illegible]. This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In the meantime [illegible] greatest gain.

Farmers' Cooperatives

But by far the greatest need felt under intensified and sustainable [illegible] has been found to be in the setting up of proper institutions to make the most economic use of the small patches of land which have been and which are being distributed among our farmers. As a part of our democratic and socialistic order we have decided to [illegible] [illegible] of small peasant proprietors. If the [illegible] of land by a large number of small holders is to be made compatible with the success of an ambitious agricultural plan, farmers' cooperatives including what are called service societies as well as joint cultivation societies, must be established at a [illegible] [illegible] rate of [illegible] activity. The Second Plan appeared at its inception to have been fully appreciative of this need. But the [illegible] progress of land reforms as well as of cooperation seems to have been totally inadequate to justify the hope that the targets of the agricultural plan will be reached, or that the vast potentialities created by irrigation and power projects as also by the development expenditure of an overall nature such as Community Development will be fully or expeditiously realised in the form of actual production.

Apart from the quality of planning [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of qualitative [illegible] is badly needed. Without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the large capital investment in the [illegible] sector will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Here also, it is only an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] can make the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. A [illegible] of cooperative [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] as well as the [illegible] levels has already been created. What is now needed is a greater [illegible] in the face of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] irrigation and power [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. We are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Foreign Exchange Position

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

eign resources While some aspects of our foreign resources gap can indeed be traced to avoidable lapses a large part of the explanation of this unwelcome experience is again, to be found in the incompletely refined stage of our tools of planning One hopes that the lesson of the still continuing unbalance of foreign payments has not been lost on us

In contrast with the agricultural sector the manufactures especially of consumer goods seem to have done well in fact better in some respects than the Plan had contemplated As, however the cost structure of industry has become somewhat rigid the effect of increased production on prices is negligible On the other hand Plan expenditure financed partially out of created money is running at a fairly high level The Planning Commission has kept in view the operation of these tendencies in redrawing its programme of further investment Even in the reduced total allocation of Rs 4 500 crores, allotment for agriculture and village industries has been kept at the old figure while the investment in industry and transport is stepped up by Rs 190 crores Both irrigation and social services have been correspondingly slowed down It is obvious again that agriculture is still without its legitimate share of national investment and if the much desired targets of agriculture production fail to be reached it will be for the lack of adequate resources and of organizational planning

State Government Record

A feature of the recent appraisal of the Plan is the generally unsatisfactory record of State Governments in the matter of raising resources The State Governments have not only failed by over Rs 50 crores in reaching their targets of taxation increase but most of their gains amounting to Rs 170 crores from recent redistribution of resources between States and the Centre have been utilized for non plan and even non development expenditure It may be that States have some explanations of their own to offer But broadly it is true that unless the States who are near the spending end show greater determination both for raising revenues and for instituting economies planning is likely to prove an improvident process

Even to carry out the modest target of Rs 4 500 crores the Planning Commission has urged the immediate need of raising additional resources of Rs. 240 crores To attain this figure further taxation by State Governments of about Rs 60 crores additions to small savings of about Rs 60 crores and economies in non plan expenditure of about Rs 80 crores are necessary These are stiff tasks but they are no stiffer than what are prescribed for the absolute minimum of internal investment which must be incurred to keep up even a reasonable rate of development. The extent to which we are able to help ourselves, will also determine the extent to which other friendly nations will be ready to help us A critical but determined and helpful attitude on the part of the people and an increasingly competent leadership on the part of Government are called for if the momentum of our planned development is not to be lost.

EXPORT OF HANDLOOM FABRICS

The handloom industry today occupies an important place in Indian economy as an earner of much needed foreign exchange to meet the country's development requirements

Foreign exchange earnings from the export of handloom fabrics have been rising steadily in the course of the last two years While in 1954 55 earnings from the export of handloom fabrics were of the value of Rs 822 lakhs by 1955 56 it had arisen to Rs 846 lakhs

The principal foreign markets for Indian handloom cloth are Ceylon Aden Iraq South Arabia Sudan, British West Africa and Malaya Among the rest U S A offers a good potential market for Indian handloom fabrics

The Government of India have from time to time sponsored schemes for stepping up export of handloom goods (The All India Handloom Board set up in November 1952 is implementing an external marketing scheme to expand and establish foreign markets for Indian handloom fabrics.

Under this scheme four handloom cloth marketing officers have been appointed at key centres in the Middle East and the Far East Handloom cloth emporia have also been set up at Aden Bangkok Chittagong Colombo Karachi Rangoon and Singapore Besides Indian Trade Representatives in different countries of the world have been asked to take special measures to promote the interest in Indian handloom cloth in their respective regions

The All India Handloom Board also recently decided to introduce a scheme for inspection and quality marking of goods intended for export An organisation for this purpose is being set up at Madras

INDIA'S UNION TERRITORIES

NESTLING in the north and east of India are the country's four Union Territories Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur and Tripura—almost equal to Ceylon in area, 24,143 sq. miles, and to Ghana in population, 45 lakhs.

People in the territories, (except in Delhi) share the same mountainous life, the same difficult conditions and the same backward economy. Their requirements are many, ranging from a road to an improved plough. But their incomes are limited. The leeway had to be made from somewhere. Therefore the Centre has brought them under its own umbrella.

The Parliament administers the areas directly through the Union Home Minister, who has an advisory committee of MPs and a few others in each territory to assist him in matters of general policy, legislation and budget. The territories have larger representation in Parliament, unlike the other federal Governments which have virtually disfranchised the directly administered areas.

Centre's Share

To the territories the *fostering* care of the Centre has ensured liberal grants. For instance, the local revenues of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura do not contribute even 35 per cent towards their total expenditure. In Himachal Pradesh, the Centre's share is almost 65 per cent, in Manipur about 70 per cent and in Tripura more than 90 per cent. The Second Five Year Plan's allocation has trebled, Rs 4,641.7 lakhs from Rs 1,630.3 lakhs in the First Plan.

The per capita expenditure has also gone up. In Himachal Pradesh it was Rs 36 in 1956-57, but it went up to Rs [illegible] in 1957-58 and will be almost Rs 62 in 1958-59. [illegible] In Manipur it came to only Rs 29 in 1956 but it was raised Rs [illegible] 1958-59.

More Roads

One of the main needs of territories like Himachal Pradesh is a quick [illegible] which [illegible] roads. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to bring them nearer [illegible] [illegible]. In Himachal Pradesh [illegible] 250 lakhs were spent on road [illegible] in the First Five Year Plan. In the Second [illegible] [illegible] of which Rs [illegible] lakhs have been spent during the first two years of the Plan.

Tripura which at present is cut off from the rest of the country is being linked by road with Assam through the Assam Agartala road. More than Rs 300 lakhs are to be spent on road development. In Manipur the work is [illegible] on the Cachar road and there is a provision of Rs 190 lakhs in the Second Five Year Plan for roads and other means of communication.

Several Schools

As the outside world reaches nearer to the territories their needs [illegible] of education [illegible] increasing. Manipur is now one of the few States in India where 80 per cent of the children population is attending schools. In the last year alone the total enrolment increased by 10,000 students. In Tripura the percentage of school-going children has gone up to 81 per cent as against 50 per cent in 1951. A polytechnic with civil and engineering courses has also been established.

In Delhi last year 34 *new secondary schools* and 46 new primary schools were opened. This year more schools will be added at an estimated cost of Rs 70 lakhs. Schools [illegible] are being provided [illegible] buildings, [illegible] of which were completed last year and 31 will come up during this year.

Stipends are being offered to train the local personnel. The Himachal Pradesh Administration is giving scholarships in different courses in engineering to 121 students, Manipur to 159 students and Tripura to 41.

Hospital facilities are also [illegible] rapid expansion. In Delhi a new medical college is to start during the current year. Already the territory's hospitals have [illegible] [illegible] 4,127 beds. In Tripura a Rs [illegible] lakh hospital is being built.

Deficit In Food

Even though mostly hilly, the territories are making every effort to achieve their food production [illegible] at present. More [illegible] better seeds and improved implements are being distributed [illegible] [illegible]. In Himachal Pradesh the [illegible] [illegible] Rs 21 lakhs in the First Five Year Plan [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Rs [illegible] lakhs. In Manipur it has gone up from Rs [illegible] lakhs to Rs [illegible] lakhs and in Tripura from Rs [illegible] lakhs to Rs 31 lakhs.

Co operative societies have also been started in all the villages of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh In Tripura a State Co-operative Bank has been set up and 51 credit societies have been organised

Land Reforms

Side by side land reforms are being effected and one of the schemes has already been introduced in Himachal Pradesh Similar measures are under consideration for Tripura and Manipur A comprehensive scheme for cadastral survey in Tripura at an estimated cost of Rs 133 7 lakhs has also been put in operation The rehabilitation of displaced persons is taking place through 27 schemes costing Rs. 1 crore

All along the effort is to let the people themselves take the responsibility of implementing welfare schemes Therefore the institutions like Councils and Panchayats elected through adult franchise have been set up For instance Delhi has now a municipal corporation enjoying vast powers and embracing a large area In Himachal Pradesh Manipur and Tripura territorial councils have been established and they have been entrusted with the administration of welfare activities such as education medical services agriculture etc. In villages, panchayats are taking shape Himachal Pradesh has completed the job while Manipur and Tripura are starting on it. Delhi will follow soon

Island Territories

In addition to four Union Territories India has some island territories Andaman and Nicobar and Laccadive Amindivi and Minicoy They are also the direct responsibility of the Parliament and therefore, they are being given liberal grants for development In Andaman and Nicobar islands, the Centre is spending about Rs 2 000 *per capita* on the welfare of the people In Laccadive and Minicoy islands the expenditure has gone up from Rs 3 55 lakhs in 1956-57 to Rs 10 13 lakhs in 1957 58

The purpose of Centres indulgent and liberal attitude is to help the people in islands and Union territories to make up the leeway of generations and come to the level of more developed areas

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DID YOU KNOW ?



Comets are so tenuous it has been estimated that 10 000 cubic miles of their tails contain less matter than a cubic inch of air These tails, as in the case of the Great Comet of 1843 may be 200 000 000 miles in length.



A light year a term used in expressing stellar distances is that distance traveled by light (speed 186 239 miles per second) in one year and is 5 873 185 800 000 miles Most of the stars are more than 100 light years away from the earth.



April 1958 marked the fifth anniversary and end of the first term of Sweden's Dag Hammarskjold as Secretary General of the United Nations New York the UN's host city paid tribute to him as he started his second term Its mayor Robert F Wagner described Mr Hammarskjold as the foremost diplomat of the world.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

By J. B. KRIPALANI

THE mutual relations of the individual and society have ever been a theme of controversy. The controversy has increased since the beginning of modern times with the development of the analytical method used in the investigation of natural phenomena. Objects in nature are rarely given in their pure and simple form. For instance such a simple object like water when analysed is found to be a compound of hydrogen and oxygen in certain proportions. This discovery was made through analysis by breaking water into its simpler components. Having discovered its component parts through scientific analysis certain laws were discovered and water can be artificially manufactured. The 17th century scientists analysed matter into its component parts and were satisfied that it was made up of atoms. It was then said given the atoms and movement the whole world could be reconstructed. This naive belief may no more be considered scientific and something even more elementary of which matter is composed may have been discovered. But the analytical method by which laws of nature [illegible] formulated and discoveries made and the objects refashioned is the scientific method of knowledge of the phenomenal world. This method [illegible] certain and precise knowledge about nature. The method was first used in the [illegible] of physical science. It was [illegible] that [illegible] definite and certain knowledge the method would be fruitfully used in the [illegible] of social phenomena. [illegible] Hobbes was the first [illegible] in the social field. He thought that he had discovered the [illegible] which [illegible] society. [illegible] the voluntary [illegible] [illegible]

accepted this analysis of society and [illegible] theory of the social contract. [illegible] theory to justify [illegible] He held that the [illegible] by the ruler was [illegible] used the theory to justify [illegible] Government.

All these theories implied that [illegible] was some kind of artificial creation fashioned by individuals for certain purposes of their own. However further [illegible] into ancient [illegible] a specialty of [illegible] societies and the [illegible] soon exposed the fallacies of the social contract theories about the [illegible] society and the state. They were speculations not based upon [illegible] of existing or past societies. [illegible] study showed that everywhere the individual was born and nurtured in some kind of society. No society had ever been formed by a voluntary combination of human individuals. However the question [illegible] society did predate the individual [illegible] to be discussed. Today so far as [illegible] society is concerned [illegible] to be given up. It is as insoluble as whether the egg came first or the hen.

However, controversy yet persists whether the individual is of greater worth and value or society, whether the individual exists for the good and advancement of society or society for the good and advancement of the individual. [illegible] the controversy has [illegible]

nd human suffering. In the event both have been inimical to any well considered and balanced view of the crucial question of human liberty. The primacy of the individual adopted by the liberals made them justify or tolerate the glaring evils of the capitalist system with all its brutalities and inhumanities.

Slum conditions of living, low wage, long hours of work, child labour, disease and ignorance were tolerated, nay justified, on the ground of the freedom of the individual. Even compulsory primary education was opposed on the plea that it interfered with the liberty of the people. The anarchist view of the primacy of the individual has not yet been put in practice any where or it would have resulted in the disintegration of all organised authority producing chaos where each was the enemy of each.

In the contrary direction we have the fascist and the communist. The deification of society is the key note of Hegel's philosophy. The state according to him is the incarnation of the Divine Idea on earth. He says, "It is in the organisation of the state that the Divine enters into the real. Individuals have their worth and value in the state." This value was fulfilled in the Prussian state of those days. This philosophy was the basis of German absolutism, militarism, imperialism and the idea of world domination.

With a little twist in Hegelian thought, by making it stand as it were on its head, Marx expressed the same idea. But for him not the Divine Idea but concrete objective social relations produce the individual and give him whatever worth he has. According to him, "The individual is the ensemble of social relations." These social relations change by a dialectical process culminating in a classless society through a previous stage of dictatorship of the proletariat. In actual practice the Marxist twist given to Hegelian thought as it has unfolded itself in Communist countries has produced its own crop of suppression and tyranny with its power politics, its purges, liquidations, concentration camps, militarism and national expansion.

We have seen how unhistorical and fanciful analytical thought has created this dichotomy between the individual and society and how disastrous this artificial opposition has been in practical life. The more historical and scientific view would be to recognise the fact that the individual and society are intimately and organically connected with each other. One cannot think of the human individual without positing society. There is no such animal as an individual human being apart from society. What we meet everywhere is the social individual born and bred and having his being and finding his fulfilment in society. Everywhere what we meet is the social individual. Again, there can be no society but it must consist of such social individuals. Society and the individual act and react upon each other. What injures the social individual must ultimately harm society. After all it is the social individual who by his imagination, initiative and will has been responsible for all the new discoveries and inventions whether in the physical, intellectual, artistic, moral or cultural field. Even when such a social individual works in a team a new idea can occur either to one individual or simultaneously to a number of individuals in the team. Further, apart from whatever the individual suffers or enjoys as a member of the animal world, his pains and pleasures are intimately connected with the workings of society. It is only such a social individual who has rights, duties, obligations and responsibilities. When we talk of the liberty of the individual we do not talk of the liberty of the blond beast called man. Such a one can only have power but not liberty. Only the individual in society can have liberty in the real sense of the term. Here liberty is intimately connected with responsibility. On the other hand it would be a grave error to miss the wood for the trees. Social arrangements can depress or elevate the social individual, enhance or curtail his liberty. It can make him useful or useless as a producing unit. It can make for his prosperity or his poverty, unemployment, ignorance, ill health and premature death. A fine balance must therefore exist between the individual and society finding their real fulfilment in each other. This can be done when humanity gets rid of the idea of the dichotomy of the individual and society. A good man in a good society has ever been the dream of the poet, the philosopher and the prophet. It is only when the two mutually help each other that Rama Raj or the kingdom of heaven can be established on earth. (Courtesy *The VIGIL*)

HOW TO MAKE A SPEECH

YOU have been [illegible] to make a speech and have come to me with [illegible] questions. I'll try to answer them.

"[illegible] the [illegible]?" Yes. It will be a lot of fun and prove one of the most thrilling experiences of your life. Indeed, if I were you I wouldn't even wait for an invitation to make a speech. For the good of my soul I'd seek the first opportunity to make one [illegible] and every few [illegible] thereafter [illegible] church gatherings [illegible] meetings. [illegible] speaking is a sure way to leadership. I know hundreds of men who have [illegible] by one five-minute talk than they had by five years of [illegible] work. Once successfully master an audience with a short talk and thereafter you'll be a better man [illegible] yourself.

You won't make a brilliant speech. But don't let that worry you. Few people do. If you do [illegible].

"But I have never faced an audience [illegible]." Oh [illegible]. During the past 24 years I have watched 10,000 business men and women face audiences for the first time. Only one [illegible]. [illegible] that [illegible] for weeks [illegible]. He [illegible] years.

Of course you will [illegible] at first. [illegible] were [illegible]. [illegible] when I [illegible] years [illegible] that [illegible] will [illegible].

[illegible]

is to [illegible] that [illegible] of [illegible] before an audience. Good [illegible] merely enlarged conversation [illegible].

Remember nothing [illegible] yourself. [illegible] "Do the thing you fear to do" [illegible].

"What shall I talk about?" Talk about what interests you [illegible] Julius Caesar [illegible] that happen [illegible] man who could [illegible] people [illegible] of collecting [illegible] Funds than anyone else in the [illegible] this may be a [illegible] everybody [illegible] your [illegible].

"How [illegible] speech?" The [illegible] the secret [illegible] of the [illegible] will [illegible] Harry [illegible] the [illegible] a 10 minute talk and 20 hours [illegible].

[illegible]

interview the manager Go to your public library Spend an hour of preparation for every seven seconds you expect to talk Get ten times as much material as you can use You will then have an inner urge, a conviction—and your talk will almost make itself

'*Shall I memorize my talk?* No! Never! If you do you are likely to forget and the pangs of inflammatory rheumatism seem mild in comparison with the agonies endured by the speaker who suddenly forgets his canned speech But even if you do remember your talk you will be thinking of words not ideas Consequently you will have a far away look in your eyes and a far away sound in your voice The whole performance will lack life colour and intimacy No one will pay much attention to it

But if you *Think* out what you are going to say—think it out over and over again make a *few notes* and then *trust* to *Allah* to give you the words you need—your performance will be human and natural True your talk may be crude in spots your phraseology may be awkward you are almost certain to leave out some of the things you intended to say but what you do say will get over far better than a memorized oration

'*What gestures shall I make?* As far as the audience is concerned it won t be necessary to make any gestures But gestures will help you to let yourself go I use lots of gestures while speaking especially when I am talking on the radio I need them to help me warm up before the unresponsive microphone Similarly you can force yourself to speak with enthusiasm before an audience by merely forcing yourself to make any sort of emphatic gestures But don t plan them in advance Don t let any elocutionist drill you to gesture with graceful curves in front of a mirror Remember you are trying to instruct entertain or move an audience to action A speech is a psychological process not a physical exhibition of grace and you should no more be thinking of gestures than of words You ought to be thinking only of your ideas your message and your audience

Shall I put my hands in my pockets? The best place for your hands is at your sides They look well there, and they are in position to gesture easily when the urge comes But if your hands feel like a bunch of bananas hanging at your sides your mind won't be free and easy And the the condition of your mind is far more important than the position of your hands So put your hands in your pockets if that puts you more at ease You are trying to make something happen in the other man s head and heart If you can do that it doesn t matter what you do with your hands

How shall I deliver my talk? Speak sincerely from the heart You may make blunders but you can hardly fail to make an impression The most difficult problem I face in training me is to blast them out of their shells and inspire them to speak with genuine earnestness That is probably the most important rule in delivery Your audience must feel that you know what you are talking about that you mean it and have an intense desire to tell them about it

How can I tell whether I am being heard? One famous speaker used to put a friend in the back row with instructions to signal with his cane if he couldn t be heard Not a bad idea for you Remember your voice can t carry unless you have plenty of air in your lungs So breathe deeply Don t talk to the people in the front row Talk to the people in the back row Think your voice reaches the rear of the room Speak with energy Open your mouth You don t have to shout Even a whisper when it is made correctly, will carry to the back of a large hall

Shall I tell funny stories? No! By the beard of the prophet No! In the whole realm of speech making humour is the most difficult thing to achieve If you aren t a natural humorist—if you try to be funny—you may easily fail And if you fail you will only afflict your audience with pity and embarrassment

How long shall I make my talk? A famous editor once told me that he always stopped a series of articles when they were at the peak of their popularity That is a good time to stop a talk, too Stop when people are eager for you to go on Stop before they want you to Unless you are very much better than you think you are and unless your subject is very important ten minutes only should see you through

(From the *Psychologist Magazine*)

Growth Of Arab Nationalism

THE landing of American Marines and British troops in the Lebanon and Jordan has [illegible] the explosive [illegible] of the West Arab World.

It is a [illegible] of [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] on the crest of the [illegible] wave of nationalism. From tribe to [illegible] is a long road but the people of West Asia have been compelled to cover it [illegible] within a quarter of half a century.

The term "Middle East" is a [illegible] [illegible] in the military [illegible] created during the course of World War II. Now often called West Asia the area comprises the regions of the Fertile Crescent and the Arabian Peninsula and is the home of Islam and Arab nationalism the two dominant forces which have shaped the course of its history. Taken in its more general sense the [illegible] is complex covered by the term Middle East stretches from Morocco to Persia.

This area has witnessed the rise and fall of great civilisations. Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece and Rome all of these have contributed [illegible] to the making of the [illegible] history of the Middle East. In its heartlands arose Islam [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] large parts of [illegible] Asia.

Under the influence of Islam [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] East [illegible] between Asia and Europe and [illegible] the role of a [illegible] between the two continents. In its extended sense the term Middle East is a vast area of an area covering some 3,700,000 sq. miles [illegible] [illegible] people. [illegible] the area [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

After [illegible] Ottoman [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] when the [illegible] [illegible] came in 1918—the European powers were ready to take over.

The [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1914 [illegible] that the Turkish [illegible] [illegible] military and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the very [illegible] which was so enthusiastically [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Ottoman empire is today [illegible] Western [illegible] of the area. With the fall of the Ottoman [illegible] in 1918 Britain and France had the [illegible] the area under their control through the system of protectorates, condominiums and [illegible] [illegible]. Thus Iraq, Transjordan, [illegible] Egypt and the [illegible] African countries came under either British or French control. The system of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for over three decades.

Arab nationalism had already [illegible] and had begun to [illegible] [illegible] western [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Anglo-[illegible] Treaty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] British [illegible] through the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the first [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] World War II [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it was only in 1946 that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1947 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Arab [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Arab nationalism.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in 1956 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Iraq [illegible] in 1958 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Lebanon was under

a French mandate until 1941 when it was declared independent in the teeth of Syrian opposition. Saudi Arabia was the creation of King Ibn Saud (1882-1953) who had seized the Emirate of Riyadh in 1901 and by 1914 had conquered all of Nejd and Hasa and proclaimed himself King of Hejaj and Nejd in 1927. Five years later the entity we know now as Saudi Arabia had come into its present shape. In Persia an army revolution had brought into existence a new state when in 1921 Reza Shah Pahlvi seized power and founded the Phalavi dynasty in 1925.

The interests of Britain and Russia came into conflict in Iran and in 1941 the country was occupied by Allied troops. The end of the war saw the termination of the Allied occupation and by 1951 a grave oil crisis was brewing when Mossadegh decried the nationalisation of the giant Anglo Iranian Oil Company. Mossadegh was ousted by a coup in 1953. Relations between Britain and Iran were then normalized. Britain holds today the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, the Baharain island and controls in varying degrees the numerous Sheikhs in the Persian Gulf and Arabian areas.

In the meanwhile the new force of Zionism had entered the world of Middle Eastern politics. Zionists claimed a part of Palestine as the homeland of the Jews and found occasional sympathy from Britain. Migration of Jews from Europe into Palestine continued through the years and with the end of the British Mandate in Palestine in 1948 the Zionist dream came true. The independent state of Israel was proclaimed in the same year and this was opposed by the Arabs and bitter fighting went on for a year when an armistice called a halt to the carnage. Israel is still not accepted by the Arabs and a state of undeclared war continues.

The dismemberment of the Ottoman empire was expected to bring freedom to the Arab world. What actually followed was a system of hegemony and mandate which only thinly disguised British and French State. Western domination provoked intense nationalistic reaction and this first acquired a religious appearance.

Thus began the movement of Pan Islamism in which the Muslim clergy appealed to the religious sentiments of the Muslims of the Middle East for a Jehad against the former. Along with Pan Islamism Pan-Arabism was also growing in strength and though the movement began as a cultural revival it very soon acquired a strong political mind.

The Western impact on the area had led to the establishment of the Western system of education in the great cities and the ideas of the French Revolution and British Liberalism roused in the young Arab a passionate love for Arab culture and the Arabic language. This cut across religious and tribal boundaries. The leaders of the movement belonged to the higher strata of society and the young students were in prominence in most of the manifestations of Arab nationalist movements in the inter war years.

In the interval however Britain had befriended the feudal elements in Arab society for the purpose of the effective dismemberment of the dying Ottoman empire. In 1918 it was Prince Faizal of the Hashmite dynasty of Hijaz who helped by the British troops entered Damascus. British relations with the ruling circles in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia were so contrived that there was an element of mutual dependence between the various Kings of the area.

Two Tiers

In the Middle East society comprises only two tiers with the peasantry and the desert folk forming the base and the serveral Emirs, Sheikhs and princes forming the apex. In between are scattered elements from the few urban areas. These elements are too few and unstable to form a proper middle class and under the circumstances many of the promising and educated youngmen found that in the army careers alone did they have any chance of rising somewhere near the top. It was therefore inevitable that the army should form the class of the elite in the Middle East and it is not without significance that most of the coups and revolts have been led by army officers.

The Middle East is an area of vast deserts and a few fertile regions. The pressure of the desert has always shaped the contours of Middle Eastern economy through the ages. Trade though flourishing was often of marginal nature in the overall economic picture and the location of the area on the main trade route between the East and the West brought the valuable carrying trade into Arab hands over a number of centuries.

In recent times trade and commerce on a large scale had attracted considerable Western interest but it was not until the discovery of oil that the full scale Western economic invasion began. With the opening up of the Middle Eastern oil areas there has been first a scramble for concessions and

a fight to maintain the position of the [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible]. The Middle East contains more than half of the oil [illegible] of the entire world. The principal deposits are found in the Persian Gulf and the Euphrates-Tigris valley. The discovery of oil in the area began in the closing decades of the last century [illegible] was not until the opening decade of the present century that serious efforts at [illegible] were started.

The time was the heyday of the British and French imperialism and vast areas were acquired as concessions for the prospecting and extraction of oil. In 1907 was formed the Anglo Persian (now Anglo-Iranian) Oil Company and by 1914 British [illegible] began in earnest. By 1919 the production of Iranian oil was 8,500,000 [illegible] a year [illegible] 1939 it was 202,[illegible] but [illegible] by 1951 it had reached the 242,475,000 barrels mark or 1/15th of the total world production.

In Iraq the Iraq Petroleum Company had begun [illegible] on a large scale and by 19[illegible] Iraqi oil production was [illegible] barrels a year. In Saudi Arabia the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO) had found [illegible] deposits [illegible] barrels in 1951. In other areas like Bahrain, Kuwait [illegible] produced [illegible] in 1953 [illegible] Qatar 1953 produced [illegible] have been made out of the [illegible] and marketing of oil.

Oil is in great demand all over the world and the United States [illegible] 30 million barrels a year and [illegible] from the Middle East. Western Europe [illegible] depends on Middle East oil.

Between 1939 and 1952 [illegible] of oil from the area [illegible] of the other [illegible] British [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Arab [illegible] the [illegible] there [illegible]

[illegible]

with obvious targets. The [illegible] the Middle East [illegible] the Soviet Union [illegible] influence [illegible] Soviet Union.

These [illegible] the volatile world of the Middle East [illegible] are Western [illegible] [illegible] the Arab [illegible] and the present [illegible] of the West [illegible] all its past [illegible] Whatever [illegible] are [illegible] the Western [illegible] them [illegible]

Arab nationalism [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] The Middle East [illegible] any democracy of the Western type. Most of the [illegible] are backward and [illegible] and [illegible]

Army's Role

The [illegible] the army [illegible] and [illegible] the present [illegible] The Arab [illegible] has been [illegible] The [illegible] partly out of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] Arab [illegible] The [illegible] growth of Western influence [illegible] the Middle East [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

IRAQ : LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

WHATEVER may be the ultimate results of the present coup in Iraq more harm than good will be done by getting into hysteria. The revolt is not necessarily 'another triumph for Nasser and Khrushchev' as the "Daily Mail fears Nor will the British influence in Iraq be as dead as the Pharaohs as the journal suggests But these gloomy predictions would come true if the new situation is not studied and approached objectively and attempts made to come to terms with new Arab nationalism There is no evidence to suggest that the present coup was inspired by Col Nasser Indeed as a writer points out in the Daily Express men behind the uprising have been in the business much longer than the Egyptians They are tried revolutionaries not raw officers Russia had much less to do with it 'It is Iraq's own enterprise And very likely there would have been a revolt even if there had been no Colonel Nasser Of late discontent had been mounting up in Iraq Since 1954, political parties have remained suppressed in the country The Press is tightly controlled In addition the Iraq Government had been pursuing policies that hurt the Arab nationalism of the people. It dragged the country into the Baghdad Pact And according to the News Chronicle Nuri es Said Pasha, the Premier of Iraq had in secret urged Britain to carry out the ill fated Suez attack He wanted it done quickly cleanly The Arabs will soon forget it he told the British And in the Lebanese crisis he had been the staunchest advocate of military intervention All these factors appear to have prompted the uprising As the 'Scotsman points out its apeal is primarily to the younger generation and the new elite the embryonic middle class which has grown up in the more advanced Arab countries Among them are Army officers and those are in the most powerful position to take a lead in realising their aim The Western position in the Middle East has been founded on an alliance with the older ruling classes and dynasties The West has never come to terms with the new forces That is why it meets rebuffs so often These forces though nationalist in extreme are not necessarily anti West. Their main object is as Sir John Glubb who for years built up and guided the military forces of Jordan says in the Daily Mail" is to be independent progressive and modern And there is no fundamental reason he adds, why the West should be opposed to such development On the contrary the Arabs will be less likely to fall under Communist domination if they believe both the U S and Britain to be sympathetic to their hopes Initially an Iraqi revolution may assume an anti West complexion But in the long run as Glubb Pasha says it is as important for Iraq to sell her oil to the West as it is for the West to buy it The Arabs after all are free to choose whatever form of government suits them best Their economic interests however tie them to the West Whatever form of Government is established in Iraq economics will inevitably assert their influence provided the Iraqis are convinced that the West does not wish to dominate them and will not support Israel against them It is to be hoped the words of the experienced General will be listened to before it is too late If the Iraqis want to remain neutral in the cold war they should not be forced to take sides Indeed many of their present troubles are largely due to the Baghdad Pact Nothing as the Scotsman says isolated Iraq (from Arab movement) more and gave a greater handle to attacks than her membership of the Pact which also provided very favourable ground for Soviet peaceful penetration elsewhere The coup adds the journal attacks the foundations of the Baghdad Pact and whatever the outcome of the upheaval, it seems unlikely it can ever be restored

Not much would be lost if the Baghdad Pact is given a burial but a good deal would be lost if the bonds of friendship between the West and Arab countries are in any way weakened

1920 Uprising

Iraq is an independent State in Arabia, between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates and was formerly known as Mesopotamia Formerly a Turkish province it became a State in 1919 designed as kingdom for Prince Feisal who had helped Britain in the first world war against Turkey The Iraqis had expected full independence but under the terms of San Remo Treaty Britain was given a mandate over Iraq [illegible] them and there was an uprising in 19[illegible] which lasted for nearly three months This was followed in 1922, by a treaty between Iraq and Britain It fell far short of Iraqi aspiration Britain retained

[illegible] of Iraq [illegible] together [illegible] the [illegible] finances. [illegible] with the King [illegible] the British High Commissioner. However the principle of Iraq's independence had been accepted and the [illegible] for [illegible] future [illegible]. By 1930 the mandate was terminated and in 1932 Iraq became a member of the League of Nations. The only [illegible] on Iraq's independence were that [illegible] British [illegible] in the event of war. Many Iraqis protested against even these conditions [illegible] were overruled by Nuri es Said, who had [illegible] totally [illegible]. [illegible] in the country [illegible] Turkey and Persia [illegible] another. The period between 1936 and 1941 has been described as [illegible]. Seven times [illegible] the Government was changed [illegible].

War Against Britain

In 1941 there was internal [illegible] three months war against Britain [illegible] known as Golden Square [illegible] with [illegible] Rashid Ali al Gailani, to make [illegible]. The Regent and [illegible] were placed under [illegible]. But the Regent [illegible] from Baghdad. The Regent took refuge in the American Embassy and [illegible]. After the British had crushed the revolt he returned to Baghdad with [illegible] Pasha determined to [illegible] Britain and [illegible] who had caused trouble. He gave every assistance to Britain in the prosecution of war and in 1943 declared war on the Axis Powers.

However Iraqi nationalism [illegible] for the removal of [illegible] British [illegible]. In 1947 negotiations were opened with Britain [illegible] the revision of the treaty of 1930 [illegible] at [illegible] 1948 [illegible].

The draft treaty provided for [illegible] mutual help in war [illegible] for Iraq were to be [illegible] the Iraqi Government. However the [illegible] the treaty was published in [illegible] the Arabic translation of it was [illegible] Baghdad. And this happened [illegible] was still in London. This [illegible] and the Government [illegible] not only the [illegible] the [illegible] of the Government. The [illegible] was only averted by the Regent having at first approved the treaty [illegible] the [illegible]. The Treaty of Portsmouth was thus [illegible]. A new Anglo-Iraqi treaty was [illegible] 1955. Under this treaty [illegible] the help of Iraq only [illegible] the Iraqi Government. In the same year was formed the Baghdad Pact. [illegible] Iraq [illegible] the pact [illegible] whether [illegible] to [illegible].

In the post war years Iraq has [illegible] from [illegible]. In 1952 the Iraq Petroleum Company, which [illegible] Iraq's oil production, paid to it about 50 million as its share of [illegible]. This year, the [illegible] were expected to be [illegible]. The revolt has come at a time when the Iraqi Government was negotiating a new contract with the Iraq Petroleum Company which would be more favourable to Iraq. It is not known if the new government would give Iraq [illegible] the percentage of Iraq's share of revenue. [illegible] there have been demands for the nationalisation of oil. What the effect the new [illegible] will have on these negotiations remains to be seen. But so far the [illegible] have not interfered with the production of oil.

What [illegible] as a result of the [illegible] is that the [illegible] Baghdad Pact [illegible].

[illegible] The [illegible]

THE HISTORY OF LEBANON

THE geological past of Lebanon goes back to the days when the old Tethys Ocean enveloped the entire area between India and Syria. The present Lebanon is nothing but the flooring of that ancient ocean whose only remnant is the Mediterranean. Precisely speaking Lebanon is the medial part in a chain of mountains and plateaus that originate from the Amanus in the northern Syria and end in the Sinai. It is a mountainous country with a total area of 3 400 sq. miles. Its very name Lebanon is a derivative of a Semitic word meaning white as milk, the reference is to the snowy peaks which look milky white for the major part of the year. Lebanon's neighbours are Syria in the north east and Israel on the south. The area between the two parallel mountain ranges of Lebanon and anti Lebanon is known as Bikka and possesses a very rich soil.

The population of Lebanon is equally divided between the Moslems and the Christians and totals about 1 500 000 persons. Maronites Armenians, Greeks and Romans are the major race-groups. The principal towns are Beirut Tripoli Zahle Saida (Sidon) and Tyre. Beirut the capital of the country has a population of over 100 000 persons.

Vegetation and Produce

Lebanon has been famous for the richness of its flora since ancient times. The old Testament makes occasional references to the fragrance or the smell of Lebanon. Daisy, Cyclamen, asphhodel and rhodalendron are predominant among the flora. The forests of Lebanon thrive in both the deciduous as well as evergreen trees. Cedar, cypress and olive are the important forest trees. The green and majestic cedars have rather become a part and parcel of the Lebanese life. This sentimental association is represented by the imprint of a green cedar tree in the centre of the Lebanese national flag. The horticultural produce of the country mainly consists of fig, banana, orange, date, grape and the mulberry. On the agricultural side wheat, barley, maize and vegetables are the main cultivable crops. Sericulture and animal husbandry are the other two major occupations besides agriculture. Sheep goats, donkeys and cows are the important domestic animals.

Arabic is the official language of the country but French is also widely understood and spoken. Commercial circles mostly use French in their business dealings. Greek, Latin and English are the other popular languages.

Lebanese dress no longer bears a colourful oriental look. A visitor hardly comes across a Lebanese in baggy trousers and brilliant coloured qinbaz of the past. Most of the Lebanese nowadays dress in European style. Arabic dress is, however, still worn by certain tribes in the interior.

History

Lebanese culture is one of the oldest in the world. They are said to be first people to work out the alphabetic system of writing. The discovery of implements of the earliest known types testify to the occupation of Lebanon by man in the pre historic era. However the historical era dawns with the appearance of Semitic Canaanites on the littoral of Lebanon. This Canaanite culture later on formed the basis of the Israelite culture of Palestine and the Armean culture of Syria. Canaanites lately came to be known as Phoenecians by the Greeks. Phoenecians evolved a remarkable social and political set up. The country was a federation of city states each having full independence of action. Illiad the famous classic of Homer so often refers to the city states of Bablus, Aradus, Sidon and Tyre. The Bible also refers to a number of these city states. As a matter of fact the very word Bible is a derivative from Bablus, a flourishing Lebanese town of that time.

This era of independence continued till the appearance of Egyptian Pharaohs on the political scene of the area. The Egyptian suzerainty was however, interrupted for about 150 years by the Hysko domination. Hyskos were by and large Semites with elements of Hurrian Hittite and Mitannian blood. Incidentally they were the first people in the area who introduced the horse as an animal useful for mounted combat. The Egyptian suzerainty was again resumed on the downfall of Hyskos in 1573 B.C. However it fell to Thutmose III the Great Pharaoh to bring the entire area from Syria to Lebanon under the Egyptian empire. The Egyptian rule was followed by the Hittite, Armean, Philistine and Hebrew dominations. These successive changes in the political arena had their reaction on the cultural life as well. The Lebanese culture became prismatic, reflecting the beauties of all these variegated stocks. Hebrews in reality

Golden Age

Invasion Of Alexander

Advent of Christianity

Ottoman Domination

Having securedly established himself he began to consolidate his Lebanese empire In the matter of administration and justice he was very secular and impartial His justice became so legendary that bards readily made it a popular theme for the country ballads However he could not hold the country very long against the European intruders The era of peace and tranquillity ended with his death (1850) in banishment

Communal Trouble

Bashir s rule was followed by a brief interlude of uprisings and disorders ending the age of Emirs and ushering in the era of the internationally recognized autonomous Mutasarrifiyah of Lebanon By this time the European powers especially the English and the French, had come out as the major rivals in the race for political supremacy This Mutasarrifiyah rule as a matter of fact was under the concert of these European nations the Ottoman Governor being just a nominal head To achieve their selfish ends these colonial powers thrust Lebanon into the cockpit of international politics The British exploited the Druzes and the French exploited the Christian population This mischievous policy resulted in the first open conflagration between the Druzes and the Christians in the autumn of 1851 The gulf between the two communities was further widened by the subsequent vivisection of the country on communal lines. The northern portion was put under a Christian *qaim maqam* (sub-governor) and the southern under a Druze *qaim maqam* However this system did not continue very long the country was reunited on June 9 1861 During the Mutasarrifiyah rule Lebanon made great progress in the economic field To the scientific knowledge from the West the response from Lebanon was more spontaneous than from its neighbours This accounts for the fact that economically and industrially present day Lebanon is more advanced than other neighbouring countries Christian missionaries also contributed a great deal to this all round economic activity The American University at Beirut is one of many such missionary contributions

Mandate Territory

This position continued till the end of the 1st World War Turkey having been defeated the Ottoman empire was dismembered And as a result of the deliberations of the League of Nations Lebanon and Syria were put under the charge of France as mandate territories. The Mandate Act drafted by the League of Nations was a hasty document setting no specific time for making the mandatory dispensable However despite this drawback in the Mandate Act, the heroic Lebanese continued their struggle for self determination On May 23 1926 their sacrifices bore fruit and the state of Lebanon was proclaimed a republic A constitution guaranteeing the democratic form of government was adopted The Lebanese Republic was the first in that area and the Lebanese constitution was more liberal than the constitution of all the neighbouring countries Besides it promised a secular form of government with freedom of worship to all

With the end of Mandate on November 26, 1941, full freedom was ensured to Lebanon French educated Bishrah al Sulh was declared the first President and Riyad al Sulh the first Prime Minister of the Republic of Lebanon The new Republic Al Jamhouriya Al Libnaniya declared Arabic as the official language of the country and established friendly and cultural relations with the neighbouring Arab States She very soon became an active member of the Arab League As a result of this policy pro Arab feelings received great incentive. In pursuance of this pro-policy a contingent of 5 000 Lebanese soldiers was despatched to take part in the fighting against Zionists in Palestine

Present Trouble

Cordial relations with neighbouring states, especially Syria and Egypt could not last long These two states which stood for a neutral and independent foreign policy began to object to the growing pro-west tendencies of the Government in Beirut President Chamoun s pro-west policy not only aggravated the Lebanese-Syrian relationship but also divided Lebanese public opinion itself The political split became a virtual crisis with the acceptance of the Ike Doctrine by the Chamoun Government The Muslim population especially the Druzes came out with open opposition to the Government s pro-west policy They clamoured for co operation with the neutral states in the neighbourhood The emergence of strong and neutral Egypt played a dominant part in influencing Lebanese public opinion The subsequent victory of the Nasser Government over the Suez crisis and the establishment of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria gave further impetus to the pro-Arab and anti-west sentiment in Lebanon The present attitude of the Christian President of Lebanon has not only widened the political gulf but also has developed into a communal trouble Pro Arab

(Continued on page [illegible]07)

HISTORY OF

Anglo-Jordanian Relations

RELATIONS between the United Kingdom and what is now the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan date from 1916. In that year, during the Palestine campaign against the Ottoman Empire, an Arab revolt led by Sherif Hussein of Mecca (great-grandfather of King Hussein of Jordan) [illegible] with British arms and support the liberation from Turkish rule of large areas including the region of Transjordan.

Transjordan was included in the territories [illegible] by the League of Nations to the United Kingdom in 1922, but since it was regarded by the United Kingdom Government as falling within a region in which the United Kingdom had promised to recognise Arab independence, [illegible] from the mandated territory [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] the establishment of a national home for the Jews.

In 1921 the United Kingdom Government accorded temporary recognition to Amir Abdullah, [illegible] of King Hussein of Hejaz, as [illegible] of Transjordan. The United Kingdom Government confirmed this arrangement in 1922.

In April 1923 it was announced that, subject to the [illegible] of the League of Nations, H.M. Government would recognise the existence of an independent Government in Transjordan under the rule of His Highness the Amir Abdullah, provided that such Government was constitutional and placed H.M. Government in a position to fulfil their international obligations in respect of the territory by means of an agreement to be concluded between the two Governments.

Independence Proclaimed

[illegible]

The Amir [illegible] guided by British advisers in [illegible] of foreign [illegible] [illegible] certain [illegible] [illegible] to the United Kingdom Government [illegible] through the High Commissioner for Palestine who was represented in Transjordan by a British Resident.

The mandate [illegible] ended [illegible] when an Anglo-Jordanian treaty of alliance was concluded under which Transjordan achieved full independence and the Amir Abdullah assumed the title of King. [illegible] the name of the country was changed to "The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan". In 1948 the 1946 treaty was replaced by another [illegible] [illegible] were more [illegible] [illegible].

In the treaty of 1948 each had agreed to provide all [illegible] and assistance to the armed forces of the other in the event of either being engaged in war. [illegible] [illegible] Royal Air Force [illegible] at Amman and Mafraq [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] Jordan.

Other clauses provided for the [illegible] of a [illegible] defence board to [illegible] [illegible] training, equipment and [illegible]. The [illegible] took [illegible] [illegible] of Jordan [illegible] [illegible] to the treaty [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] which the Arab Legion was formed [illegible] commanded by a British [illegible] had [illegible] always received from the United Kingdom.

End Of Mandate

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] King Abdullah [illegible]

was shot and killed by a Palestinian youth on July 20, 1951, when entering a mosque in Jerusalem He was succeeded by his elder son, Talal, whose brief reign was marked by the coming into force of a new constitution in January 1952 Talal who had been undergoing treatment for a mental disorder when his father was assassinated was deposed in August 1952 because of the increasing severity of his illness His 17 year old son Hussein came to the throne a Regency Council being formed to carry on the affairs of State until his formal accession on May 2 1953

Late in 1954, the question of the revision of the Anglo Jordanian Treaty of 1948 came up for discussion Eventually the 1948 Treaty which was to remain in force for 20 years was terminated in March 1957 at the request of the Jordanian Government Earlier in March 1956 King Hussein issued a decree dismissing General J b Glubb from command of the Arab Legion General Glubb, a British officer had been Chief of Staff of the Arab Legion since 1939

Aid From Britain

Throughout the period of the treaty the United Kingdom maintained the spirit of friendship which the treaty of alliance was intended to foster It consistently reaffirmed its treaty obligation to defend Jordan and has given Jordan support in the United Nations

Britain has also furnished considerable economic assistance Apart from the subsidy to the Jordan Army—as the Arab Legion has been called since May 1956—which amounted to nearly £8 800 000 in 1955 56 Britain has since April 1949 made interest free loans and grants in aid of Jordan s budget In all these totalled £7 450 000

In addition down to June 1956 Britain had contributed $43 000 000 to the funds of the UN relief and Works Agency and its predecessors which have borne the main cost of maintaining the Arab refugees from Palestine about half of whom are in Jordan This is a contribution second only to that of the United States

The 1948 treaty was terminated in the words of the then Jordanian Prime Minister in an agreed manner and at the same time to preserve peaceful and friendly relations between our two countries

Speaking on the subject in the House of Commons on May 6 1957 the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said As the Foreign Secretary stated in the House on March 14 we wish King Hussein and his country good fortune and hope our friendly relations will continue Her Majesty s Government regards the continued independence and integrity of Jordan as essential elements in the maintenance of peace and stability in the Middle East '

—o—

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN INDIA

The present value of foreign business investment in India has been unofficially put at Rs 6?0 crore—Rs 170 crore over the figure for the end of 1955

In 1914 foreign capital invested in India was roughly estimated at £ 298 million (about Rs 450 crore) An estimate by the *Financial Times* (London) in 1930 put it at £700 million (Rs 933 crore)

The Reserve Bank of India undertook a census of India s foreign liabilities and assets in 1948 According to this Survey —tentative and incomplete—the foreign business investment in India (excluding the foreign liabilities of the official sector) amounted to Rs 288 crore at the end of June 1948

The value in crores of foreign business investment in India at the end of December 1955 was Manufacturing—163 3 crore Trading—102 3 crore Utilities and Transport 53 1 crore Mining—9 6 crore Financial (a) banking—20 2 crore (b) others 19 1 crore Plantations—87 2 crore and Miscellaneous 25 9 crore

The foreign business investment in India was valued at Rs 287 7 crore at the end of June 1948 It rose to Rs 419 5 crore at the end of December 1953 and to Rs 490 7 crore at the end of December 1955

THE HISTORY OF LEBANON

(*Continued from page 705*)

Druzes and other Muslim elements are coming into clash with the pro west Christians President Camille Chamoun s recent move for amending the constitution for getting an extension of the Presidential term has put the country on a civil war Hordes of Druzes are onpouring the Government forces in the streets of Tripoli and Beirut

The future of Lebanon in the prevailing conditions seem to be bleak and disturbed Only fresh election and a neutral foreign policy can restore peace and stability to the political life of that country

(Courtesy *Hindustan Standard*)

Anglo-Jordanian Relations

RELATIONS between the United Kingdom and what is now the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan date from 1916. In that year during the Palestine campaign against the Ottoman Empire an Arab revolt led by Sharif Hussein of Mecca (greatgrandfather of King Hussein of Jordan) effected with British arms and support the liberation from Turkish rule of large areas including the region of Transjordan.

Transjordan was included in the Palestine mandate granted by the League of Nations to the United Kingdom in 1920 but since it was regarded by the United Kingdom Government as falling within a region in which the United Kingdom had promised to recognize Arab independence, Britain separated it from the mandated territory west of the River Jordan where her commitments included the establishment of a national home for the Jews.

In 1921 the United Kingdom Government accorded temporary recognition to Amir Abdullah, younger son of King Hussein of Hejaz, as Administrator of Transjordan. The United Kingdom Government confirmed this arrangement in 1922.

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Independence Proclaimed

In May 1923 Amir Abdullah proclaimed Transjordan independent. In spite of internal difficulties complicated by Saudi Arabian moves across the border, negotiations continued and resulted in a treaty signed in February 1928 in Jerusalem. In conformity with the requirements of the League of Nations [illegible] Mandates Commission, the 1928 treaty provided [illegible] the powers of legislation and administration [illegible] to the United Kingdom [illegible] to be exercised by the Amir through a constitutional government.

The Amir agreed to be guided by British advice on questions of foreign relations and to submit certain laws of a fundamental [illegible] to the United Kingdom Government, acting through the High Commissioner for Palestine, who was represented in Transjordan by a British Resident.

The mandatory regime lasted until 1946 when an Anglo-Jordanian treaty of alliance was concluded under which Transjordan achieved full independence and the Amir Abdullah assumed the title of King. [illegible] the name of the territory was changed to "The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan". In 1948, the 1946 treaty was replaced by another whose terms and wording were more acceptable to nationalist opinion.

In the treaty of 1948 each side agreed to provide all facilities and assistance to the armed forces of the other in the event of either being engaged in war. In peace time Jordan allowed Royal Air Force units to be based at Amman and Mafraq airfields and agreed to afford transit facilities, on request, for British forces across Jordan.

Other clauses provided for the setting up of a joint defence board to co-ordinate strategic training, equipment and security measures. The British undertook to provide for the training of Jordanian forces and in an exchange of letters attached to the treaty provided for the continuance of the annual subsidy which the Arab Legion—a force formed at the end of 1920 and commanded by a British officer—had hitherto always received from the United Kingdom.

End Of Mandate

Two months after the treaty was signed the British mandate in Palestine came to an end. This was followed by a war in which the Arab Legion fought side by side with the armies of the other Arab States against the emergent State of Israel.

The final modification in Jordan's position came in 1949 when Britain recognized formally the extension of the boundaries of Jordan to include that part of Palestine which remained in Arab hands, excluding however what is known as the Gaza Strip.

The next few years were marked by a number of internal changes. King Abdullah

was shot and killed by a Palestinian youth on July 20, 1951, when entering a mosque in Jerusalem He was succeeded by his elder son, Talal whose brief reign was marked by the coming into force of a new constitution in January 1952 Talal who had been undergoing treatment for a mental disorder when his father was assassinated was deposed in August 1952 because of the increasing severity of his illness. His 17 year old son Hussein came to the throne a Regency Council being formed to carry on the affairs of State until his formal accession on May 2 1953

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(Courtesy *Hindustan Standard*)

TROUBLED CYPRUS

By JOHN HATCH
Commonwealth Officer British Labour Party

AS recently as July, 1954 the people of Cyprus were living a quiet, peaceful and a comparatively contented life. Greek and Turkish Cypriot families would take their picnic baskets together under the shade of the trees whilst their children played happily around them. It is true that they had been directly ruled by the British since 1931 and were not prepared to accept any new constitution which did not provide for Enosis (union with Greece) but this was not a burning issue, rather it was vague ambition of the Greek community in the island and the equally vague fear of the Turkish section.

At the end of July the whole situation was suddenly changed and within a few months Cyprus had become an army camp, roused into frequent outbreaks of violence and terrorism ruled over by a Military Governor. Shortly afterwards the same Greek and Turkish families were looking at each other with suspicion and hostility and barricading their doors against the threats of communal attacks.

The event which so suddenly destroyed the peace of the island, occurred in the House of Commons on July 28 1954 when immediately following the British Government's announcement that British troops were to be withdrawn from the Suez a further statement was made on Cyprus. Nervous of the Tory back bench reaction against the abandonment of the Suez base the Government chose to appease their reactionary elements by announcing that there was no question of any change of sovereignty in Cyprus. No statement could have been better calculated to arouse the fears and hostility latent in Cypriot minds.

Tragic Mistakes

From that fatal moment to the present the British Tory Government has an unbroken record of continually tragic mistakes in its Cyprus policy. When the issue was raised at U.N., the British Government declared that Cyprus was a purely domestic issue. Yet in 1955 Greece and Turkey were brought into a tripartite conference making it an international issue and exacerbating Greco-Turkish relations. Although self-determination had been [illegible] in the 1954 statement [illegible] the British Government then [illegible] to declare that there was no prospect of self-determination [illegible]

and later to accepting the principle "some time and in certain conditions." This retreat in the face of violence naturally encouraged the Cypriots to believe that they could only achieve their aims by pursuing the path of force.

After abortive discussions between the Colonial Secretary and Archbishop Makarios, the accepted leader of the Cypriot people, early in 1956 the British Government made an even greater mistake by deporting the Archbishop to the Seychelles, thus inflaming Cypriot feelings still further and removing the one spokesman capable of conducting negotiations. Even when in August 1956 the terrorist organization known as Eoka suspended its campaign and offered a truce so that discussions could be resumed, the only answer of the Governor was a demand for surrender.

Final Blunder

The final blunder lies at the door of Mr Lennox Boyd, the Colonial Secretary. In 1956 he had asked Lord Radcliffe to study the constitutional situation and make proposals for a form of government. While announcing these proposals at the end of the year, Mr Lennox Boyd made the fatal mistake of declaring that partition of the island between the Greek and Turkish communities could not be excluded. This was the first time that partition had been mentioned by the British Government. It offered an obvious inducement to the Turkish minority to obstruct any attempt to introduce genuine democratic self government for the island's development.

During the past 18 months the situation has continually fluctuated. In March 1957 Makarios was released but prevented from returning to Cyprus and no attempt was made to re-introduce him into negotiations. The appointment of Sir Hugh Foot as Governor, in place of Sir John Harding, an Army man, offered a ray of hope but by now relations between the Greek and Turkish Governments and the Greek and Turkish communities in the island were so bad that it seemed unlikely that any compromise was possible.

Civil Strike

It was in these circumstances [illegible] degree of civil war in the island and [illegible] potential war between Greece and Turkey [illegible] the Government [illegible]

in June This placed the Labour Party in a difficult position It had consistently attacked the British Government for its policy right from 1954 and had called upon "the British Government to give a firm guarantee of democratic self determination within an agreed period with safeguards for minority rights, and to convene immediately a conference of representatives of the different sections of the Cypriot people to discuss the development of representative institutions It was in September 1955 It had insisted, since the crisis began in 1954 " that the people of Cyprus like all other peoples have a right to determine their own future. this right should be exercised after an agreed interim period of self-government

It had called for discussions between the British Government and representatives of both the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus "to reach agreement on the functions and powers of the interim government the arrangements for its election and the safeguarding of minority rights In entering into such discussions the British Government must recognize that the major responsibility for the affairs of the island will rest in the hands of the Greek Cypriots but that the legitimate rights of the Turkish minority must be safeguarded The establishment of representative government in Cyprus is a necessary first step towards the fulfilment of the principle of self determination in a democratic way It was in November 1957 It had continually appealed for a cessation of violence so that the issue could be settled by discussion

The Government's new Plan whilst not excluding self-determination laid down an interim period of seven years during which two Houses of Representatives, elected by the Greek and Turkish communities, respectively would deal with communal affairs whilst a Governor's Council with four elected Greeks and two elected Turks would manage other internal affairs of the island At the same time the Greek and Turkish Governments were to be invited to send a representative each to sit on the Governor's Council Matters suspected of discrimination were to be referred to an impartial tribunal Cypriots were to be allowed to hold dual nationality as Greek or Turkish citizens as well as British subjects and at the end of the seven-year period the suggestion was made that Greece and Turkey might share sovereignty with Britain

There appeared to be a dangerous inclination towards accepting a permanent division between the two communities in this plan The introduction of Greek and Turkish representatives was calculated to polarize the outlook of the two island communities whilst dual nationality might well lead to legal open intervention by the Greek or Turkish Governments There were many features of the plan which Labour members disliked intensely At the same time, the situation, created by Conservative policy was highly inflammable. The Labour Party could criticize but had not the executive power of government and intemperate words might provoke civil and international warfare

Labour Opposition

In the debate which followed the publication of the plan the party spokesmen pointed out that responsibility for the situation and for its solution rested entirely with the Government and not with the Opposition. They strongly criticized many details of the plan and the attitude taken by the Conservative members Mr Aneurin Bevan, winding up for the Opposition made the party's position very clear in these words "It has always been our position in the Labour Party that full self government is the same thing as self-determination but self-determination is the last phase in the development of self government It is a contradiction in terms to say that a nation can have full self government and yet not have self determination because with full self government go all the complete sovereign rights As has been said on several occasions the Statute of Westminster laid it down quite clearly that the members who belong to it are sovereign States who can leave the Commonwealth if they wish

The fundamental basis for fellowship inside the Commonwealth resides in the right of each one of them to go out if it wishes to We believe that every dependency inside the Commonwealth using the term Commonwealth in its widest connotation has the right to look forward to full self government, carrying with it the right of self-determination"

Having reaffirmed the absolute position of the Labour Party on the principle of self determination Mr Bevan then went on to criticize the Conservative assumption that the two Cypriot communities could never again be brought to live together in peace He suggested that it was not sufficient to have two communal assemblies but that there must be a national assembly where Greek and Turkish Cypriots could meet together and discuss the common affairs of the island. He

(Continued on page 711)

MIRROR OF THE U.N. AT WORK

By FERNAND POUEY

DIRECTLY you cross the threshold of the United Nations Pavilion at the Brussels Exhibition you are struck by twelve multicoloured spheres revolving round a central sphere under a sky blue cupola. Whether you take this to symbolize the atomic era or the interdependence of the U.N. and its Specialized Agencies, the fact remains that from the outset your attention is caught in a most ingenious way.

A glance round the whole exhibit further strengthens this first impression with the feeling that everything here is well-ordered, bold and precise like the architecture of the building and its dome of concrete, powerful and aerial, with a span and lightness that are unique in the world. Blue, white and light grey are the dominant colours. There are no dark corners. And here in this international meeting ground of Brussels, the light, modern surroundings are ideally suited to display all that the U.N. has undertaken so that man's age-old dream of peace and progress may become a reality.

As the Commissioner for the Exhibition, Mr. Henri East has pointed out, it was difficult to treat so broad and complex a field as the work of the U.N. and its agencies within the framework of an exhibition which, whatever its scope, is bound to be limited. Yet the result is undoubtedly a success.

To keep the promises set forth in its Charter, it is essential for the U.N. to create an atmosphere of friendly relations between peoples, to promote social justice, establish the rule of law between men and nations, encourage economic expansion, wage war on sickness, ignorance and poverty, and work for the development of education, science and culture. Between the countless activities which stem from these aims all over the world and the reflection of them that can be given in exhibition halls, the difference is inevitably as great as between a [illegible] and its [illegible] model, between a [illegible] and his likeness on a photograph.

[illegible]

[illegible]

the exhibition hall. Big panels present [illegible] campaigns with discussions between [illegible] parties, recalling historic precedents such as the Thirty Years War and the Treaty of Westphalia, the Napoleonic campaigns and the Congress of Vienna, the First World War and the Treaty of Versailles followed by the setting up of the League of Nations.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the signing of the U.N. Charter in June 1945 was that sixty nations should have wanted to lay the foundations of peace even before the fighting ended. But how was a peaceful community to be established? First of all by drawing up an agreement on disarmament so that "the money, materials and human efforts devoted to armaments and the armed forces might serve the cause of humanity." The prime object of the Security Council is to preserve mankind from the scourge of war; that of the U.N. Economic and Social Council is to plan and coordinate the development of world economy.

The problems which face present generations cannot be solved by isolated groups of [illegible] nations. They can only be settled by cooperation between states, a need which the exhibit illustrates by a series of striking examples. For example, there is a display on the *International Civil Aviation Organization* which [illegible] safety measures and recommends uniform standards for the aircraft of all nations; on the *International Telecommunication Union* which has made it possible to set up communication networks between the most distant points on earth; on the *Universal Postal Union* which establishes standard regulations in all countries thereby facilitating the exchange of correspondence; and on the *World Meteorological Organization* which concerns itself with the exchange of weather information through international collaboration, and also studies [illegible] [illegible] for rain and fine weather [illegible] boundaries.

After a [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible]

devolving upon three Agencies—the *Food and Agriculture Organization* the *World Health Organization* and *Unesco* which in addition to their common mission are each pursuing aims in their own special fields Thus the WHO is striving to make the world a healthier place to live in by preventing the spread of sickness helping nations to stamp out mass diseases and to build up public health services As for Unesco—the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture—it has laid particular stress in this exhibition on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights the free flow of information and the mutual appreciation of the cultural values of Orient and Occident

Money is not only one of the sinews of war It can and must serve the cause of peace The *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development* and its affiliate the *International Finance Corporation* are contributing to the economic expansion of Member States Already more than 500 development schemes have been carried out with the help of these agencies In the section devoted to the *International Monetary Fund* a display of coloured bank notes from 64 nations recalls the work undertaken by this agency to stabilize currency The *International Labour Organization* offers prospects of better working conditions in years to come *GATT* (the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) is also contributing to raise living standards for a country cannot prosper in a vacuum The *International Atomic Energy Agency* has the task of increasing the contribution of atomic energy to health prosperity and world peace. *UNICEF*'s campaign for the world's needy children are known on the five continents while the Office of the U N High Commissioner for Refugees is responsible for more than a million displaced persons Examples of the work of all these Agencies displayed under one roof at the Brussels Exhibition underline the unity of the great U N family

The visitor to the Pavilion will long remember this work which one might call the daily epic of the United Nations Should he wish to share these memories with his friends in other lands he can stamp his postcards and letters with one of the 16 special United Nations stamps issued by the Belgian Postal Administration It will not only be a friendly gesture but a useful addition to the stamp collector's album (UNESCO)

Troubled Cyprus

(*Continued from Page 709*)

did not approve or commend the plan but suggested that if such vital amendments were made, Cypriot representatives might take the opportunity to begin discussions as to what form of self government would be acceptable to them He demanded that the British Government be prepared to enter into such negotiations with a flexible mind

New Basis

All that can be said therefore is that the British Cypriot deadlock has been broken to the extent that the people on both sides are again talking about the basis of a solution Although the Government plan has been rejected by all sides willingness has been expressed to start discussions again This may be hopeful but only if three conditions are fulfilled (1) Confidence has to be re established between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus (2) The Greek and Turkish Governments have to be prepared to act and speak temperately and constructively instead of pursuing nationalistic policies and is that (3) the Cypriot people as a whole must be assured that they will have the right to determine their own future The whole of Labour Party policy over the past four years has been concentrated on these objectives The tragedy is it has had to speak as an Opposition and that although its influence is perhaps even wider than that of the Government it has not had the power to put its policy into governmental practice That opportunity may soon come, but unfortunately it will then have to act in a situation bedevilled by the Conservatives and though its principles are assured and sound it may well take considerable patience to create the harmonious circumstances in which they can be applied with common consent. • •

Economy is half the battle of life it is not so hard to earn money as to spend it well

—Charles Haddon Spurgeon

• • •

The right thinker and worker does his best and does the thinking for the ages He imp[illegible] to him [illegible] and [illegible] hoards th[illegible] capital to distribute again

—Mary Baker Eddy

• • •

Ere you consult fancy consult your purse

—Benjamin Franklin

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence. It does not matter that you attempt all the questions. What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers. The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person. Try now and find out.)

—QUESTIONS—

1. Read the following passage carefully and try to find a solution

In the Land of Nowhere on a beautiful little hill there once stood a small luxuriant tree whose leaves were as sweet as nectar. To this tree there flew one day a Whiffle bird. Tired from a long journey to the setting sun he lighted on one of its branches and pecked at one of its leaves to refresh himself. It was delicious beyond compare and he decided to remain there for ever.

The next day he ate double the number of leaves he had eaten the first day and the third day double the number of leaves he had eaten the second day. And so on for thirty days till all the leaves were gone, and the beautiful little hill was crowned with a bare thorny stump.

The Whiffle bird did not tally his depredations but you are asked to tell on what day half the foliage was gone.

2. Look this over and see how many errors you can locate?

Mrs. Jones was having a gala affair that evening. She had invited the Mayor and his wife to be guests of honour. Only the cream of society were to be present. The town Gazett had printed a picture of her. She was referred to as "Our Town's Social Leader".

Mrs Jones was deciding where she should place the guests at the table.

"[illegible] let me see [illegible] Mrs. Smythe [illegible] be sitting on the left of the Mayor [illegible] next to [illegible] put the [illegible] to his right [illegible] to the left of the centre of the table."

Just then the doorbell rang. A few minutes later the butler came [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Smythe [illegible] and her mother were in the library. Mrs. Jones rushed to the library and [illegible] Mrs. Smythe-Smythe.

"Mrs. Jones may I present my mother. Mother this is Mrs. Jones" said Mrs. Smythe-Smythe.

"Pleased to meet you" said Mrs. Jones.

The three woman sat down and [illegible] in excited voices about the coming party.

"It's going to be quite a [illegible]" [illegible] quired Mrs. Smythe-Smythe. "I've [illegible] new evening gown from my modiste [illegible] those [illegible] black gowns with that [illegible] decolletage."

Her mother interjaculated with a [illegible] about the disgraceful depths of the [illegible]. The two younger women laughed [illegible]. They exchanged [illegible] these old fashioned [illegible] look [illegible]. During the [illegible] the butler served tea.

"Mrs. Jones, this here tea set is perfectly lovely. I really am quite envious of [illegible]" [illegible] Mrs. Smythe-Smythe.

"Thank you" said Mrs. Jones. "It happens to be a family ancestry. It's about [illegible] hundred years old."

Finally after about another half [illegible] pleasantry had passed, Mrs. Smythe-Smythe and her mother prepared to leave. [illegible] thanked Mrs. Jones for her [illegible] and passed out.

3. Here are some well known quotations in each of which one word has been changed. Which word is it and what should it be?

1. [illegible] pressed their [illegible]
   And [illegible]
2. The [illegible] day [illegible] the [illegible]
   [illegible]
   [illegible]
3. [illegible]
   He sat [illegible] at the [illegible]
4. O for [illegible] that has been
   Kept a [illegible] in the [illegible]
5. "My name is Ozymandias [illegible]

Look on my deeds, ye Mighty, and despair!

6 Fair daffodils we mourn to see
You haste away so soon.

7 Here with a Loaf of Bread beneath the bough
A cup of Wine a Book of Verse—and Thou

4 How many faces edges and corners are there on the following solid figures? (A face need not be flat, thus a cylinder has 3 faces, 2 edges, and no corners)

(a) A cub
(b) A pyramid with a square base
(c) A tetrahedron (pyramid with triangular base)
(d) A cone
(e) A sphere
(f) A hemisphere

5 Here is the dispatch which Henry V receives about the French losses at Agincourt. Is his arithmetic correct? If not by how much is he wrong?

This note doth tell me of ten thousand French
That in the field lie slain of princes in this number
And nobles bearing banners, there lie dead
One hundred twenty six added to these
Of knights esquires and gallant gentlemen
Eight thousand and four hundred of the which
Five hundred were but yesterday dubb'd knights
So that in these ten thousand they have lost
There are but sixteen hundred mercenaries

6 Explain in one sentence why it is that some people:

1 Tie a knot in a handkerchief
2 Count imaginary sheep going through a gate
3 Wear spectacles
4 Wear hats
5 Smoke
6 Refuse to walk under a ladder
7 Iron clothes after washing them
8 Learn foreign languages
9 Play football
10 Read newspapers

7 Choose the correct word from those in brackets in the following to complete the comparison

1 Coal is to mine as water is to (well tap tank drink)
2 Tame is to wild as friend is to (cousin, foe, ally comrade)
3 Arm is to body as branch is to (turning ork tree elm)
4 Stream is to river as grain is to (grass sand pound particle)
5 King is to crown as bishop is to (hat robe mitre surplice)
6 Song is to singer as do is to (door, done did doer)
7 Sweet is to sugar as bitter is to (gall, pill cane oats)

8 The following are questions on codes For example if WSDRE means DWARF then it is easy to see that SMDRE means WHARF, M meaning H which can be guessed Now do these

1 If DFNMTY means CINDER MYFNP means——
2 If TMY means SEA TMM means——
3 If SDAK means DEAN SAKD means——
4 If LSXYZ means ROUND, XYZBL means——
5 If 12274 means POOLS, 47221 means——
6 If a3b means NOW b3a means——
7 If ERTYUD means STRING TYUD means——
8 If SENTRY is represented by V54TOJ O51T means——

9 Choose from the words in brackets the correct one which answers the question that comes before the brackets

1 Which word has the least consonants? (good find eave night)
2 Which word has the most vowels? (perform amaze height peep)
3 Which is the most bitter? (milk vinegar lemonade peppermint)
4 Which is the nearest to 100? (103 98 111, 105 96)
5 Which is played with sticks? (flute drum organ cornet)
6 Which is the sharpest? (chisel saw axe knife razor)

10 Read very carefully through the following poem at least twice and then answer the questions

The Silent Field

The evening comes the field is still
The tinkle of the thirsty rill
Unheard all day ascends again
Deserted is the new reaped grain
5 Silent the sheaves! the ringing wain
The reapers cry the dogs' alarms

All housed within the sleeping farms !
Th[illegible] bu[illegible] of the day is done
The last belated gleaner gone
10 And from the thyme upon the height
And from the elder blossom white,
and pale dog roses in the hedge
And from the mint plant in the sedge
In puffs of balm the night air blows
15 The perfume which the day fo goes

1. At what time of the day is the field still ?
2. What is the word which describes the noise of the rill ?
3. Why is the rill said to be thirsty ?
4. Why is it that the rill is heard at night but not during the day ?
5. About what time of the year is the poet writing ? How do you know ?
6. What are 'sheaves' in line 5 ?
7. A 'wain' in line 5 means a waggon. Suggest a word other than "ring ing" which would describe it ?
8. What is meant by the "dogs alarms" in line 6 ?
9. What does "housed" mean in line 7 ?
10. Whom does "All" mean in line 7 ?
11. What do you think was the business of the day ? (line 8)
12. What do you think "belated" means in line 9 ?
13. Where does the thyme grow ?
14. What colour is the elder blossom ?
15. Where does the mint plant grow ?
16. What is "balm" in line 14 ?
17. What workers on farms are mentioned here ?
18. Does the poem say that perfume is smelt during the day ?

ANSWER

1 Astounding as it may be half the foliage was gone no earlier than the thirtieth or last day. Since each day twice as many leaves were eaten as on the previous day, on the thirtieth day twice as many leaves were eaten as were consumed on the twenty ninth day.

[illegible] the total number of leaves eaten on the thirtieth day was greater by one than total number of leaves consumed on the first 29 days. This can be demonstrated by [illegible] (let us say) 5 days. On the first day 1 leaf was eaten. On the second day [illegible]. On the third day 4. On the fourth day 8 and on the fifth day 16. The total number of leaves eaten during the first four days equalled 15 leaves while on the fifth day the [illegible] was 1[illegible] [illegible] than all the [illegible]

2 Mrs Jones was having a party after that evening. She had invited the Mayor and he wife to be guests of honour. Only the cream of society was to be present. The [illegible] Gazette had printed a picture of her. She was referred to as "Our town's Social Leader."

Mrs Jones was deciding where she should place the guests at the table.

"Now, let me see. Mrs Smythe-Smythe will sit at the left of the Mayor. John will sit next to me. Oh yes the flowers are to be just a little to the left of the centre of the table."

Just then the doorbell rang. A few minutes later the butler came into the room and announced that Mrs Smythe-Smythe and her mother were in the library. Mrs Jones rushed into the library and enthusiastically greeted Mrs Smythe-Smythe.

"Mother may I present Mrs Jones? Mrs. Jones, this is my mother" said Mrs Smythe-Smythe.

"It is a pleasure too meet you" said Mrs Jones.

The three women sat down and conversed in excited voices about the evening party.

"It's going to be quite a fete, isn't it?" inquired Mrs Smythe-Smythe. "I've ordered a new evening gown from my couturier. One of those svelte black gowns with that divine new decolletage."

Her mother interjected a remark about the disgraceful depths of the necklines. The two younger women laughed tolerantly. They exchanged a "these old fashioned women look" amusedly. During the tete a tete the butler served tea.

"Mrs Jones this tea set is perfectly lovely. I really am quite envious of you," said Mrs Smythe-Smythe.

"Thank you" said Mrs Jones. "It happens to be a family heirloom. It's about two hundred years old."

Finally after about another half hour of pleasantry had passed Mrs Smythe-Smythe and her mother prepared to leave. They thanked Mrs Jones [illegible]

3 1 [illegible] [illegible]
2 [illegible] [illegible]
3 [illegible] [illegible]
4 [illegible] [illegible]
5 [illegible] [illegible]
7 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

4 (a) 6 faces 12 edges, 8 corners
(b) 5 faces 8 edges 5 corners
(c) 4 faces 6 edges, 4 corners
(d) 2 faces, 1 edge, 1 corner
(e) 1 face no edges no corners
(f) 2 faces, 1 edge no corners

5 The account adds up to 10 126 dead He has miscalculated the number of mercenaries

6
1 To help them remember something
2 To try to get themselves to sleep
3 To aid vision
4 To keep head dry
5 To soothe nerves
6 Because they are superstitious
7 To get creases out
8 To help them when they travel
9 For pastime
10 To learn about everyday affairs

7 (1) Well (2) Foe (3) Tree
(4) Sand (5) Mitre (6) Doer
(7) Gall

8 (1) Drink (2) See (3) Dane
(4) Under (5) Sloop (6) Won
(7) Ring (8) Rent

9 (1) Eave (2) Amaze (3) Vinegar
(4) 98 (5) Drum (6) Razor

10
1 Evening
2 'tinkle' (line 2)
3 Because it always needs water to make it run
4 It has only a faint noise in the day time and other sounds drown it At night it can be heard because other things are then quiet
5 Summer (2) (i) new reaped grain (line 4)
(ii) elder blossom (line 11)
(iii) dog roses (line 12)
(iv) mint plant (line 13)
6 Bundles of corn cut and bound
7 Rattling
8 Dogs barking in anticipation of hares in th corn, or when rounding up sheep
9 Shut in
10 The reapers and dogs
11 Harvesting
12 Working late until darkness over takes them
13 Upon the height (line 10)
14 White
15 In the sedge
16 Perfume
17 (i) gleaners (1) (ii) reapers
18 No

DID YOU KNOW ?



A U S firm now mass produces industrial diamonds synthetically which experts call as good as natural ones The process used creates in a few minutes what it takes nature millions of years to accomplish



U S farm productivity has doubled in the past 18 years In 1940 a U S farm worker pro duced enough to meet the needs of 10 S persons Today he is producing enough to meet the needs of 20 8 persons with less efforts due to improved machinery, irrigation etc. By con trast a Soviet farm worker produces only enough to meet the needs of four persons



Two hundred years ago in the Tyrolean Alps (Innsbruck) artists developed the technique of painting pictures on cobwebs Today the art is lost and experts say it is hard to believe that such fragile canvases could ever have been used but over 100 cob web paintings exist to prove it

Ans The personnel of the U.P.S.C. as on April 1953 is

Chairman. V.S Hejmadi

Members 1 S V Kanungo
2 J.S Pillai
3 C. V Mahajan
4 J N Mukherjee
5 P L Verma
6 S H Zaheer
7 G S. Mahajani

ABBREVIATIONS

Q What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(1) T V (2) U.S.I.S (3) Y.M.C.A (4) I.T.U.C. (5) I.S.T (6) SCUA (7) U.N.R.R.A (*Amarendra Nath Saha Cuttack*)

Ans (1) Television (2) United States Information Service. (3) Young Men's Christian Association. (4) Indian Trade Union Congress (5) Indian Standard Time (6) Suez Canal Users's Association (7) United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

FOREIGN WORDS

Q Please mention the meanings of the following foreign words :

(1) Facsimile (2) In Sano-Sensu (3) Belles-Letters (4) Au Fait (5) Ignorantio (6) Volte Face (7) Matinee (8) Sub Judice

(*Miss C S Vijaya Lakshmi Elankulam...*)

Ans. (1) A close imitation (2) In proper sense (3) Literature that has aesthetic value (4) Well acquainted with (5) Ignorance of the point under discussion (6) A change of front (7) A morning recital or performance (8) Under considera ion.

EAST EUROPEAN SECURITY PACT

Q What is meant by East European Security Pact ? (*P Gopalakrishnan Barsat*)

Ans. On 14th May 1955 at Warsaw the seven Communist countries (U.S.S.R., Bulgaria, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary) entered into a defensive alliance. It provided for a unified command for all the powers with headquarters at Moscow. Peoples China has also promised to send help in case any of these powers is involved in war. This pact is also referred to as Red N.A.T.O. or Warsaw Pact

ECONOMIC TERMS

Q Please explain the following terms briefly : (a) Inflation (b) Deflation (c) Hard Currency (d) Legal Tender

(*Prak ... Chaudhury Ludhiana*)

Ans (a) An increase in the quantity of money in circulation without any corresponding increase in goods which leads to an abrupt rise in the price level

(b) A state in money market when money in circulation has decreased and as a result there is low price unemployment etc.

(c) The Currency of a country in relation to which we have an adverse balance of trade i.e. which is hard to be obtained Canada U.S.A. etc are hard currency areas

(d) Any form of money which is a legal quittance of a debt and which cannot be refused by the creditors

Q What is the difference between : (a) Death Duty and Estate Duty (b) Customs duty and Excise Duty ?

(*Suprakash Banerjee Calcutta*)

Ans. (a) Death Duty is a kind of tax imposed on the property inherited at the death of its previous owner Estate Duty is a form of Death Duty and is a method of direct taxation imposed when a property is transferred on the death of its owner

(b) Import Duties and Export Duties constitute customs duties Excise Duty is the duty charged on goods manufactured within the country

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

Q Please explain the objective and working of National Cadet Corps

(*Harendra Pr... Singh Rewa*)

Ans The basic aim of National Cadet Corps is to arouse the interest of young men and women in armed forces There are three divisions (1) Senior Division intended for the colleges (2) Junior Division for School boys. (3) Girls Division which is separately organised. There is no liability for military service The senior and junior Divisions are composed of three wings—Army, Air Force and Navy and the present strength is over one and a half lakh.

BALKAN STATES

Q Which countries constitute Balkan States ?

(*... Allahabad*)

Ans. Whole of Albania, continental Greece, Bulgaria, European Turkey, Yugoslavia and Ru...

pean Turkey constitute the Peninsula which also occupies most of Ugoslavia and Rumania These six countries successors to Ottoman Empire are called the Balkan States

WORLD OF BOOKS

Q Who wrote the following books ?

(1) A Beginning (2) History of Hindu Chemistry (3) Ends and Means (4) Rama nan' (5) 'Childhood Playmate' (6) Venomous Virgin (7) A Passage to India (8) In Memoriam (9) The Life Divine (10) Sunflower' (*B Raghavan New Delhi*)

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JOURNALISM

Q Kindly mention the Institutes in India where Journalism is taught

(*Bepin Behari Lal Hazaribagh*)

Ans The following Institutes provide diploma in Journalism

1. University College of Arts Calcutta
2. Department of Indian Economics Madras University Madrass
3. Department of Journalism, Punjab University Camp College New Delhi

INFLATION

Q What is the cause of the abnormal rise in the general price-level in India ? How can this tendency be checked ?

(*Bhogram Baruah Assam*)

Ans The unabashed policy of deficit financing pursued by the Government has resulted in the emergence of inflationary tendencies in the economy These have now begun to manifest themselves in the form of an abnormal rise in the general price level

The following specific measures can be adopted by our government to check inflation successfully

1. Physical control on production distribution and price of goods
2. Reduction in the amount of deficit financing
3. Expansion of industrial and agricultural production
4. Elimination of wasteful public expenditure

QUALIFICATIONS OF A GOVERNOR

Q What qualifications make a person eligible for the post of the Governor ?

(*Amal Paul Anara*)

Ans The constitution lays down the following qualifications for a governor. He should be a citizen of India and must have attained the age of 35 He cannot hold any other office of profit during his term of office Nor can he be a member of either House of Parliament or of any State Legislature.

CAPITALS

Q Please name the capitals of

(a) Siberia (b) Liberia (c) Libya

(*Pulak Mukherjee Chinsura & Ravi Sharma Mhow*)

Ans (a) Irkutsk (b) Monrovia (c) Tripoli and Benghazi are joint capitals

ON LOVE

Q "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart
It's woman's whole existence",
—Do you agree ?

(*Miss A P Suseela Trichur*)

Ans Sentiment is the very being of woman Analysis of feminine psychology has revealed that woman derives infinite pleasure and delight from brooding over apparently trivial experiences of life—experiences which a man considers hardly worth remembering ! Of all the sentiments love is perhaps, the sweetest and no wonder it has become the very life blood of woman indeed her very existence And the moment the flame of love that brightens up the soul of a woman is extinguished she ceases to exist But not so with man Power enough he has to keep off love from merging itself in his being if he so wills

Nothing is cheap which is superfluous, for what one does not need is dear at a penny —Plutarch

• • •

There are but two ways of paying a debt increase of industry in raising income, or increase of thrift in laying out —Thomas Carlyle

• • •

Peace is the golden cup that binds the sheaf of blessings —Katherine Lee Bates

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Q Which countries constitute Balkan States? (*P.C. [illegible]*)

Ans. The land of Adriatic Sea [illegible] including [illegible] Bulgaria and [illegible]

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Q What qualifications make a person eligible for the post of the Governor?

(*Amal Paul Anara*)

Ans The constitution lays down the following qualifications for a governor He should be a citizen of India and must have attained the age of 35 He cannot hold any other office of profit during his term of office Nor can he be a member of either House of Parliament or of any State Legislature

CAPITALS

Q Please name the capitals of

(a) Siberia (b) Liberia (c) Libya

(*Pulak Mukherjee Chinsura & Ravi Sharma, Mhow*)

Ans (a) Irkutsk (b) Monravia (c) Tripoli and Benghazi are joint capitals

ON LOVE

Q "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart
It's woman's whole existence.'
—Do you agree?

(*Miss A P Suseela Trichur*)

Ans Sentiment is the very being of woman Analysis of feminine psychology has revealed that woman derives infinite pleasure and delight from brooding over apparently trivial experiences of life—experiences which a man considers hardly worth remembering! Of all the sentiments love is perhaps, the sweetest and no wonder it has become the very life blood of woman indeed her very existence And the moment the flame of love that brightens up the soul of a woman is extinguished, she ceases to exist But not so with man Power enough he has to keep off love from merging itself in his being if he so wills

Nothing is cheap which is superfluous, for what one does not need is dear at a penny
—Plutarch

There are but two ways of paying a debt increase of industry in raising income, or increase of thrift in laying out
—Thomas Carlyle

Peace is the golden cup that holds the sheaf of blessings
—Katherine Lee Bates

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

A widespread mood of indiscipline among the youth expressed in many acts of defiance and lack of respect for academic authorities and lack of sense of direction and idealism has caused general concern in the country recently.

Some consider it a passing phase, a development which time will correct. This however is only a partial explanation. There are, social scientists agree, definite causes involved. And they can be remedied.

First among them is the apparent inadequacy of leadership by teachers. Too engrossed in problems of their own, the teachers have not the grip which is basic to the right education of the students. Again we find the growth of sectional loyalties which naturally destroy the sense of greater loyalty to the country and its common heritage. A third aspect is the increasing and active, at times morbid, interest which the students display in the political and economic problems and developments.

Political and economic issues, instead of being the subject of academic study and debate among them, have become the subject of agitation in which young people still preparing for life take an active part without realising the full meaning and implications of their action. There are other factors too, such as the general condemnation of the present "clerk producing" educational system. It demoralises the youth.

One [illegible] factor which has also come into play often is that the young men—full of life and energy—are [illegible] to [illegible] themselves. [illegible] to the [illegible] the problem can be solved. The [illegible] has to be to [illegible] the [illegible] and energy of the youth of the country and to [illegible] it for the welfare of the country as well as for the [illegible] [illegible] leadership.

This is precisely what the National D[illegible] Scheme [illegible]. In concrete terms the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the child [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] through drills, parades and [illegible] to discipline [illegible]. The [illegible] course will be a regular part of child's school life and even during the vacations children will be encouraged to join excursions and community work consistent, of course, with their capacity. There would be all necessary cautions against the danger of regimentation.

Secondly, the movement seeks to foster, consistent with the child's capacity to imbibe, through lectures, demonstrations and [illegible], a sense of tolerance and understanding, the spirit of give and take.

Stress at every stage is to be laid to make the instructor recede into the background and allow the child to learn through observation and experience.

With the help of this training the future citizens will become less inhibited, less [illegible] and self assertive, more tolerant and understanding, yet fit to render national service.

The idea of launching such a scheme of national discipline took shape after the Prime Minister Shri Nehru in an address early in 1954 to N.C.C. cadets in Delhi exhorted them to be ready to defend the country in times of emergency. To give shape to the scheme its organiser Shri J. [illegible], the then Deputy Minister for Rehabilitation, drew on his study and experience of Japan and other countries and the methods used there to teach students to value discipline and how national greatness has been built on that sense of discipline [illegible] spirit of sacrifice that flows from it.

To begin with, Shri [illegible] introduced the scheme in Kasturba [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] and their [illegible] and [illegible]. The Prime Minister had a chance to witness the results achieved when later in 1954 he [illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] in Kasturba [illegible]. He was [illegible] and he suggested the extension of the scheme [illegible].

Encouraged by the [illegible] public response the scheme was [illegible] [illegible] in Dec[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (D[illegible]) and [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lakh of rupees for 1956 [illegible] start was made in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] with the grant [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Patiala.

Gurgaon, Panipat and Saurashtra were drawn in so that, at the beginning of 1956 57 40 000 children were being given this training Of these 15 000 were in Delhi 10 000 in Punjab 2,000 in PEPSU, 2,000 in Saurashtra, 4 000 in Bombay and 7 000 in West Bengal By the end of 1956 about 60 000 children were getting the benefit of the National Discipline Scheme Subsequently, the Planning Commission, after carefully examining the expansion proposals allocated fifty lakh rupees for the Second Plan period

The scheme is now in operation in the Punjab Bombay West Bengal, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and a few schools in Uttar Pradesh By the end of the current year, the number of schools covered would go up to 200 and the number of students well over one lakh Two training camps have been started to train instructors one at Malviyanagar in Delhi and the other at Faridabad Running three months courses, these training centres have already sent in the field nearly 600 instructors.

To extend the scheme throughout the country in a real sense a tremendous amount of work organisation and funds will have to be harnessed but going over the progress already made and the good work done in less than four years one can see that the scheme is here to stay It has found roots and the growth is healthy and vigorous.

* * *

FRIENDSHIP THROUGH PEN FRIENDS' LEAGUE

Presiding at the fourth International Pen Friends Convention in New Delhi on August 4 Shri Humayun Kabir Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs said that never in history was the need for emotional unity of mankind so great as today, for in the ancient past the world was divided not only geographically but also emotionally and culturally

Referring to the significant role of the League of Pen Friends in promoting friendship among the peoples of the world he said In fact in a world where the only alternatives today are common survival in peace prosperity and progress for all or one common destruction through atomic and nuclear disaster the values of friendship sympathy and understanding stressed by the Pen Friends ideal and implicit in our history seem to offer the only reasonable basis of human life and conduct.'

The following is the brief text of Shri Humayun Kabir's address

Established sometime after the first World War the League of Pen Friends serves a very real need in the modern world Difficulties of communication prevented any large contacts between people belonging to different countries and traditions and hence chances of conflict or clash were much less than today Even then intrepid spirits crossed the barriers of mountains and oceans in response to a deep urge of fellow feeling for human beings in other parts of the world Ideas spread far and wide and in course of time the intellectual moral and spiritual insight of a few became the proud possession of many in many lands

"The whole world is today literally a neighbourhood Neighbourood without neighbourly feelings is however fraught with danger The terrifying development of instruments of destruction makes it all the more necessary that the neighbourhood of the world should be inhabited by people with neighbourhood and friendly feelings

'It is a common experience that we are afraid of what we do not know International jealousies and fears like jealousy and fear on the individual plane, arise out of suspicion born of ignorance We generaly form in our minds a stereotype of the people of other lands Very often such a stereotype is completely wrong but nevrtheless these stereotypes mould our feelings and influence our action Men and women are much the same all over the world but the stereotypes tend to put people of different countries into sharply differentiated classes Such stereotypes should therefore be corrected by contact with real individuals

' It is a paradox of human life that once we know a person as an individual we very often cease to think of him as belonging to a particular country race or creed It is here that the League of Pen Friends can play a great role by helping to establish human contacts among individuals of different countries and nations

I have often felt that if men could travel freely in one another's countries one of the major causes of conflict and war would disappear The ordinary man everywhere is generally kind and friendly If a sufficient number of ordinary men and women of one country came into contact with a sufficient number of ordinary men and women of another country it would be one of the

[illegible] foundations of international understanding and peace. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible for every one to travel everywhere. Pen friends can, to a large extent, help in this situation for even when people cannot meet physically they can establish personal contacts through the League of Pen Friends.

"The League of Pen Friends brings young and old in different countries into direct contact with one another through the written word. I know that the spoken word is sometimes more powerful but I would not for a moment underestimate the power of the written word. In fact I am great believer in the power of words whether spoken or written. If ideas can overcome the barriers of mountains and oceans and conquer continents they do so through the medium of the spoken and sometimes even more the written word.

"Pen Friends can utilise the power of the written word in establishing immediate and intimate personal contacts among men and women in different countries of the world and more particularly among the younger generation everywhere.

Indian religion, Indian philosophy and Indian social organisation are based on the acceptance of the principle of unity in diversity. In many ways India is an epitome of the world and if through the last five or six thousand years we have slowly evolved in India a principle of "live and let live," we are confident that the same principle will today enable us to live in friendship in the larger context of the modern world.

• • •

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

Practical experience in operating a business is sometimes hard to come by even for an adult but, an organisation known as "Junior Achievement", in the United States offers this opportunity to High School students.

It is an after-school project and free of charge. [illegible] purpose is to give [illegible] personal experience [illegible] the young business leaders to be. [illegible] adult advisers who work with the teen-age students throughout the year are volunteers.

Each company [illegible] three advisers, one for production, one for sales and one for accounting. After choosing the product to manufacture or a service to sell, the young people then [illegible] stock in their company [illegible] a share. [illegible] and [illegible]. They [illegible] their [illegible] wages. At the end of an [illegible] business year the company is liquidated.

The young people are now through with the co-operation of High School and [illegible]. Companies are formed numbering from 15 to 20 boys and girls. Each company has three adult advisers and they meet together one night a week during the school year at the "Junior Achievement Workshop" in their neighbourhood.

They elect a president and other officers. They determine the amount of working capital the firm will need to begin production. After the stock is sold, a bank account is opened and the necessary raw materials are purchased. The company applies for its Junior Achievement charter, pays rent (usually $1 a month), buys the small tools it needs. Heavy machinery is leased from the organisation by a deposit of capital proportionate to the value of the machinery used.

The company's products are sold on the open competitive market. Complete books are kept and the average gross sales of a company are $300 for a company year of eight months.

If a company has ended up with a deficit, its assets are prorated among stockholders as in any business that fails. Reports are made by all companies to their stockholders.

Through this experience boys and girls learn, not only the meaning of hard work, but the financial risks of running a business, the hazards of competition and the unexpected losses that sometimes occur. They also find great satisfaction when a business is successful through their own good efforts.

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UNRECOGNISED TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS

It has come to the notice of the All India Council for Technical Education that while inviting applications for admission, some institutions have been stating that they are running the courses of the Council when in fact the institutions have neither been affiliated to the Council nor recognised by it for the purposes of running the courses.

[illegible] a number of such institutions are in Uttar Pradesh. These are (1) [illegible] Engineering [illegible], Allahabad; (2) [illegible] Engineering School, Allahabad; (3) [illegible] Engineering [illegible] Meerut [illegible]; [illegible] Meerut; (5) [illegible]; (6) [illegible]; (7) [illegible]

(8) D J Engineering Institute Baraut (Meerut) and (9) M P Engineering Institute Gorakhpur

Information relating to Institutions, affiliated to or recognised by the Council for the purpose of running National Diploma/Certificate Courses, can be had from the Secretary, All India Council for Technical Education C/o Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs New Delhi or from the Secretaries of the respective Regional Committees of the Council in Kanpur, Madras Bombay and Calcutta

* * *

GUIDE TO CAREERS
THE ELECTRICIAN

An Electrician s Work is to install assemble, test repair and maintain electrical fittings fixtures equipment and apparatus Electrical wiring of all types is fitted and switch boards, control panels batteries etc. are installed in residential houses, public buildings factories workshops hospitals and offices Existing wiring fixtures and motors are repaired and in the process armatures and coils may be wound and new brushes or commutators may be installed

Electric motors generators transformers machinery having electrical equipment (such as electrical lifts cranes pumps air compressors etc) and electrical instruments (such as ohmmeters, voltmeters house meters signals etc.) are installed tested maintained and repaired under proper supervision. New electrical installation are inspected with a view to ensure observance of electrical fire and safety regulations Proficiency in soldering and a working knowledge of carpentry are essential Occasionally estimates of cost of installation or repair jobs have to be worked out.

An electrician has to work independently or with others indoors as well as outdoors Surroundings of work may be noisy He may have to work on night shifts especially when he is employed in power station or factories running continuous shifts Most of the States require an electrician to hold an electrical licence issued by their Public Works Department

To Qualify as an electrician training can be obtained in one of the following ways depending on the age and qualifications of an individual —

(a) *Apprenticeship Method* Most of the electricians start as helpers or mates to experienced electricians working in power stations factories electrical firms or under contractors Basic electrical knowledge and training is obtained on the job under the supervision of an experienced hand It takes about three years to become a trained electrician This period may vary according to the ability of an apprentice to grasp and handle the job Some apprentices are paid nominal wages or are unpaid until they have gained enough experience to show some output of work to the employer No rigid educational qualifications or age limits are prescribed for apprentices, and it is not uncommon to find apprentices of all ages with varying levels of education

(b) *Trade Schools* Training can also be obtained in a trade school or a training institute Most of the trade schools and training institutes admit boys who have attained middle school standard The duration of the training varies from one to two years These schools charge tuition and other fees ranging from Rs 5/ to Rs 10/ per month

Many training institutes run by charitable societies educational trusts and missions charge only nominal fees

(c) *Government training schemes* Some Central ministries and almost all the State Governments run institutes for the training of electricians The duration of training varies from one to two years and usually persons who have passed or attained matriculation standard are selected for such courses In most cases no tuition fee is charged Deserving students are in some institutions given a stipend during training

Trade Schools or Training Institutes generally impart theoretical training in the following subjects —

Drawing elementary arithmetic, theory of the trade; allied courses (carpentry and fitting) first aid and safety precautions Electricity Acts and Rules installation materials estimating and costing etc.

Emphasis is laid on practical training which may include fitting cable splicing electrolysis electroplating repair of electrical appliances and fixtures winding and repair of dynamos, transformers and armatures overhauling and servicing of generators rectifiers converters and motors measuring of voltage current and energy battery charging testing and replacing wiring and installation of lighting and heating systems.

Personal Qualities Necessary For The Profession are a liking for manual work and confidence and a sense of responsibility for carrying out the work entrusted with thoroughness and within the scheduled time Steady

nerve and careful habits are necessary for accurate performance of work as carelessness can lead to danger through electric shocks.

To Enter The Profession application may be made direct to an employer e.g. electrical goods manufacturer, repairer, contractor etc. Often vacancies are advertised. In the case of Government vacancies, which are usually filled through the Employment Exchanges it would be advisable to register at the nearest Employment Exchange. Many vacancies in the private sector are also filled through the Employment Exchanges.

Openings for electricians exist over a wide field. A large number of electricians are engaged in maintenance, repair and manufacturing work. Employment can be found under Government as well as private employers: Railways, Military, Public Works Departments, power houses, thermal and hydel stations, manufacturers of electrical equipment, fixtures, appliances, wireless and telecommunication stations, cinema houses, hotels, aero, auto and diesel engine manufactories, repair shops etc. are a few of many places offering openings.

For Further Information regarding training or employment you may contact:

(i) The Director of Industries of your State

(ii) The Managers of Training Institutes

(iii) The Employment Exchange nearest your home.

The Employment Outlook India is engaged on a mighty venture to increase the production of electric power. The total installed generating capacity in the country has been raised during the past four years from 1.7 million kw to 2.9 million kw. The future programme of development aims at providing 3.5 million kilowatts of additional power. This would mean more opportunities for electricians.

Out of a total of about 560,000 villages in India only about 3,700 are electrified. Increased power production is bound to result in the electrification of more villages and towns and consequently the demand for qualified electricians is bound to increase substantially. A large number of electricians will also be needed to construct and maintain power stations and electric lines.

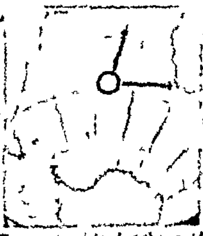
Household electrical appliances are also becoming increasingly popular and the work of their manufacture, installation and repair will also offer employment to youngmen who have the necessary training.

(Government of India, Ministry of Labour)

DID YOU KNOW ?



[illegible]



The ... island in the world ... [illegible]



The ... of China has ... 1957 ... [illegible]

University Forum

60 000 TEACHERS TO BE APPOINTED

The Government of India have approved a scheme to relieve educated unemployment and expansion of Primary Education to be launched during 1958 59

Under the Scheme 60 000 teachers will be appointed during the next three years beginning from 1958 59 About 15 000 teachers will be appointed in 1959 58 20 000 in 1959 60 and 25 000 in 1960-61 These teachers will be utilised mainly for opening Junior Basic or Primary schools in school less villages preference being given to relatively more backward areas in a State

Since the problem of education at the Primary stage in most of the States at present is largely that of bringing girls to schools special efforts will be made under the Scheme to recruit as many women teachers as possible, and therefore, while making appointments preference will be given to women teachers

The Government of India will pay financial assistance on a 100 % basis for the following purposes

(1) Emoluments of teachers (2) Equipment grant at the rate of Rs 250/ per teacher, (3) Cost of training of the teachers (4) Residential quarters for women teachers that may be appointed under this Scheme in areas at the rate of Rs 2 500/ per quarter The scheme provides for the construction of 6 000 quarters in the whole country Out of these, 12 00 will be constructed in 1958 59 2 400 in 1959 60 and 2 400 in 1960 61 and (5) appointment of Inspecting Officer e g Sub-Inspectors or Sub-Deputy Inspectors as they may be designated in different States

For supervising the work of teachers to be appointed under the scheme, it will be necessary to strengthen the Inspectorate Provision has, therefore been made to appoint about 1 200 inspectors of the lowest rank 300 in 1958 59 400 in 1959 60 and 500 in 1960 61

The Government will pay State Governments 100% grants on the emoluments of these officers for 3 years from the year of appointment in accordance with existing salary scales in the States After expiry of the period of of three years for which Central assistance will be available the entire responsibility for continuing the service of these teachers and inspecting officers will be born by the respective State Governments

The programme of expanding facilities of Primary education envisaged under the scheme will not replace or reduce the magnitude of the programmes which the state Governments are to undertake under their Second Five Year Plans

The minimum academic qualifications of persons to be appointed as teachers would, generally, be Matriculation or Post Basic. Preference will be given to persons who are already Basic trained wherever possible Wherever it is felt necessary some relaxation in these respects may be made in the case of women teachers or in special circumstances and areas

During the current financial year the scheme will be treated as Centrally-sponsored scheme for which the Government of India will meet the full cost

Under the scheme teachers have been allocated to various States and Union Territories for the year 1958 59 If any State Government however can implement the scheme faster and feels the need for more teachers during th year the Government of India would consider their request for allocation of additional teachers on merits if teachers are available as savings from other States or otherwise

The scheme also incudes Central assistance at the rate of Rs 10 per trainee per month for organising short orientation training courses where untrained teachers are recruited

• • •

STUDENTS TOUR OF PROJECT SITES

The Union Education Ministry has decided to liberalise grants to students for purposes of tours to places of historical importance, scenic beauty cultural interest architectural grandeur and to places where big national projects are being undertaken.

The scheme is an integral part of the Ministry's youth welfare programme Under the scheme the Ministry has been giving grants to educational institutions recognised by a

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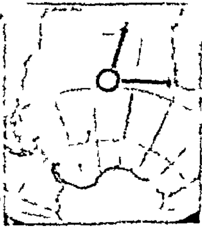
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(Government of India, Ministry of Labour

DID YOU KNOW ?



Our solar system has nine major planets, including the earth, which revolve around the sun [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The earth is [illegible]



The [illegible] in the world [illegible] of Tristan da Cunha [illegible] in the South Atlantic [illegible] discovered by the Portuguese in 151[illegible] [illegible] 12 [illegible] and was [illegible] by Great Britain in 1816. The [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] to Africa, 1,700 miles away.



The Republic of China [illegible] [illegible] report for 1957 Of 9[illegible] [illegible] There have been no [illegible] 1957.

University Forum

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The scheme is an integral part of the Ministry's youth welfare programme Under the scheme the Ministry has been giving grants to educational institutions recognised by a

State education department or affiliated to a university, for tours organised for their students. This grant was till now limited to the extent of 75 per cent. of the expenditure incurred on third class rail bus fare at students concession rates.

Keeping in view the economic condition of the students and the great educative value of these tours the Government of India has now decided to increase the amount of grant to 100 per cent. of the expenditure of third class rail bus fare at students concession rates.

Under the scheme grants are admissible for small and manageable batches consisting of not more than 32 students (within the age-limit of 15 to 24 years) and three teachers for tour in the country.

* * *

RE-ADJUSTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Inaugurating a "Seminar on research in the system of examination" in Hyderabad on July, Shri Chintaman Deshmukh Chairman of the University Grants Commission stressed the need for re-adjustment of educational techniques to meet the present-day requirements of the nation.

The seminar, one of the four regional seminars, was sponsored by the Examination Committee of Specialists set up by the University Grants Commission and is being attended by representatives from various universities. At the end of these seminars some general principles are expected to be evolved on the basis of which further action would be taken for reforming the examination system.

Shri Deshmukh said "We stand at a significant point in the socio-economic development of Indian society." He stressed that purposeful planning was essential. Shri Deshmukh said that the U G C. like every other responsible educational authority was convinced that reform in the field of examinations had become overdue.

Shri Deshmukh thought that the recommendations made in the report on the evaluation in secondary schools were workable and hoped that early steps would be taken to implement the work of reform of evaluation techniques in schools so that the improvement brought about at school stage could be [illegible] fully related to [illegible] the higher education level. He said that the seminars being held in this connection should come to a definite [illegible] as to how reform of examinations at the two levels could be integrated.

FINANCIAL AID BY U G C

The University Grants Commission and the Union Ministry of Education will each give by way of grant one half of the additional amount required for universities to switch over to the three year degree course.

A spokesman of the Commission said that it was estimated that an additional amount of Rs. 15 crores would be required to enable the universities in the country to introduce the three year degree course. The Union Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission had agreed to sanction grants to the tune of Rs 5 crores and Rs 2.5 crores respectively. The balance of Rs. 7.5 crores would have to be found by the state governments, universities and the institutions concerned.

The spokesman said that already a few universities had introduced the three-year degree course and a few more had recently decided to introduce it.

The Commission, the spokesman added, had also offered financial assistance to raise the salaries of college teachers. At present, college teachers in some areas were paid as low as Rs 100 basic pay and in certain cases even below Rs. 100. The Commission had offered to give financial assistance to raise teachers' salaries to a minimum basic pay of Rs. 200 P.M. as recommended by it. The scale of pay was to be fixed in accordance with the local conditions the maximum varying from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 700. The Commission would meet one half of the additional expenditure and the balance had to be found by the institutions themselves or by the state governments concerned.

In the case of women's colleges, the Commission had offered to meet 75 per cent. of the additional expenditure resulting from the enhancement of teachers' salaries as recommended by it.

The status of teachers, the spokesman said was a vital part of the improvement of university education standards. There was great recognition of the need for raising college teachers' salaries. A number of colleges of Bombay, Poona, Mysore and Madras Universities had agreed to take advantage of the University Grants Commission's offer.

* * *

DIGNITY OF THE TEACHING PROFESSION

Addressing the golden jubilee session of the South Indian Teachers Union whose three-day [illegible] Conference at Trivandrum concluded on

May 30 Mr Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientifi Research and Cultural Affairs, said that the efforts of teachers themselves could restore the dignity and prestige of the teaching profession to its pristine glory

While it was necessary for teachers to exert themselves to raise the status of their profes s on, no Government, calling itself a free and democratic government could afford to ignore the status of school teachers he said To expect millions of primary school teachers who would be functioning in this country when all the children would be in school to live like the ancient *gurus* of India or as mis sionaries without caring for wordly comforts was utopian

If the teachers status in society had deter iorated he said teachers themselves were to be partly blamed They too thought that their profession was a rejected one in society and advised their children and their friends children never to take to it. If that was their attitude toward their profession how could they expect others to respect th m, he asked

Mr Humayun Kabir deplored the practice p evalent among some teachers organisations in th country to differentiate between the primary and secondary school teachers and the secondary and university teachers and said such a distinction would only disrupt their unity and harm their cause

If they achieved a sense of unity in the teaching profession, a time would come when society would recognise the role and function of the teacher in the new order about which much was being talked but little was being done

Mr Kabir voiced his opposition to teachers participation in politics and said he was particularly against elections being held among teachers for various offices It was his experience that elections not only diverted teachers from their work as preceptors but resulted in two other major evils They creat ed divisions and factions, abruptly ending long standing friendships. B fo e the wounds of one election were healed the next elections came to aggravate them still further Much worse than this was the loss of loyalty of a large number of students who might also be actively interested in politics It was their right to hold political views strong views even But for teachers or pupils to be involv ed in politics in the sense of fighting elections was wrong the Minister s id.

While this was one side of the picture the other side was that it was the duty and obliga tion of the State society and community to ensure to teachers their legitimate rights and see that they had no cause for grievance

Mr Kabir wanted teachers not only to dis seminate knowledge but also expand the front iers of their own knowledge

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TUTORIAL SCHEME OF DELHI UNIVERSITY

The tutorial schemes of Delhi University started functioning from early August

The scheme which will provide tutorial instruction to final year students has been financed by the Ford Foundation

Early this year the Foundation gave a grant of $426 600 to the University for implement ing the proposal

Mr K C Nag form rly of St Stephen's College, has been appointed officer on special duty to look after the implementation of the scheme

Mr Nag has already set up an advisory committee and an executive committee to h lp him in the execution of the schem

The advisory committee consists mainly of the heads of departments and principals of colleges concerned The executive committee consists of eight members of whom three are deans of faculties and two are principals of colleges

Eleven colleges with honours students, six in the campus and five outside will benefit from the scheme Out of 1 050 final year honours students about 900 will attend the tutorial The required number of tutors for the scheme have already been secured

Fifty eight teachers will conduct classes in the first term of the current academic year and 21 tutorial fellows have been appointed for one y ar

To acquaint tutors with the scheme a two-day orientation programme was held on July 30 and 31

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EDUCATIONAL NEWS

*The Social Service Administration Diploma of the Tata Institute of Social S iences Bombay has been recognised by the Government of India as an alternate qualification for posts that prescribe a Master s d gree in Social Work

*A one year course in Stage-craft for tea chers and others interested in dramatic a t is to be instituted by the Natya Academy of the Natya Sangh Bombay

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FILM WORLD

First Indian Cartoon Film

The first non-commercial colour cartoon film in India, being produced by the Films Division is in the final stages of making and is expected to be released soon after completion.

Titled "The Banyan Deer" the one reeler is based on an ancient Jathaka fable and is designed primarily for child audiences.

A pure animated cartoon, "The Banyan Deer" is in Eastman Color and is being made by the Cartoons Department set up by the Films Division in May 1956.

The Department is advised by Mr C. H. Weeks noted animator from Walt Disney Studios, whose services were lent to the Government of India by America's International Co-operation Administration, known here as the Technical Co-operation Mission.

Nearly 15 Indian artists are now being trained in cartoon technique at the Films Division studio. During the last two years of its existence, the bulk of work of the Cartoons Department consisted of making inserts in the form of animated charts and graphs for a large number of Films Division documentaries.

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Raw Film Plant in India

Certain new proposals have been put forward by the Government of India in its discussions with the East German Government on the setting up of a raw film plant with the latter's assistance it is learnt.

Details of these proposals are not known but it is understood that the talks between the two Governments are in a concluding stage. It is known that East Germany had offered to provide the necessary foreign exchange for the raw film project on deferred payment terms.

East Germany has also offered to manufacture a certain part of the machinery locally. This would mainly consist of boilers needed for the manufacture of raw film. East German experts would also train Indian personnel in India as well as in their factories in East Germany.

[illegible] was [illegible] as a [illegible] for the raw film plant which has been included in the list of projects that are due to go into production early in the third Five Year Plan period.

A change in the schedule of production, it was thought, might need further consideration of the raw film project both in New Delhi and Berlin. An agreement, however, is expected to be signed soon with East Germany on this project.

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Kodak's Offer For Plant

A multi-million dollar investment offer from Kodak to produce raw films in India is being considered by the Union Government, it is learned.

The offer was conveyed to the Government by General E. P. Curtis, vice president of Kodak in the United States some time ago.

The offer envisages meeting all foreign exchange needs of the proposed raw film plant with Indian participation in the capital and management of the project which may cost in all above Rs. 50 crores.

The firm has also offered to provide all the technicians required for the project. The plant will be owned by the firm according to the offered terms.

The move has come in the wake of Indian negotiations with East Germany. Meanwhile an experts' team from East Germany is to arrive here soon to complete the deal.

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Foreign Producers in India

The Government of India has asked all State Governments to consult it before granting facilities for the production of films in the country by foreigners.

The Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will arrange for a preliminary examination of the script before entertaining any proposal by a foreign film company to shoot in India or even sending it to a State Government for granting any facilities.

These new instructions follow certain cases brought to the notice of the Government of India where facilities have been given to foreign producers without any reference to the [illegible].

In one such case a film company has [illegible] [illegible] of the facilities given by a [illegible]

Government in the credit title but, on the merit of its contents the film was refused the certificate of public exhibition in India by the Central Board of Film Censors

The attention of State Governments has also been invited to directions given earlier where it was made clear that the facilities asked for sometimes also involved security considerations

The Government is of the view that since there has been criticism both in and outside Parliament about the production of unfavourable films by foreigners it is necessary to examine the script of all such films so that they do not contain anything objectionable

* * *

Indian Films in Foreign Lands

The Asian Film Society of London is planning to organize a Festival of Indian Films in the U S A early next year to promote commercial exploitation of Indian films in that country

Mr E A Pochee secretary of the society, said that the society would arrange similar festivals in West Germany and Britain at the same time

The Asian Film Society, which exhibits Indian films to British audiences has already organized a number of festivals of Indian films in London and has promoted commercial exploitation of Indian films in European countries

Mr Pochee also revealed that the society has finalized details for regular exhibition of Indian films in a number of towns in the United Kingdom These film shows will be a weekly feature in places where Indian and Pakistani citizens stay in large numbers.

An increasing number of Europeans have been showing keen interest in the Indian films exhibited in the United Kingdom by the Asian Film Society

Mr Pochee who has distributed many films in Europe and the Middle East, stated that the market for Indian films in these areas has been largely spoilt by unwise methods of sale and distribution by Indian exporters and their agents

'As soon as a new market for Indian film is created it is spoilt by all sorts of pictures being dumped into it he added

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Berlin Film Festival Awards

Rajkamal Kalamandir's President's Gold Medal winning film "Do Ankhen Barah Hath received international recognition when it was awarded two prizes at the Berlin Film Festival—the prize of the International Catholic Film Bureau and the Festival jury's special prize

The Catholic Bureau said in its judgment it was 'a film whose profound and poetic symbolism transcends all difference of culture and shows the redemption of the most rigid of men through complete charity, self sacrifice and trust in God

The film received the Festival jury's special prize for 'an especially valuable achievement in depicting a significant social problem as exists today in many countries with poetic feelings

'The film not only has great charm, it is also honest in treating the experiment of a prison reform in accordance with the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi

"The End of the Day Ingrid Bergman's Swedish picture won the Golden Bear as the best film The best director award went to Tadashi of Japan for his work in 'Story of a True Love'

Italy's Anna Magnani was adjudged the best actress for her performance in Wild is the Wind The best actor award went to Sidney Poitier for his performance in 'The Defiant One.

Britain's war film Ice cold in Alex won the International Film Journalists Association prize for the way it handled a 'deeply human theme The Association also made a special mention of Ghana's film, Jagaur,' for its artistic quality

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Afro-Asian Film Festival

An international film festival of Asian and African countries is scheduled for between August 20 and September 3 of this year in Tashkent the Uzbek capital The festival organisational committee including prominent Soviet workers in arts from Central Asian and Trans Caucasian republics has been set up in Tashkent

The festival will continue the noble traditions of the Peking Film Festival of Asian countries held in September 1957

In their final communique the participants of the Peking Festival—the representatives of 14 countries—expressed the wish to hold such festivals yearly This year, film workers from African countries will also take part in the festival

The festival will include full length feature films as well as short, popular science and

documentary reels and animated cartoons. Each country is given the right to send in one or two feature films and as many short reels. Countries which have no film industry of their own are invited to attend the festival as guests.

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Grand Prix Czech Film

The Czechoslovak Film "Devilish Invention" won the Grand Prix at the International Film Festival which ended at the Brussels World Exhibition on June 15.

Awards were also conferred on both the Soviet films shown. One of them "The House I Live In" won the prize for best production and "And Quiet Flows The Don" for best colour photography.

"The House I Live In" also won the prize of the Commissioner General of the United Nations Section at the exhibition.

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Catholic Church Blesses Films

The Catholic Church will give a blessing to secular films in a drive to beat the western cinema slump and encourage audiences back to the movies.

This is the effect of a decision taken by the International Catholic League Film Office at a conference in Paris.

For long Church bodies like the Catholic League of Decency in the United States have exercised censorship on behalf of their faith by giving or refusing seals of approval to motion pictures.

Now this sort of function will be developed more positively by offering active cooperation to producers in exploiting worthy films. This will be done through national Catholic Film Offices and equivalent Church machinery.

The conference agreed that films qualifying for such support need not be religious in subject but must attain high technical and moral standards.

"We desire to help the film industry recapture its lost audiences for good films and then encourage their production," a source at the [illegible] conference explained. It was apparent that large numbers of people had ceased to be cinema-goers because they felt that moral and intelligent standards had been defeated by so many [illegible] films.

As a part of the drive to encourage good pictures [illegible] the League and Catholic Film Offices award prizes to films at international festivals.

The Indian picture "Do Ankhen Barah Haath" at the Berlin Film Festival is the latest recipient. At Brussels, the Spencer Tracy film "Old Man of the Sea", received the Awards.

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New Film Projection System

When the sponsors of the Brussels World Fair announced some time ago that a contest would be held in connection with the Fair to find the best new and unusual motion picture process, they had no idea how enthusiastically the idea would be received. Competing nations are vying for the attention of the judges by offering them some odd and extravagant motion picture spectacles.

A projection system installed at the Italian pavilion carries the wide screen idea very close to its absolute limits. The Italian system, called Aroterama, requires one screen tilted toward the viewer to be placed in a hole in the floor. Another screen occupies a normal vertical position and a third, also tilted towards the viewer, is fastened to the ceiling. Three projectors are needed to fill the three screens.

When a spectator at the Aroterama theatre looks up, straight ahead or down he sees part of a composite image that makes up an aerial view of Italian landmarks. The inventor of the triplescreen process is a Rome architect A. Moretti.

But before any laurels are handed over to the Italians, the projection system at the Czechoslovak pavilion will have to be considered. It uses eight screens—in an unusual way.

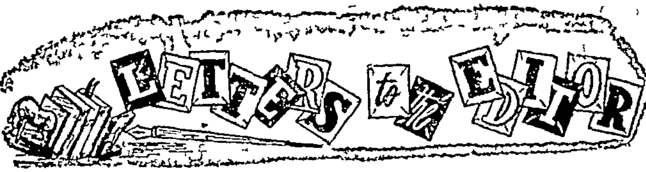
These screens are of different shapes and sizes and are scattered over a large background. Average size of the screens is about six feet by four feet. The result is a projection of related but separated motion picture scenes to obtain an overall effect somewhat like that sought after in abstract art.

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Indian Films in China

The Chinese Government has so far imported nearly a dozen Indian films including "Jhansi ki Rani" and "Do Bigha Zamin" said Mr Lin Lin of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China. He added that Indian films were popular in his country and their music was on the lips of the people in the streets.

A large number of Indian documentaries was imported into his country which enabled the people to know about the development in this country, he added.



Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns Letters should be brief to the point neatly typed double space They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer's name and address The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

JAI JAGAT

Sir

I crave the hospitality of the esteemed columns of your journal to support an idea of Acharya Vinoba Bhave

Sometime ago at press conference Acharya Vinoba said that the national greeting 'Jai Hind' should be replaced by 'Jai Jagat Elaborating his point Acharya Bhave added "India has a mission and duty towards the world The message of unity must be spread to all nations That is why I feel that even the slogan 'Jai Hind' is narrow and has to be replaced by 'Jai Jagat "

I fully support his idea. India is one of the few nations on earth which have retained their ancient glory India can boast of a very rich culture She has left behind illiteracy social evils poverty and class hatred to a very large extent Indians think in terms of universal brotherhood and also contribute to the peace and progress of the world. India takes every country as her friend

Keeping in view these points, we must wish the whole world good

Jullundur — Yours etc
8 8 58 — Sudarshan Dhingra

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FOREIGN POLICY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Sir,

Foreign policy of any country can be judged commended and condemned, only when it is a free nation We can rightly attack the people when their government goes wrong only if that government is chosen by the people But contrary to that, if that nation is colonised by another nation or ruled by any foreign country or if it is dependent either economically or politically or militarily on any other country its foreign policy is bound to be contrary to what the people expect it to be especially people of keen sense and perspicacious mind

India and Pakistan are both economically backward countries. But the primary differences in their policies come out of the outlook and abilities and personal qualities of their leaders India, though economically backward if not politically, when compared to many countries with the exception of a very limited few, never wished itself to be completely tied to and be dependent on some other country which in course of time may become an inextricable bond Besides that the great leaders of India found it after due and scrupulous observation better to be amicable with one and all that neutrality gains than partiality that it is advantageous to have co operation and help than to have bonds strings and dependency And so India followed an independent foreign policy Hence are the people of India able to move with pride heads lifted high, independent of all and subservient to none

But Pakistan followed quite a different path. It wanted military equipment rather than economic self sufficiency and political stability As wrath creates rashness which cannot contemplate calmly, Pakistan threw itself into the hands of a party from whom it found too late to be unable to extricate itself Pakistan having gone mad because of this is doing all sorts of clumsy and annoying things so as to aggravate and provoke India and make it fire the first musket

The existing differences between India and Pakistan at present are the outcome of the policies pursued by both the countries which are contrary in nature and widely different and incompatible in outlook.

Yours etc.
8 9 58 — A Graduate of Andhra'

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LEADERS AND MASSES

Sir,

I crave the hospitality of your columns to ventilate a view on the aversion that our leaders have, of la[illegible] developed towards criticism of any kind which is surely one of the reasons why our leaders have marched miles apart from the people. It is common experience that in the speeches and utterances of the leaders can be spelt an utter ignorance of the pulse of the people, the current problems that the latter suffer from and the way in which solution lies. But for all intents, it is necessary that the leaders should come down from their ivory towers of imagination to a contagious contact of the people whom they represent. Without a conjunct correlation democracy can, at best, be an academic exercise.

Too much reliance on official statistics does not help seeing the truth because the time lag that intervenes makes the whole show disposed to only a *post mortem*. [illegible] statistical manipulation results in blurring our vision in the face of contrary experience.

Time is ripe that we realised that it is not only a correct and proper diagnosis that is important; medicine administered in proper time also counts very much. In many of our current problems an emergence of proper outlook is an essential necessity for solution. For instances we need not have to grope in darkness—prices, investments, production, politics, education and employment, all these are burning questions begging solution in the proper way.

Calcutta-21 — Yours etc
27 [illegible] — Paresh[illegible] Chatterji

THE DUTY OF A NEWSPAPER

Sir,

Indian News Papers as distinguished from those of Western countries are found lacking in catering news of Indian origin, news from countryside and suburban areas where lives the bulk of the community.

Most of the Indian population lives in the villages. If a newspaper cannot provide the readers with news of the [illegible] living in the villages [illegible] the news [illegible] that the newspaper has failed to perform its duty?

Getting up from bed early in the morning the readers [illegible] are [illegible] eyes [illegible] news [illegible] of U.[illegible] or U.[illegible] or [illegible] or [illegible] other foreign countries. I [illegible] that we [illegible] readers [illegible] the news of those countries. But what we have got to do with the trifling matters of those nations? Our news agencies are such as [illegible] news from far off lands and these news, not all of course, are of least importance to us.

Most of the news found in our newspapers are uncalled for speeches of leaders and so called V.I.Ps. who have found these papers to be the proper medium for their individual publicity.

Recently a journalist from one of the Western countries came to Delhi and he after carefully going through some leading Indian dailies commented that Indian newspapers were weighted only with the speeches and activities of Sri Nehru who according to him required no more publicity.

I think, the newspaper authorities would do a great service if they publish the news about the sorrows and sufferings of our sisters and brothers living away from us in remote villages.

Late Mr Thomas Jefferson once told "were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without Government I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." But this is not the case with the newspapers of India. A newspaper has to fight for the cause of the general masses.

As a son is the living link between father and mother so a newspaper is the only link between the men in authority and the people.

This is why a newspaper must not fail to do bounden duty—to stand and fight for the authentic cause of the people. It is the duty of a newspaper to place before the Government the public demand, and at the same time it is the essential duty of a newspaper to [illegible] or apprise the people with all steps taken by the Government to meet their demand. To do this duty successfully a newspaper should always give vent to the sufferings and demands of the common people who are living away from big cities.

Calcutta — Yours etc
11 8 [illegible] — [illegible]

[illegible] is the [illegible] of the soul [illegible]
— Caleb Colton

O[illegible] [illegible]
— Mary Baker Eddy

Economic REVIEW

I DEVELOPMENT OF TRASNPORT

For proper and planned development of transport and to ensure co-ordination between the various modes of transport on the one hand and the Central and State transport policies on the other the Union Government has decided to set up three new transport bodies

They are the transport development Council the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee These are to replace the Transport Advisory Council constituted in 1935 the Central Board of Transport and the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport

The Development Council will be a high level body to advise the Government on all matters of policy relating to roads, road transport as well as inland water transport The Council will also advise on problems relating to co ordination between different forms of tran port that may be referred to it by the Government of India

Membership of this Council will be restricted to Transport Ministers of the States and Lt Governor or Chief Commissioner of the Union Territories From the Centre the Minister of Communication Commerce and Industry and Railways, Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications Deputy Minister of Transport and Member Incharge of Transport in the Planning Commission will be its members

The Union Minister of Transport and Communications will be the Chairman of the Council and the Transport Secretary will act as its Secretary The Council will meet at least once a year

The Transport Advisory Committee will be set up to discuss problems relating to roads road transport and inland water transport and to make recommendations to the Development Council for final decisions The Committee will consist of official and non-official members and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communication will be its Chairman

The Co-ordination Committee will be constituted in place of the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport and will deal with the day to day transport problems confronting the different Ministries of the Government The Transport Secretary will be the Chairman of this Committee

II NATIONALIZATION OF BANKS

The Economist of London in a leading article in its issue of June 14th makes the following terse observations on Mundhra affair and its probable repercussions :

On the one hand there are those who say that the whole affair has demonstrated the State s inability to manage large investment operations, that an intelligent clerk would have perceived the warning lights that eluded the minister and the senior officials concerned with the purchase by the Life Insurance Corporation of million pounds worth of share in the Mundhra Group of companies After all, was not the ostensible motive for nationalisation of Life Insurance to protect the policy holders against the risk of fraud, and incompetence on the part of the private insurer ? On the other hand there are those who say that the remedy for this sort of malpractice is not less but more State control on the investment operations Thus far from resolving the issue the Mundhra affair has intensified and confused the controversy over the relative merits of Governmental and private activity in trade and finance The Editorial recognises that it would be no more practicable for the Indian Government to unscramble the omlette in which such nationalised institutions as the State Bank and the Life Insurance Corporation are principal elements than it would be for the British Government to hand back the railways and the coal mines to their former owners The real point at issue is whether the Government will seek to regiment and supervise the banking system and the capital market still further or whether it will decide that collectivist policy has gone far enough for the foreseeable future and that it should rely upon the co-operation rather than the coercion

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE DUTY OF A [illegible]

[illegible]

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Wide spread surplus persisted in respect of clerks untrained teachers from schools and colleges motor drivers peons carpenters un skilled office workers and unskilled labourers

A good number of Exchanges reported an excess of supply in respect of fitters cleaners motor mechanics chowkidars attendants post men, trained teachers primary school teachers, wiremen electricians blacksmiths ayas and dais

There was also a surplus of tailors at Udaipur Agra Lucknow and Shahjahanpur turners at Poona Barrackpore and Calcutta compositors at Allahabad and Lucknow and weavers at Lansdown and Barrackpore Ade quate number of vacancies were also not avail able for radio mechanics at Calcutta

The above survey brings to the limelight some of the significant issues confronting the planners of our nation The Report clearly reveals that with respect to some trades there is surplus supply of technical personnel and that with respect to other trades there is an alarming shortage of qualified hands. The authorities should take note of these problems and mould their employment policy in such a way as to do away with this imbalance in the employ ment market. Establishment of more and more technical institutes to impart training in those fields where there is a deficiency of qualified hands along with the provision of more emp loyment opportunities to surplus technical personnel will go a long way in easing the situation

IV STATE RESOURCES FOR SECOND PLAN

The Planning Commission, it is reported has taken a serious view of the delay on the part of most of the States in submitting their estimate of financial resources for the remain ing Plan period

In a recent communication it has asked the States to expedite these estimates as the out lays in the various States for the last two years of the Plan can be worked out only with re- ference to the resources which each State can provide

Even if the Plan outlay is ultimately limited to Rs. 4,500 crores—covering only Part A—it still leaves a gap of Rs 250 crores in th re- sources Unless the Planning Commission is reasonably certain of the ability of the States to raise their resources beyond the level agreed to when th Plan was originally drawn up it may be forced to further curtail the size of the Plan in terms of finances

Already apart from the bifurcation of the Plan into Part A including the hard core and Part B there has been a substantial curtailment of the Plan in terms of physical targets owing to the rise in costs

It is however, pointed out that at the present rate of Plan expenditure in most States which show considerable shortfall some of the States at least may not be able to spend their Plan allocations To that extent the pressure on raising additional resources may be reduced

According to a recent review of the progress of the State development plans the *Planning* Commission has come to the conclusion that only Bombay and Madras will be able to realize the target of Plan outlay In most other States there is likely to be a shortfall owing to their inability either to raise the necessary resources or to increase the rate of Plan expenditure

The States have also failed so far to submit a list of projects, which have either not yet been started or on which comparatively small outlays have been incurred arranged in a broad order of priority At the time of the reappraisal of the Plan in May they were asked to submit such lists by the middle of July

As the total outlay on Part A of the Plan has to be limited to Rs 4500 crores the Com mission has again reminded the States tha no new commitment should be accepted in regared to any project which had not yet been under taken without specific reference to it Nor are they expected to proceed with projects on which comparatively small outlays have been incurred so far without first fixing an order of priority with the Planning Commission's ap proval

—o—

Peace is rarely denied to the peaceful
—Johann C F Von Schiller

• • •

Peace must be more than a negative condi tion that is merely the absence of armed hostilities
—General George C Marshall

• • •

Peace is such a precious jewel that I would give anything for it but truth
—Matthew Henry

• • •

What hath [illegible] achieved for the race
—Mary Baker Eddy

• • •

SCIENCE & INVENTION

X RAY MICROSCOPE SHOWS INTERIORS OF DENSE OBJECTS

A new X ray microscope has been perfected in the United States which will enable scientists to study the interior structure of opaque objects and materials and quickly identify their chemical composition It can penetrate dense materials that cannot be studied with standard light microscopes or even with electron microscopes

The manufacturer says that it should be especially useful in the metallurgical paper textile plastic and food industries and in the medical biological field It will be effective for example, in showing the interiors of biological specimens such as lung tissue when a pathologist wishes to identify silicon and observe its distribution in the study of silicosis

Said to be the first commercial instrument of its kind the new X ray microscope is made by Philips Electronics Inc, at Mount Vernon New York.

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NON-SMUDGE CARBON PAPER FOR TYPEWRITERS

A typewriter carbon paper that uses no carbon and does not smudge is now being manufactured by the Mittag division of the Burroughs Corporation at Park Ridge New Jersey in the United States.

In making the new paper a plastic coating containing ordinary ink is applied to paper stock instead of using a waxy carbon coating The ink is 'trapped' in the plastic like water in a sponge and is released a little at a time as the typewriter keys strike the paper The plastic coating permits the ink to flow from one area to another

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SHATTERPROOF PLASTIC WINDOWS

Plastic windows that are shatterproof and non inflammable have been developed by the Seiberling Rubber Company of Akron Ohio in the United States They are made of a rigid high impact vinyl plastic, and are intended especially for factories and industrial plants. The plastic material can be machined sawed planed drilled nailed cemented or welded It can reduce the sun's glare by as much as 80 percent the manufacturer says.

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GOLD FROM SEA WATER

You will hardly believe it but when you drink a glass of ordinary water you drink down some pure gold with it True the amount is so small that it can be detected only with the aid of extremely sensitive instruments.

'Gold is also to be found in the water of the seas and oceans says Soviet scientist Dovankov The average content of it in sea water is about 5 milligrams to the cubic metre The first grains of sea gold have already been obtained.

Sea water contains the salts of many other metals such as platinum silver palladium, and of such rare metals as radium, titanium and germanium.

' People have for long attempted to obtain gold from sea water realising that, like other metals, it is washed into the sea out of the continental rock by ground waters and mineral springs These attempts were unsuccessful but the idea of the possibility of getting gold out of water continued to occupy the minds of scientists And this is not surprising for if all the gold was extracted from the world ocean there would be two kilograms of this precious metal per every inhabitant of the earth !

"The Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology has evolved a cheap and convenient method of extracting gold from sea water The initial experiments were conducted with sewage waters The trapping installations with resin exchangers for extracting gold already working in Moscow Leningrad Tallinn Odessa and other cities have fully justified themselves But the Soviet scientists continued to search ways for extracting gold from the sea water

' Numerous experiments were continued with resin exchangers capable of selectively absorbing various elements For practical tests of the possibility of extracting gold from sea water a filter with resin exchangers was taken on board a research ship cruising in the Pacific Ocean

When it was brought back to Moscow and processed, it gave up pure gold recovered from sea water

"There is a real possibility of wide scale development of this new and interesting industry The task is to launch the manufacture of sufficient quantities of resin exchangers which become virtually saturated with gold when water is let through them. But the use of resin exchangers for gold extraction is only one of numerous fields of application for them They will soon find application in practically every branch of technology and for utility usage

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BALL POINT PEN" FOR GLUE

A glue applicator designed like a ball point

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

days, four days and two days A sixth died when hatched

None of the rest of 100 embryos that were subjected to the transplant operation hatched

The research was done by Miss Mira Pavlovic, a Yugoslav scientist who has been at Yale since March 1957 She is a research associate in Zool gy working under the direction of Dr John S Nicholas Sterling Professor of Biology

The technique used in the delicate operations was developed by Mr Petar N Martino vi.ch also from Yugoslavia who held a Sterling Research Fellowship at Yale last year

The region of the transplant starts roughly between the upper and lower beaks and involves eyes ears for brain part of the mid brain the Yale report said

The transplant is done through a hole in the egg shell before the embryo s circulatory system is established according to the report.

The experiments indicate that early in embryonic development the tissues of different animals are compatible, according to Prof Nicholas This is not true of tissues of fully developed animals

• • • •

NEW MECHANICAL BRAIN

A mechanical brain a veritable electronic egghead that like human beings is supposed to grow wiser and more accurate with age was recently demonstrated by the U S Navy

This brain called 'Perceptron' is so far ahead of other computors that it does not have to be fed facts and figures When the full scale model is completed it is claimed it will recognize and identify its surroundings without any human training

Proudly as if speaking of a brilliant recruit the Navy said Reading print and responding to verbal commands are within reach of Perceptron

It is the child of Dr Frank Rosenblatt research psychologi t at Cornell University Aeronautical Laboratory who says it is built essentially on a model of th human brain

Perceptron is regarded as one of the great breakthroughs in science It goes far beyond earlier electronic marvels and enters the realms previously dreamed up only by science fiction writers

In addition to reading and possibly writing it is expected to act as automatic translator from one language into another The Navy says It is the first non biological system capable of perceiving recognizing and identify ing its surroundings without human control It doesn t recognize forms by mat hing them against a stored inventory Instead recogni tion is direct and essentially instantaneous.

What will Perceptron be used for? The Navy naturally is interested in its military potential and already it is being prepared for new type automatic landing systems and automatic pilots for aircraft, automatic unearthing of scientific and other information buried in library books On the side it will take on rapid fire recognition of musical composition with all the accuracy of a learned music critic.

Dr Rosenblatt added Its ev ntual uses might mean the difference between destruction and survival in a nuclear war and might include sending the mechanical brains to explore remote places in space

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RADIOACTIVE COCKTAIL

A silver haired scientist drank a radioactive cocktail fresh out of an atom smasher yesterday smacked his lips and announced ' It tastes all right

Dr Wallace D Armstrong 52 year old University of Minnesota medical man drained a cup containing radioactive fluoride in the first reported experiment of its kind on humans He u ed water as a wash

Dr Armstrong Head of the Minneapolis University s Physiological Chemistry Depart ment conducted the test as the first in a series he plan on other human guinea pigs

I feel I have a moral responsibility to try it first myself before asking others to do it' he told a news conference before drinking the potion

The hot fluoride was manufact red only a few hours earlier in the University s big atom smasher called a linear accelerator It was made by bombarding a beaker of water containing a large amount of heavy oxygen with 10 million volts of electricity

Dr Armstrong said the main purpose of the experiment was to learn the exact rate that fluoride is absorbed and excreted from the human body The radio active substance was used for measurements far mo e accura e than possible through chemical analysis

He estimated it would take about a week to calcula e all the results of the experiment.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

out of bed 6 30—and does not return until around 7 30 at night

Little time is left for his personal pursuits—his well assorted hobbies of sailing fishing tree-surgery and ornithology But he has managed to write two books The first published in 1939 is entitled *War Peace and Change* The second which appeared in 1950 he called *War or Peace?* Somehow one could wish the titles interchanged

His books have enjoyed a fair circulation They are not however the kind their author prefers to read himself—for relaxation that is He retires to bed normally at ten and seeks a better soporific in a detective story

He is married with three children

* * *

KING FAISAL OF IRAQ

King Faisal II of Iraq who as a child of six escaped from the hands of rebels in 1941 fell to rebels bullets 17 years later

Born on May 2 1935 he succeded to the throne of Iraq on the death in a motor accident in Baghdad of King Ghazi on April 4 1939 During the King s minority Emir Abdul Illah Faisal s maternal uncle was the Regent. During the pro Nazi rebellion in 1941 the young King was smuggled out of the country and subsequently brought to Britain where he received the greater part of his education at Harrow

He formally assumed his royal prerogatives on his 18th birthday—May 2 1953 In September 1952 King Faisal with his uncle visited Britain as guests of the British Government. In May 1954 he paid a 12-day visit to Pakistan At a mayoral reception in Karachi he made references to the Pakistani Turkish agreement as the first practical demonstration of Moslem unity

He took an active part in Middle East politics. During the Suez Canal crisis he attended the Beirut conference of Arab heads of State The conference was convened by President Chamoun of the Lebanon It was reported that President Kuwatly of Syria tried in vain to persuade the Lebanon to break off diplomatic relations with Britain and France But King Faisal and his cousin, King Saud, who were concerned at the threat to their countries oil interests through Syrian action in blowing up oil pipelines persuaded the Lebanese President not to do so.

After British intervention in Egypt, Iraq decided to boycott Britain in the Baghdad Pact organization But the boycott was ended four months later by Iraq saying that the reasons for the boycott had been eliminated

On February 14 1958 a fortnight after the merger of Egypt and Syria as United Arab Republic King Faisal and King Hussain of Jordan signed a proclamation merging Iraq and Jordan under the name of Arab Federation

King Faisal and King Hussain (both 23 years old) are cousins—being great grandsons of the Hashemite Sherif of Mecca Hussain ibn Ali who led the Arab revolt against the Turks in World War I Both Iraq and Jordan (then Trans Jordan) achieved their independence after the end of World War I when Hashemite dynasties were set up in Iraq and Jordan Two of the Sherif s sons became the first Kings of Iraq and Trans Jordan respectively—King Faisal I grandfather of King Faisal II and King Adbullah of Trans Jordan being the grandfather of King Hussain

King Faisal was to have married the 17 year old Princess Fazilet grand daughter of the last Sultan of Turkey this winter Crown Prince Abdul Illah visited her last month to discuss wedding plans

King Faisal was due to visit India this winter

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GEN NURI EL-SAID

Gen Nuri el Said who was killed by the insurgents in Baghdad on July 16 was the key man among the members of the Baghdad Pact A staunch ally of Western Powers he was hated by Arab Nationalists throughout West Asia and even in his own country Many an attempt on his life was made but he always escaped He even boasted that a man is yet to be born who can kill me But when the Nationalists seized power in Iraq he tried to escape in a woman s garb but was caught by the mob and murdered.

Nuri has been on every side of the West Asian fence above and below it He was decorated by the Germans and the Turks the British and the Arabs before and after World War One He first saw active service in the Balkan war of 1912 where he fought for the Turks During the first World War he fought for the Arabs against the Turks

Nuri first became Prime Minister of Iraq in 1930 and since then ruled the country whether in or out of office He had been Prime Minister on more occasions than he cared to remember

Probably the most wily of Arab politicians Nuri had known power longer than any Arab politician throughout West Asia At seventy before his death he still preserved a nimble mind and a capacity for infinite guile and intrigue

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MAJOR GENERAL FUAD CHEHAB

Maj. Gen. Fuad Chehab was elected new President of Lebanon on J[illegible] 31, 1958.

He was born on March 19, 1902, a member of Lebanon's foremost family and heir to the noble title of emir held by his illustrious forebears who ruled Lebanon under the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries. A devout Maronite Roman Catholic as tradition requires in Lebanese Presidents, he married Rose [illegible] of [illegible] a French officer's daughter. They have no children.

He joined the French [illegible] under the mandate, educated at France's famed S[illegible] C[illegible]. Promoted by the [illegible] French to command of the Lebanese battalion of the French Army of the Levant, he was named chief of and president Lebanon's new army in 1945.

[illegible] a professional soldier [illegible] known to every Lebanese [illegible] as "The General." He attends few parties [illegible] mostly military [illegible]. His [illegible] name out of all dispatches during the rebellion.

During a 1952 [illegible] took [illegible] for three days until President Chamoun [illegible] as Chamoun's Defense Minister. [illegible]

[illegible]

Anti-Communist and essentially pro-Western, he believes Lebanon cannot [illegible] works out a lasting relationship with [illegible] Chehab is likely to [illegible] the [illegible] Chamoun's [illegible] commitment to the Eisenhower Doctrine and [illegible] Lebanese neutrality among Arab [illegible]. Nevertheless, Washington calls him the "best hope" for peace in Lebanon.

JOHN FOSTER DULLES

America's 70-year old Secretary of State, Mr. J. F. Dulles has had a distinguished and useful career. Educated at the High School, Watertown, N.Y., he took his A.B. degree at Princeton in 1908 and studied law at the George Washington University from 1909 to 1911. Law [illegible] he continued to practise until 1917, when he became a major in the U.S. army attached to the General Staff. At the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 President Wilson chose Dulles as his legal adviser. In a similar capacity he served on the committee of the [illegible] Meeting [illegible] in 1927.

Dulles comes from a [illegible] His father and grandfather were [illegible] and he himself [illegible] Chairman of the Federal Council of Protestant Churches in 1937. He [illegible] as delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1946 and [illegible] the next four years.

In 1951 [illegible] was the President's [illegible] representative [illegible] at the Japanese Peace Treaty [illegible]

[illegible]

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Foreign Events

Iraq Becomes Republic

A major international crisis broke out in the Middle East on July 14 as a result of an Army revolt in Iraq in which King Faisal, the Crown Prince Abdul Illah and General Nuri el Said (Prime Minister of the Arab Federation of Iraq and Jordan) were assassinated and a Republican regime was proclaimed.

The first news of the Iraqi revolution was given in a broadcast from Baghdad Radio in the early morning of July 14. This declared that, "with the aid of God Almighty and the support of the people and the armed forces" Iraq had been "liberated from the domination of a corrupt group ins[illegible] by imperialism". After saying that there was complete unity between the Army and the people, and calling upon the population to maintain order and discipline, the broadcast announced the creation of an "Iraqi Republic which will preserve the nation's unity, maintain brotherly ties with other Arab countries, and fulfil all treaties and obligations which are in the interests of Iraq and which comply with the principles of the Bandung Conference and the U.N. Charter." It was also announced that a three-man Council of Sovereignty would carry out presidential duties pending the holding of general elections in Iraq.

As the new republican Government imposed martial law throughout the country and closed the frontiers and as all aerial, telephone and telegraphic communications with Iraq were temporarily suspended, it was not until some days later that fuller details of [illegible] be [illegible].

The exact circumstances of the murder of King Faisal, Prince Abdul Illah and other members of [illegible] were not definitely known [illegible] an official [illegible] broadcast on [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and the Crown Prince were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

achieved success with no [illegible] [illegible] was encountered [illegible] population [illegible] from Army units [illegible] the provinces. [illegible] were [illegible] ed throughout all railway and telecommunication services were operating normally on the day after the [illegible] and there was no [illegible] ruption of normal economic life.

In the first hours of the coup [illegible] British Embassy in Baghdad was [illegible] and burned down by rioting mobs [illegible] Ambassador (Sir Michael Wright) and [illegible] were forced to take refuge in an hotel together with their families—some 40 persons in all. One member of the embassy staff—Colonel Patrick Wright, master of the household—was killed by a stray bullet during the attack on the embassy but there were otherwise no British casualties. The [illegible] were dispersed by armoured cars and the new Republican [illegible] (Brigadier Kassem) [illegible] assured Sir Michael Wright [illegible] steps would be taken to protect British nationals. Brigadier Kassem also expressed deep regret at the attack on the embassy and promised that compensation would be paid for the damage done. Anxiety had [illegible] in London about the fate of the [illegible] British [illegible] and [illegible] members of [illegible] at the R.A.F. base at Habbaniyah, but on July 2[illegible] it was announced that all were safe and well and that there had been no [illegible] the Iraqi [illegible] in the [illegible].

The new Iraqi Government was [illegible] by a three-man Council [illegible] [illegible] and a Cabinet headed by Brigadier Kassem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the Republican Government which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a general [illegible]

The Council [illegible] Sovereignty [illegible] [illegible] Abdul [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mohammed Mahdi Kubba (52) was president of the Istiqlal (left wing nationalists) party, which was dissolved by General Nuri in 1954 he is a Shia Moslem and a member of a well known Baghdad family

Khalid Nakhshabandi, a Kurd is one of the younger generation of Army officers and Military Commandant of Baghdad he was lately Governor of Erbil Province, in Khurdistan.

The membership of the Iraqi Republican Cabinet was as follows

Brigadier Abdul Karim Kassem	*Prime Minister Minister of the Interior, and Minister of Defence*
Colonel Abdul Salam Aref	*Deputy Premier*
Dr Abdul Jumar	*Foreign Affairs*
Mohammed Hadid	*Finance*
Dr Mustafa Ali	*Justice*
Dr Ibrahim Kubba	*Economics*
Dr Jabir Omar	*Education*
Baba Ali	*Works and Communications*
Brigadier Naquib Talib	*Social Affairs*
Rashid Mahmoud	*Agriculture and Health*
Fuad Rikabi	*Development*
Siddiq Shanshal	*Information and Press*

In an interview on July 22 to the Baghdad Correspondent of *The Times*, Brigadier Kassem emphasized that the Iraqi national movement was not directed against the West, that Iraq desired friendship with all countries on the basis of equality and that oil production would be not only fully maintained but expanded

The new Foreign Minister (Dr Jubar) and the Minister of Information (Mr Shanshal) also gave assurances that there would be no nationalization of foreign property that the Iraqi Republic would honour all agreements and treaties concluded before the revolution and that the new Government intended not only to maintain the flow of oil but to increase it Dr Jubar said that the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union did not imply any bias towards the Soviet bloc but only the desire to establish normal relations with the East such as those already existing with the West.

The Republican Government proclaimed a provisional Constitution on July 27 pending the drawing up of a permanent Constitution which would be submitted for popular approval in a referendum

Brigadier Kassem announced on the same day that the first elections for the Republican Parliament and a freely-chosen Government 'would not be a long way off' he added that the 'revolutionary phase' of the Republic had been succeded by a new phase of law and order

The first country to extend diplomatic recognition to the Iraqi Republic was the United Arab Republic, which did so immediately after the revolution By the end of July the Iraqi Republic had also been recognized by all the Communist countries including the Soviet Union, the Soviet bloc countries of Eastern Europe Yugoslavia and the Chinese People's Republic by a number of uncommitted countries including India Burma Ceylon Indonesia Malaya and the Sudan by the three Moslem members of the Baghdad Pact (Turkey Pakistan and Persia) by four NATO countries (Belgium Greece, German Federal Republic, and Italy) and by Japan

The Republican Government announced that diplomatic relations would be established with the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic

* * *

British Plan for Cyprus Self Government

The British Government announced on June 19 a seven year internal self government plan for Cyprus under which Greece and Turkey would help her administer the Colony

Announcement of the plan originally due on June 17 was held up until June 19 to give the NATO Council in Paris a chance to influence Greece and Turkey in favour of the proposals

The Prime Minister, Mr Harold Macmillan, promised in the House of Commons that if the plan worked Greece and Turkey might eventually share Britain's sovereignty over the Island as a lasting solution

The plan would give the Island a system of representative government with the Cypriot Turks and Cypriot Greeks each having autonomy in their own communal affairs

The Greek and Turkish Governments—which have been in dispute about the future of the Island would be invited to co-operate with the British Governor in carrying out the plan

He described the new plan as an adventure in partnership between the communities in the Island and between the Governments of Britain, Greece and Turkey "I have myself sent a personal appeal to the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey to approach the plan in a spirit of co-operation and moderation

To allow time for the new principle of partnership" to be fully worked out, the

in[illegible]nal status of the Island would remain unchanged for seven years This meant that it would still be under British sovereignty

To [illegible] the desire of Greek and Turkish Cypriots to be recognised as Greeks and Turks Britain would welcome an arrangement giving them Greek or Turkish nationality while retaining the British nationality

There would be a separate House of Representatives for each of the two communities and these Houses would have final legislative authority in communal affairs

Authority for internal administration other than communal and internal security would be undertaken by a council presided over by the Governor who would have reserve powers to ensure that the interests of both communities were protected.

The main features of the plan were

1 Top rule in the Island would be by a three-man Commission consisting of the British Governor and a representative each from the Greek and Turkish Governments

2 The Governor would have veto powers in matters of external defence foreign affairs and security

3 The 400,000 Greek Cypriots and the 100,000 Turkish Cypriots would each have an elected Assembly of their own with complete authority over their separate communal affairs.

4 Internal administration other than communal affairs and internal security would be by Council equivalent to a Cabinet. This would include representatives from Greece and Turkey and also six elected Ministers from the Assemblies—four Greek and two Turkish Cypriots

5 The Greek and Turkish Cypriots—[illegible] respectively demanding union with Greece and partition—would be allowed to [illegible] Greek or Turkish nationality in addition to their British status

6 [illegible] sovereignty over the Island would remain unchanged for the seven years of the plan. If [illegible] shares sovereignty with Greece and Turkey the [illegible] military bases in Cyprus.

The T[illegible] have [illegible] partition of the Island between [illegible] Greek [illegible] and [illegible] Turkish Cypriots

A [illegible] on June 19 that Turkey [illegible] a tripartite conference between [illegible] Turkey

and Greece on Cyprus despite the [illegible] of Britain's latest plan for the [illegible]

A Greek Government spokesman [illegible] Athens on June 19 that the British plan for Cyprus was "fundamentally unacceptable" to Greece without alteration

It can be claimed that this latest of the many efforts to solve the [illegible] problem of Cyprus takes into account three major factors. The first is that Cyprus is an island of great strategic importance being only 40 miles off the [illegible] coast of Asia Minor and 250 miles from the [illegible] to the Suez Canal. the second that roughly 80 per cent of its population is of Greek stock and 20 per cent of Turkish; the third that while the Island is 500 miles from Greece it covers the vital sea [illegible] to Turkey

It is essential to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation that Cyprus remains [illegible] that Turkey, Britain and Greece—all members of NATO—should not be drawn into open conflict

But [illegible] that Britain as the [illegible] Power must in the last resort [illegible] solution if the views of Turkey and Greece continue to remain so widely apart that they offer no prospect of compromise. At present these views are clearly irreconcilable the Turks want partition of the Island, the Greeks have long demanded Enosis—that is complete union with Greece

For long the Turks both in Cyprus and in Turkey itself, were content to leave Cyprus in the hands of the British. It was only when the Greek pressure for Enosis culminated in a campaign of terrorism directed by [illegible] Greeks that Turks finally turned their minds to partition and in their turn [illegible]

It is clear that the partition of so small an Island ([illegible]) [illegible] with a population of just over half a million) would be a [illegible] operation

The [illegible] truth is that neither the Greek nor the Turkish [illegible] [illegible]

* * *

Alaska—[illegible] U S State

[illegible] on July [illegible] which [illegible]

Alaska "the land of the midnight sun"

will be incorporated as a full fledged state of United States of America by late autumn or early winter

Congressional approval came on June 30 when the Bill was carried through the Senate with a thumping majority, 64 20 The measure has previously been passed by the House of Representatives

A territorial referendum to signify the willingness of the Alaskans themselves to join the Union is the only formality which now remains to be gone through after the President signs the Congressional enactment. The outcome of this referendum is a foregone conclusion an overwhelming 'yes in favour

The inclusion of Alaska will be the first addition to the Union since February 1912 when Arizona was taken in The formalities over Alaskans will enjoy the same rights as other American citizens They will help choose the President and elect representatives to the national legislature in Washington

Although Alaska has had territorial status since it was purchased by the U S from Russia in 1867 for $7 000 000 its elected delegation to the Congress did not have voting rights on legislations Local territorial government has been administered by elective officials

Alaska s proximity to the North Pole is about that of Scotland Norway, Finland and Sweden Across the 586 400 square mile land mass of Alaska warm Asiatic currents temper the climate of the coastal and south central areas Precipitation varies from five to 150 inches and the growing season ranges from 52 to 193 days The chief farming areas are in the Matanuska Valley north of Anchorage and in the Tanana Chena Valley around Fairbanks New agricultural lands continue to be cleared each year often under difficult conditions

The great wealth of Alaska, however is counted in terms of enormous timber stands, great mineral reserves including oil and coal, and vast sources of hydroelectric power Fishing and related industries are today the primary source of income for Alaska

Alaska has been part of the United States since its purchase from Russia in 1867 The population of this territory as of July 1956 was estimated at more than 161 000 persons Most of them have come from the United States The native peoples are Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians

Juneau with a population of 7 000 is the capital city Included among other modern Alaskan cities are Fairbanks, site of the University of Alaska Anchorage the territory s largest city (population 30 000) with one of the world s busiest airports Ketchikan with its great salmon packing and lumbering industries and Sitka the picturesque former Russian capital of early Alaska

Alaska long a self governing territory, has a government closely patterned after that of the 48 State governments of the United States, the chief difference being that the Governor is appointed by the U S President. The Territorial Legislature consists of a Senate of 16 members and a House of Representatives with 24 members Alaska has had 15 Governors the first of whom was appointed in 1884 The present Governor, Michael A Stepovich appointed by President Dwight D Eisenhower on June 8 1257 is the first native born Alaskan to hold the office. His father who emigrated from what is today Yugoslavia arrived in the territory in 1898 and settled near Fairbanks where Governor Stepovich was born in 1919

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U N Report On World Population

A special U N report published on June 29 pointed out that the world s population had increased since the beginning of the 20th century at a rate unprecedented in human history and that this trend if continued at its present pace would cause serious problems for the future of mankind ' While it took 200 000 years for the world s population to reach 2 500 million ' said the report ' it will now take a 30 years to add another 2 000 million Never in the history of mankind have members of the human species multiplied so rapidly as in the present century nor can it be easily conceived that the peopling of the earth will continue at similar pace in the century to follow

After pointing out that the world's population might have risen to 6 000 or 7 000 million by the turn of the century the report stated The year 2000 is no farther in the future than the year 1914 is in the past Not only technical achievement, but progress in international co-operation and organisation, will have to be more effective than during the past 43 years if the expected numbers of mankind are to be organizationally and technologically accomodated to the minimum conditions required for human dignity .. Forecasts for a still more distant future are hazardous. Yet given a continuation of the present rate of increase and looking far her ahead to an age some 600 years from now, the population on this globe

might have expanded so much that in a world crowded with human beings, only about one square metre of soil might be left for each of them to live on. It goes without saying that this can never take place. Something will happen to prevent it."

Apart from the total increase in world population, the ensuing changes in distribution over the globe also received close attention in the report. It was anticipated that a continuous decline in the relative importance (from the point of view of population) of Europe including the Soviet Union would be paralleled by a great corresponding increase in the population of Asia thus, whereas there was one European for every two Asians at the beginning of the 20th century, the ratio might have become one to four at the end of the century. For Latin America a tenfold population increase was forecast between 1900 and 2000; by contrast, Europe would have slightly more than doubled its population over the century while for the remaining continents a fourfold increase was forecast for the century as a whole.

"Fully one half of the world's people live in monsoon Asia." The report pointed out: "Within this general region the concentration in particular areas is already outstandingly great. Current economic and social conditions even now present the greatest challenge to human ingenuity in seeking effective remedies to existing poverty. The problem is all the more because of the large increase in baffling population which must be expected." After recommending close attention in the rest of the world to the policies designed to slow down population increase in India and China, the report gave the warning: "Where population threatens to outstrip resources, the only alternative to fertility decline would seem to be an eventual return to permanent high mortality; emigration at best can be only a temporary relief."

The growth of world population in the present century was indicated by the following figures: (a) in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094 million, and in 1900 at 1,550 million, an increase of 42 per cent in 50 years; (b) by 1925 it had risen to 1,907 million, an increase of 23 per cent in 25 years; (c) by 1950 the figure stood at 2,500 million, an increase of 31 per cent in 25 years. If a further 1,250 million were added [illegible] by 1975 (d) between 1975 and 2000 the world's population would increase by another 1,250 million [illegible] according to the low assumption. By 2000 [illegible] to a "medium" assumption and

by 3,000 million at a "high assumption." The the growth of world population over the next 25 years "has an importance which transcends economic and social considerations; and it is at the very heart of the problems of our existence." The report was prepared as part of a U.N. programme devoted to the study and analytical appraisal of world population trends. Entitled "The future Growth of World Population," it was compiled by the U.N. Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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Explorer IV put into orbit

The U.S. Army put into orbit on July [illegible] 1958 Explorer IV—its fourth earth satellite—as part of the I.G.Y. programme.

The satellite is the heaviest yet launched by the United States, weighing [illegible] lb. [illegible] The rocket carrying the satellite was a Jupiter. The weight of its instruments is [illegible] lb.

Explorer IV is equipped to [illegible] space radiation. It is a cylindrical tube [illegible] similar to previous Explorer satellites.

This was the Army's fourth attempt to get an Explorer into orbit around the earth. Two of the first three attempts succeeded.

The Jupiter—C rocket was launched in a north easterly direction. Explorer IV [illegible] a course which will take it over the [illegible] densely populated areas of the globe [illegible] the Soviet Union.

The weights of the other U.S. satellites were 30.8 lb. for Explorer I, 31 lb. for Explorer III and 3.25 lb. for Vanguard. "Sputnik III" weighs almost a ton and a half.

The extra weight is accounted for by the increase of [illegible] performance of the last two stages of the rocket which will give the rocket more velocity and [illegible] the satellite a higher orbit, officials explained.

In all other respects Explorer IV is a [illegible] of the previous three Explorers fired from Cape Canaveral. One of those—Explorer II—failed to orbit.

Explorer IV is equipped with [illegible] radiation [illegible] and [illegible] an [illegible] carried out and the [illegible] will be Explorer [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].



Agitation for High Court Bench at Jaipur

The Rajasthan Cabinet decided on July 4 to abolish the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court and to locate the unified High Court at Jodhpur

The abolition of the Jaipur Bench was recommended by the Capital Inquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India with Mr Satyanarayana Rao as Chairman to consider whether the shifting of Rajasthan s capital from Jaipur was advisable in view of Ajmer s claim to be the State s capital

The Committee had been asked additionally, to recommend regarding the continuance or otherwise of the present system of having a High Court Bench at Jaipur The Committee while recommending that Jaipur should continue to be the State s capital had expressed the opinion that a unified High Court should be located at Jodhpur, and that its bench at Jaipur should be abolished

The report touched off an acute parochial controversy between the protagonists of Jaipur and Jodhpur, the former insisting on retention of Jaipur Bench and the latter demanding the immediate implementation of the Committee s recommendation

The Jaipur bar, on July 5 turned out in full strength to parade the streets as a protest against the decision to abolish the High Court bench at Jaipur About 350 lawyers from various courts including seniors Government advocates marched in a procession shouting slogans Mr Mohanlal Sukhadia, Chief Minister made a fervent appeal to the people of Rajasthan to help implement the report of the Capital Inquiry Committee in sportsman like spirit Pandit Pant, Union Home Minister, advised that the recommendations of the Committee should be accepted as a whole

Jaipur City observed a token strike on July 7 to protest against the State Government s decision to abolish the Jaipur bench of the Rajasthan High Court and to transfer the seat of the Board of Revenue to Ajmer The lawyers of Jaipur kept away from High Court the district courts and the Board of Revenue On July 8 a deputation of prominent citizens and lawyers held talks with the Chief Minister Mr Mohanlal Sukhadia but they did not come to any agreement Later on the action committee of the lawyers met and decided to continue their struggle and abstain from courts till their demands were met by the Government On the same day Jaipur City Congress Executive adopted a unanimous resolution reiterating its previous demand for maintaining the status quo as regards the High Court bench and the headquarters of the Board of Revenue The Jaipur Municipal Council where the Congress party holds the majority also passed a resolution against the Rao Committee s decision and congress members also unanimously decided to resign from the Municipality and if need be from the Congress party if their demand was turned down by the State Government On July 9 and 10 all shops remained closed in Jaipur City Two persons went on hunger strike as a protest against the State Government s decision regarding abolition of High Court bench in the city Rajasthan s Home Minister Ram Kishore Vyas and the Revenue Minister, Damodar Vyas, threatened to resign from the Ministry if they failed to get the Jaipur peoples demand for a High Court accepted within three days On July 10, a deputation of the Jaipur traders and lawyers left for Delhi to meet the Union Home Minister Mr Pant, and to urge him to reconsider his award on the Rao Committee s recommendations Meanwhile the agitation spread to other towns of Rajasthan The lawyers abstained from courts in Kotputali Tonk Bandikui Dausa Jhunjhunu and other places where the public also observed strike

On July 12 the police arrested eleven lawyers near the Jaipur Secretariat building for defying Section 144 In the afternoon a section of agitators took out procession carrying an effigy of Chief Minister, Mr Sukhadia The effigy was later burnt in the burial ground

The police fired more than a dozen tear gas shells on July 13 to disperse a procession of lawyers and members of the public which attempted to defy section 144 Cr P C to enter the Civil lines area A number of prominent people were arrested

All shops in Jaipur city remained closed on July 15 and lawyers did not attend the

court. On the same day the entire record of the Jaipur Bench was taken to Jodhpur in trucks. The Board of Revenue also ceased functioning in Jaipur from July 15, to resume working in Ajmer from July 22.

On July 17 the Jaipur City Congress workers decided to participate openly in the agitation against the State Government. This decision was taken after a reply to their letter had been received from the Chief Minister, Mr. Sukhadia, and the State Congress Chief, Sardar Harlal Singh, in which they had expressed their inability to reconsider the issue and had appealed to the Congressmen not to participate in the agitation.

On July 21, Mr. Sukhadia called local leaders in a bid to bring about a settlement of the 17-day-old agitation. The Chief Minister admitted that the Jaipur's demand was right and added that more than half of the population of Rajasthan benefited by it. But since the decision had already been taken in the matter by the Government no other way was open to him. The local representatives refused to accept the position and added it was the Chief Minister's job to find out a new just and right solution.

The 19-day-old strike against the abolition of the Jaipur Bench of the High Court was suspended on July 24 and all shops opened on that day. The lawyers, however, remained on strike and boycotted the courts. Later in the day demonstrations and meetings defying the prohibitory order were held. Women also joined the agitation. In spite of the warning of the R.P.C.C. President, Congressmen participated in the agitation and courted arrest. By July 31, about 3,000 resignations from Congressmen were believed to have been received by the Action Committee to be forwarded to the Congress President, Mr. U. N. Dhebar. The Rajasthan P.C.C., however, ignored the threat and appointed Mr. Balkrishan Vyas to investigate [illegible] indiscipline among congressmen. The Action Committee appealed to the people to observe August 9 as a "[illegible] day".

On August 8 the working Committee of the Jaipur City Congress asked [illegible] local congressmen to keep aloof from the agitation against the removal of the High Court Bench from Jaipur.

On August 9 [illegible] Johri Bazar [illegible] made which [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] were [illegible] of the public were [illegible] arrested in the [illegible] charge by the police. Ten persons were injured. By August 9, 105 lawyers and about 25 other persons had been arrested.

On August 10 the police used tear gas to disperse a threatening crowd which gathered at Johri Bazar. Thus made, the situation worsened; clashes began between the police and the crowd who resorted to stone-throwing. The police used the lathis and tear-gas [illegible] houses, shops and by lanes to [illegible] the crowds.

Students started participating in the agitation for the location of a bench of the Rajasthan High Court, thus intensifying the agitation. Students of local colleges and schools abstained from their classes and took out a procession through Johri Bazar, the city's main trade centre.

About 3,000 students belonging to various educational institutions took out processions through the main streets against the arrest and "indiscriminate beating" of their leaders by the police.

Earlier they held a meeting at the Maharaja College ground, and decided to continue the agitation till their demands were accepted. Their demands included unconditional release of their leaders, a judicial inquiry into the incidents, suspension of police officials responsible for the beating and compensation to injured students.

The police did not interfere with the students' procession and meeting.

Police fired teargas shells a number of times to disperse crowds of students and others in Jaipur on August 11. Sixty-three persons including 31 students were taken into custody on that day. The Education Department closed all schools and colleges in Jaipur for eight days.

Fourteen members of the Lok Sabha representing Rajasthan, in a joint statement on August 13, appealed for an immediate end to the agitation for the retention of the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court "in the interest of mutual harmony and goodwill and the greater good of Rajasthan".

The Rajasthan Government on August 14 ordered the unconditional release of all persons [illegible] arrested in Jaipur since August 9.

[illegible] it was announced that the Rajasthan Pradesh Congress [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] a hundred [illegible] against the [illegible] of [illegible] Kumar Singh [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Action Committee's withdrawal of the agitation and the Government's release of the arrested student agitators followed days of protracted negotiations between the Committee's representatives and the State Chief Minister, Mr Mohan Lal Sukhadia.

The High Court agitation, however continues

* * * *

Students' Strike In Lucknow

Thousands of Lucknow students screaming and shouting walked out of their classes in Lucknow on Wednesday July 30 1958 to protest against the refusal of the State Government to concede the demands of the students of the State Ayurvedic College who were squatting in front of the Council House for the last two days In sympathy the two main markets of the city Hazratganj and Aminabad also remained almost completely closed There were no shows at the various cinema houses

A deputation of the students met the State Health Minister Mr Hukam Singh on July 29, and presented their demands which were turned down. The strike decision, which was arrived at earlier, was then implemented readily

One person was killed and three others including two students were seriously wounded in a police firing on August 2 The Police authorities said they used 11 rounds of bullet firing The firing took place in front of the Chhitwapur police chowki on Station Road following a veritable pitched battle between student-demonstrators 2 000 strong and a posse of about 100 steel helmeted armed policemen. The police intercepted the demonstrators In the *melee* the demonstrators resorted to brickbatting and the police to a lathi-charge Nearly 50 persons received minor to serious injuries About a dozen of them were policemen and the rest students and spectators Five student demonstrators and a motor-cleaner were arrested by the police on the spot

Later in the evening the district magistrate promulgated Section 144 Cr P C. in the whole city

All the city markets were closed in response to an appeal by various student organizations Four students were on hunger strike at the Students Union Office protesting against the Government's refusal to meet their demands.

The U P Government announced on August 3 the closure of all intermediate colleges high schools and primary schools within the municipal limits of Lucknow city for a week This step was taken to check the widening of the students agitation launched by the Lucknow University Student's Union and various other youth organizations on July 30

Till the evening of August 3,28 students had been taken in police custody the total number of arrests in the agitation being 34

In a joint statement the Presidents of the Lucknow University D A.V College Kanpur, Allahabad University and Christchurch College students union on August 3, condemned what they described as the brutal and repressive attitude of the U P Government towards the peaceful agitation being carried on by the students in favour of the B M.B.S students They demanded the immediate appointment of a judicial inquiry to investigate incidents in Lucknow immediate release of the arrested students cancellation of warrants against student leaders compensation for the families of those killed and wounded and resignation of the Home and Health Ministers

Twenty three students were arrested in Lucknow on August 4 taking out processions and organizing meetings banned under Section 144 Cr P C.

While the demonstrations in Kanpur and Allahabad, held with the permission of the authorities, passed off peacefully in Lucknow and in Banaras incidents of lawlessness were reported Allahabad and Bara Banki observed complete hartal

The seven day old students agitation in Lucknow was suspended on August 5, following assurances of amicable settlement of the Ayurvedic College students demands given jointly by all the leaders of Opposition parties in the *State* Vidhan Sabha

The four students who were on hunger strike also broke their fast and were admitted to the Medical College Hospital

The success of the compromise talks being conducted by the Opposition leaders was indicated in an interview by Mr Hukum Singh Health Minister Mr Singh said the Government had agreed to the Opposition leader's proposal that all the 87 students of the State Ayurvedic College now studying the B M.B.S course should be admitted to the first year class of the M B B.S course provided the University agreed to the proposal.

Mr K.A.S Iyer Vice Chancellor told the representatives of the students action committee that he would consider the proposal sympathetically

The compromise formula it is learnt, envisages certain financial benefits to the present

students of the Ayurvedic College who have spent one to three years in the B.M.B.S. course. The students are believed to have agreed that no further concession was possible. The financial benefits are reported to be stipends for one year to the first year students, for two years to the second year students and for three years to the third year students. The age limit for eligibility in Government service may also be raised in the case of these students.

The compromise formula was evolved by the Opposition leaders as it was found that the B.M.B.S. course students could not be given the rights of the M.B.B.S. degree as demanded, on technical grounds over which the Government had little control. The integrated course of modern and ancient medicine on which the B.M.B.S. degree is based had never been regarded as a total failure by the Ayurvedic Education Committee set up by the Government. It was not therefore considered worthwhile for the Ayurvedic College students to pursue the course.

The undergraduate and postgraduate students of the K.G.W.M. Medical College of Lucknow went on a one-day strike on August 6, as a token protest against the Government's decision to recommend admission of the 37 Ayurvedic College students to the first year M.B.B.S. course. The teachers of the Medical College in Lucknow jointly supported their students' protest against the proposed admission of 37 Ayurvedic College students to the first year class of the M.B.B.S. course. The Lucknow branch of the Indian Medical Association also supported the medical students' stand.

The trouble in the Ayurvedic College is as old as the college itself. But the present agitation owes its origin to a speech delivered by Mr. Hukam Singh, State Health Minister, before the students of the college in February. The Minister criticised the students, [illegible] [illegible] for their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. The students [illegible] the speech because they were already [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] arrangements in the college. [illegible] [illegible] when the students of the college had a [illegible]. [illegible] had [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Lucknow University [illegible] that there would be [illegible] [illegible] Ayurvedic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

modern medicine and [illegible] with Ayurvedic studies. The degree they were [illegible] ally to get from the university was to [illegible] called B.M.B.S.

The integrated course [illegible] [illegible] training in modern medical subjects [illegible] [illegible] — surgery, gynaecology, pharmacology and so on, but the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on Ayurvedic [illegible] subjects. [illegible] years after the college was started, the teaching staff of the college [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Ayurvedic subjects only. The college [illegible] consists of a single lecture hall, with [illegible] part serving the purpose of a [illegible] bed [illegible] [illegible] hospital and a 12 bed [illegible] [illegible]

For receiving lessons in modern [illegible] [illegible] the students are supposed to pay daily visits to a local Government hospital where the [illegible] (if any as they are) are expected to work as honorary lecturers. The students were thus thoroughly dissatisfied with the affairs of the college when Mr. Hukam Singh delivered his speech. It was the last straw on the camel's back. They went on strike and, in retaliation, the Government closed the college indefinitely.

It is surprising that the Government [illegible] [illegible] the college hastily in 1943. Even more surprising is the series of actions the Government has taken between the opening of the college and the students' strike. To begin with, the B.M.B.S. students were allowed to [illegible] the King George Medical College which taught the students only [illegible] medical subjects. Then came the realisation that there must also be some arrangement for the teaching of Ayurveda. Eventually, the course was dropped in 1953 and the students merged with the M.B.B.S. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. After a year's gap the course was restored in the present [illegible] with decided [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The arrangements failed for a second time and the first batch of the [illegible] [illegible] college was also merged with the M.B.B.S. class.

Thereafter there was a change in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] modern medical subjects [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. This [illegible] however [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It is [illegible]

shed colleges of Ayurvedic studies or those of modern medicine ccording to their choice

* * *

World Assembly of Youth

Prime Minister Nehru inaugurated the third international general assembly of Youth at Vigyan Bhavan New Delhi on Sunday August 3 1958 The session began with a welcome song by a chorus of Girls Delegations from the Soviet Union, China and East European countries were conspicuous by their absence

The Chairman of the India Committee of WAY, Mr Ramkrishna Bajaj spoke of the vital contribution the youth of the world could make in promoting international understanding and preservation of peace A beginning in that direction could be made through adherence to the five principles of co-existence

Mr A Lawrence President of the Assembly spoke of youth and progress being a harmonious association and a symbol of the future and of hope

WAY he said, had a three fold programme—to train responsible leaders base action on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to call upon all young people to join it in the constructive tasks which would help mankind along the road to progress.

Mr Lawrence said the world owed a deep debt to India for its message of brotherhood and tolerance at a time when so many problems shook the world

Dedicated to the welfare of youth, the World Assembly of Youth (WAY) is the only international organization which is completely non-sectarian and non political in its character and has accepted the Declaration of Human Rights as the basis of its activities

Composed of national committees representing the youth of the world WAY works with the object of seeking constructive solutions to the probelms of the youth in th spirit of international concord and co-operation It serves the needs of youths everywher fights for their rights, while remaining mindful of their responsibilities as citizens

WAY is made up of national committees from indep ndent as well as non self governing countries all having equal voice and voting power National committees in turn are composed of various youth organizations in the countries where they function WAY is thus assured that all interests in each country are effectively represented and that one movement of a particular tendency does not speak in the name of all the youth organizations of that country

The General Assembly the suprem organ of WAY, has up to 25 delegates from each country It meets every four years and formulates the general policy

The legislative body is the council composed of four delegates from each national committee It draws up the programme to be implemented on the lines suggested by the Assembly It meets every two years and elects an executive committee of 17 which is responsible for the day to-day functioning of the organization.

In August 1948 the Internationl Youth Conference meeting in London took the momentous decison to found an international organization of youths Representatives from 25 countries decided to have a world youth organization to look after their interests The organization was later on named the World Assembly of Youth

The word WAY—formed by the initials of the World Assembley of Youth—has been chosen as the name and slogan of the organization It conveys a forward sense of direction destination and movement which is the spirit of WAY

Though the foundation of WAY in India dates back to 1951 the organization actually started functioning in 1953 when the second National Committee was constitut d In 1954 WAY had withdrawn recognition from the first National Committee as it had failed to secure the co-operation of the major national youth organizations in the country At the request of WAY the Youth Department of the A I C C took the initiative and a new national committee was formed in 1955 Since then many national youth organizations have affiliated themselves to it thus lending it a representative character

The Indian committee comprises the Youth Congress Congress Seva Dal the Akhil Hind Yuvak Sangh, the YMCA the Catholic University Students Federation and the Young Farmers Association

Dr Radhakrishnan is the chief patron of the organization and its board of patrons includes Mrs Indira Gandhi Mr G L Nanda Yuvaraj Karan Singh Mr Jagjivan Ram Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Mr [illegible] and Mrs Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya.

* * *

International Convention Of Pen Friends

President Rajendra Prasad inaugurated on Monday August 4 1958 the fourth interna-

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS ETC

Mr [illegible] P [illegible] until recently Chief Commissioner of [illegible] took over as Chairman of the Inter-State Transport Commission in New Delhi on [illegible] July

Mr [illegible] Union Minister for Planning appointed Chairman of the new Central Board of the [illegible] Bank [illegible]

Former [illegible] G [illegible] of the Argentine Republic replaced by Mr [illegible]

Mr [illegible] Comptroller General [illegible] appointed as a member of the Planning Commission.

Mr A P [illegible] Deputy Principal Information Officer, Government of India [illegible] as Director of Field publicity

Mr [illegible] appointed ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to India in place of Dr [illegible] J [illegible]

Mr R [illegible] Indian ambassador to U A R [illegible] concurrently accredited as minister to the Lebanon.

Mr [illegible] appointed High Commissioner for [illegible] in India

Mr [illegible] Advocate appointed an Additional Judge of the Mysore High Court for a period of 2 years.

Mrs [illegible] named by President Eisenhower as one of seven new members of the American delegation to the [illegible] session of the U N General Assembly

The U S Defence Department appointed Mr [illegible] as commander of the U S Army [illegible] forces in Lebanon

Mr B F [illegible] appointed [illegible] Affairs [illegible]

Mr [illegible] Chief Justice [illegible] High Court appointed [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr [illegible] M P [illegible] of the General [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible] Minister [illegible]

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Mrs [illegible] a [illegible] Indian received the [illegible] prize for the best performance in the primary examination [illegible] of the Royal College of [illegible] on July 1[illegible]

[illegible] years old [illegible] the first Indian to win Britain's [illegible] award was presented the award on June 10

"Pather Panchali" an Indian Film won the first Stratford Film Critics Award as best feature at this year's Festival.

VISITORS ARRIVALS

A [illegible] man Italian delegation headed by General [illegible] arrived in Delhi on July 24 for negotiations on an Air Transport Agreement between India and Italy

Twenty five delegates from Ghana, [illegible] British Guiana and the [illegible] arrived in New Delhi on July [illegible] to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of the [illegible] Youth

OBITUARY

The Sultan of [illegible], Sir [illegible] [illegible] (Malaya) on July 1[illegible]

Dr P [illegible] member of the Punjab Public Service Commission died [illegible] on July 2[illegible]

Mr H [illegible] [illegible] novelist, collapsed and died [illegible] London [illegible] on July 2[illegible]

Gen. [illegible] Les [illegible] (87) who [illegible] [illegible] died [illegible] on July [illegible]

[illegible] Chatterton (7[illegible]) who spent many years in India as professor of Engineering and later as Director of Industries [illegible] died in London [illegible]

[illegible] commander of [illegible] died of a heart attack on July [illegible]

[illegible] died [illegible] on August [illegible]

[illegible] former [illegible] died in London [illegible]

[illegible] died in London on August 1



JULY

10 East Germany's Communist leader Herr Walter Ulbricht warned Yugoslav leaders that they might suffer the fate of the Hungarian leaders if they persisted in independent Communism.

British Government withdrew recognition from Sultan Ali of Lahej the biggest of the Western Aden Protectorate states

The United States and Canada agreed on greater co-operation in the fields of trade with Communist China

The U S Air force announced that its Thor able missile landed in the South Atlantic about 6000 miles from the launching point

11 Britain decided to send reinforcements to guard Lahej biggest of the Western Aden protectorate States, against outside attack.

The second reading of the Bill to make Singapore an independent state approved without opposition by the House of Commons

A.I.C.C. decided to hold its next session at Hyderabad on October 25 and 26

12. Eleven members of the Jaipur bar including Mr Ved Pal Tyagi former Minister of Rajasthan arrested in Jaipur

13 Five persons killed and 30 injured seven of them seriously when four bogies next to the engine of the 2 Down Oudh-Tirhut Mail capsized between Samastipur and Ujiaspur stations

The Congress Working Committee set up a high level three-man sub-committee with the President Mr Dhebar as Chairman to suggest vigorous measures for expediting land reforms.

The United Arab Republic and the old Suez Canal Company signed an agreement for compensation for the canal, nationalized by Nasser's Government on July 26 1956

14 An army Coup d'etat abolished the Iraqi monarchy ended the regime of the strong man, Mr Nuri es Said and proclaimed the first Iraq Republic.

Jordan's king Hussein proclaimed himself Head of the Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq

The Turkish Cypriot underground organization, TMT declared war on all Greek Cypriots and reiterated its demand for the partition of Cyprus

15 Baghdad Radio announced that the Iraqi Republic had withdrawn from the Arab Federation with Jordan.

The U.S President, Mr Eisenhower, ordered more than 5000 U S. marines into the Lebanon in response to a request from the Lebanese President and the cabinet for help in maintaining the strifetorn West Asian country's independence.

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru declared at Allahabad that if Big Powers intervened in the internal affairs of Iraq, it might lead to a world war

The Iraqi Revolutionary Command confirmed the death of Nuri es Said the former Prime Minister of Iraq

16 The Soviet Government called on the United States to withdraw her marines immediately from the Lebanon

The Secretary General of the United Nations Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld said in Washington that the U N observation Team now in the Lebanon could do the job of stopping outside aid to the Lebanese rebels

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said it had received reports from its embassy in Baghdad confirming the death of King Faisal

A new ten kilowatt transmitter of the Hyderabad station of All India Radio inaugurated by Dr Rajendra Prasad

17 Syria took full dress defence measures in preparation for all eventualities.

The House of Commons approved Britain's movement of troops to Jordan.

In Security Council, Japan called for the withdrawal of U.S forces from the Lebanon as soon as possible and Sweden submitted a resolution calling for the suspension of the work of U N O G I L in view of U N marine landings there

18 President Nasser flew to Moscow and conferred with the Soviet Prime Minister

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC. LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS ETC

[illegible], till recently Chief Commissioner of Tripura, took over as Chairman of the Inter-State Transport Commission in New Delhi on 10th July.

Mr [illegible], Minister [illegible], nominated Chairman of the new Central Board of the [illegible].

Premier S. G. [illegible] of the Australian Republic [illegible] by [illegible].

Mr [illegible], Congress General Secretary, appointed as a member of the [illegible] Commission.

Mr A. R. [illegible], Deputy Principal Information Officer, Government of India, to take over as Director of Field Publicity.

Mr [illegible], appointed ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Philippines to India in place of Dr [illegible] J. Gamboa.

Mr R. K. [illegible], Indian ambassador to U.A.R., concurrently accredited as minister to the Lebanon.

Mr Walter Russel [illegible], appointed High Commissioner of Australia to India.

Mr [illegible], Advocate, appointed an Additional Judge of the Mysore High Court for a period of 2 years.

Mr [illegible] nominated by President Eisenhower as one of seven new members of the American [illegible] to the [illegible] of the U.N. General Assembly.

The U.S. Defence Department appointed Lt. Gen. [illegible] as commander of the U.S. Army and other forces in Lebanon.

Mr D. K. [illegible], Secretary for External Affairs, [illegible].

Mr James [illegible], Chief [illegible] of the [illegible], appointed [illegible] of India.

[illegible]

Mr [illegible]

[illegible]

AWARDS AND PRIZES

Miss [illegible], a [illegible] student, received the Hallett prize for the best performance in the primary examination for the fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons on July 10.

[illegible] year old Dass [illegible], the first Indian to win [illegible], presented the award on July 10.

Pather Panchali, an Indian Film, won the first Stratford Film Critics Award as the best feature at this year's Festival.

VISITORS ARRIVALS

A four man Italian delegation headed by General P. [illegible] arrived in Delhi on July 24 for negotiations on an Air Transport Agreement between India and Italy.

Twenty five delegates from Ghana, [illegible], British Guiana and the [illegible] arrived in New Delhi on July 27 to attend the 10th anniversary celebration of World Assembly of Youth.

OBITUARY

The Sultan of Kedah, [illegible] died in Alor Star (Malaya) on July 13.

Dr P. S. [illegible] (59), member of the Punjab Public Service Commission, died in [illegible] on July 21.

Mr Harold [illegible] (78), British playwright and novelist, [illegible] on July 25.

Gen. Claire Lee Chennault (67), whose "Flying Tigers" fought the Japanese [illegible] died in New Orleans on July 27.

[illegible] Albert [illegible], who spent many years [illegible] died in London on July 29.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



JULY

10 East Germany's Communist leader, Herr Walter Ulbricht warned Yugoslav leaders that they might suffer the fate of the Hungarian leaders if they persisted in independent Communism.

British Government withdrew recognition from Sultan Ali of Lahej the biggest of the Western Aden Protectorate states

The United States and Canada agreed on greater co-operation in the fields of trade with Communist China

The U S Air force announced that its Thor able missile landed in the South Atlantic about 6000 milles from the launching point

11 Britain decided to send reinforcements to guard Lahej biggest of the Western Aden protectorate States, against outside attack.

The second reading of the Bill to make Singapore an independent state approved without opposition by the House of Commons

A I C.C decided to hold its next session at Hyderabad on October 25 and 26

12. Eleven members of the Jaipur bar including Mr Ved Pal Tyagi former Minister of Rajasthan arrested in Jaipur

13 Five persons killed and 30 injured seven of them seriously when four boggies next to the engine of the 2 Down Oudh-Tirhut Mail capsized between Samastipur and Ujiaspur stations

The Congress Working Committee set up a high level three-man sub-committee with the President Mr Dhebar as Chairman to suggest vigorous measures for expediting land reforms.

The United Arab Republic and the old Suez Canal Company signed an agreement for compensation for the canal, nationalised by Nasser's Government on July 26 1956

14 An army Coup d'etat abolished the Iraqi monarchy ended the regime of the strong man Mr Nuri es said and proclaimed the first Iraq Republic.

Jordan's King Hussein proclaimed himself Head of the Arab Union of Jordan and Iraq

The Turkish Cypriot underground organization, TMT, declared war on all Greek Cypriots and reiterated its demand for the partition of Cyprus

15 Baghdad Radio announced that the Iraqi Republic had withdrawn from the Arab Federation with Jordan

The U.S President Mr Eisenhower ordered more than 5000 U S. marines into the Lebanon in response to a request from the Lebanese President and the cabinet for help in maintaining the strifetorn West Asian country's independence.

The Prime Minister Mr Nehru, declared at Allahabad that if Big Powers intervened in the internal affairs of Iraq it might lead to a world war

The Iraqi Revolutionary Command confirmed the death of Nuri es Said the former Prime Minister of Iraq

16 The Soviet Government called on the United States to withdraw her marines immediately from the Lebanon

The Secretary General of the United Nations Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld said in Washington that the U N observation Team now in the Lebanon could do the job of stopping outside aid to the Lebanese rebels

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said it had received reports from its embassy in Baghdad confirming the death of King Faisal.

A new ten kilowatt transmitter of the Hyderabad station of All India Radio inaugurated by Dr Rajendra Prasad

17 Syria took full dress defence measures in preparation for all eventualities.

The House of Commons approved Britain's movement of troops to Jordan.

In Security Council, Japan called for the withdrawal of U.S forces from the Lebanon as soon as possible and Sweden submitted a resolution calling for the suspension of the work of U N O G I L in view of U N marine landings there

18 President Nasser flew to Moscow and conferred with the Soviet Prime Minister,

[illegible] Khrushchev in an "atmosphere of [illegible] and understanding."

[illegible] Western [illegible] demonstrators [illegible] to the U.S. and [illegible] the Lebanon and Jordan.

In [illegible] a crowd of [illegible] protesting against American intervention in West Asia [illegible] the American Embassy.

Mr. Hashem Jawad, delegate of the Republic of Iraq to the U.N. arrived at U.N. Head Quarters.

The Soviet Union began [illegible] and [illegible] the borders of Iran and Turkey in [illegible] West Asia as well as in East Asia, close to Japan.

The Soviet Union vetoed in Security Council a U.S. proposal to send a U.N. force to the Lebanon.

19. King Hussein of Jordan [illegible] that Jordan had asked for American troops.

The Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev [illegible] the heads of [illegible] powers [illegible] a top-level conference [illegible] July 22.

The Sudanese Government ordered Mr. Ali Khashaba, Counsellor of the U.A.R. Embassy in Sudan, to leave the country within 24 hours.

An Atlas [illegible] America's [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Embassy [illegible]

[illegible]

21 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The U.N. Secretary General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold [illegible] the Soviet Government [illegible] general meeting on West Asia of the [illegible] the [illegible] agreed to [illegible]

[illegible] proposals for a [illegible] with the U.S. [illegible] the establishment of a [illegible] in Europe and [illegible] to prevent [illegible]

22. The Soviet Union vetoed in the Security Council Japan's resolution to strengthen the observer operation in the Lebanon.

Mr. Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary General [illegible] his [illegible] in the Security Council [illegible] the [illegible] of a U.N. [illegible] Lebanon and [illegible] for the withdrawal of the United States forces from the country.

[illegible] Government decided to recognise the new republic of Iraq.

23. [illegible] recognised the new [illegible] of Iraq.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Lebanon [illegible]

The Government of India [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Mr Dag Hammarskjoeld, U N Secretary General, expressed his willingness to attend the conference of heads of states suggested by Russia

25 President Eisenhower proposed to the Soviet Premier Mr Khrushchev that the United Nations Security Council determine whether a summit conference to discuss West Asia was generally acceptable

All sections of the working class including white collar employees joined the leftist-sponsored token general strike in Bombay to sympathise with workers of Premier Automobiles and to protest against the Government s labour policy

About 400 students arrested in Kerala in connection with picketing

Treasury Benches in the U P Vidhan Sabha suffered a defeat when a Communist resolution demanding enhancement of the minimum price of sugarcane was adopted

Pakistan rejected India s protest and aide memoire on the recent border shooting near Fazilka in Punjab

The Government of Saudi Arabia recognized the Government of the Iraqi Republic.

Ceylon Government extended recognition to government of the Iraqi Republic

26 Queen Elizabeth named her nine year old son, Prince Charles Prince of Wales

The U S, army launched a new Explorer Satellite, the heaviest yet launched by the U S A

27 The Iraqi Republic received news that Bank of England had unfrozen its assets blocked after the revolution

For the third year in succession a cracker exploded in Khari Baoli Delhi on Moharrum day injuring three people

28 The Soviet Premier Khrushchev accused President Eisenhower of trying to scuttle an East West summit conference proposed to be held in New York

The United States agreed to co-operate with four member nations of Baghdad Pact in their security and defence

29 Mr Sami Solh the Lebanese Prime Minister escaped an assassination attempt on a mountain road near Beirut

The police used tear gas today to disperse a violent crowd at Jaipur which pelted stones at the policemen.

All opposition political parties and the students gave the call for demonstrations against Communist terror in Kerala

Burma recognized the new Iraqi Republic.

The World Bank made a loan of \$25 mil lion for projects to increase the supply of electric power in the Damodar Valley

30 The Government of India decided to control the price of sugar produced in the Punjab Uttar Pradesh and north Bihar

The Government of India rejected Pakistan s latest note in regard to India s aide memoire on the recent border shooting near Fazilka in the Punjab

Pakistan and Iran recognized the republican regime in Iraq

Syrian and Turkish troops exchanged fire for 15 minutes near a border post

31 General Fuad Shehab elected President of the Lebanon with the strong backing of the opposition National Front and over the bitter protests of the Prime Minister Mr Sami Solh.

The U S Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles, said the U.S would withdraw its troops from the Lebanon if asked to do so by a duly constituted Lebanese Government.

Britain proposed August 12 for a Security Council Summit meeting on West Asia and told the Russians it did not matter where it was held

The D D T Factory set up under public sector at Udyogamandal Alwaye (Kerala) went into production

The U S Senate voted overwhelmingly for the creation of a permanent U N police force large enough to keep the peace in West Asia or elsewhere

The U N observer group in the Lebanon reported yesterday it could find no evidence of infiltration across the Lebanese borders to fight on the side of the rebels

AUGUST

1 Several persons injured when the police made a lathi-charge to disperse a 7,000 strong crowd near the district collector s office in Cannanore

Britain and Canada recognized the new Iraqi Republican Government

2 King Hussein decreed that the Arab Federal State of Jordan and Iraq ceased to exist

One person killed and 31 injured when the

[illegible] be charged and [illegible] [illegible] students [illegible] in Lucknow

U.S.A., [illegible], Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Denmark, [illegible] and South Vietnam recognise the new Government of Iraq

3 Mr [illegible] Khrushchev and Mr Mao Tse Tung, the Soviet and Chinese leaders, have been conferring secretly in Peking since July 31

The [illegible] [illegible] in Kerala called off by [illegible]

4 Twenty [illegible] students arrested in Lucknow for taking out processions and organising meetings in defiance of Section 144 Cr. P.C.

The EOKA leader, Dighenis, in leaflets distributed in Nicosia proclaimed a truce in all operations against the British and Turks with immediate effect.

5 The week [illegible] students' agitation in Lucknow suspended [illegible] the U.P. Chief Minister's [illegible] that the Government would [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] B.Sc. students in the regular [illegible] course

Mr Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, demanded an extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly in his reply to President Eisenhower's [illegible]

6 President Eisenhower said he would be ready personally to attend a special U.N. General Assembly session on West Asia if it were necessary and desirable

Mrs Violet [illegible] [illegible] under the Preventive Detention Act at her residence in Delhi

President Chamoun of the Lebanon [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] of the Kashmir Legislative Assembly [illegible]

7 [illegible] [illegible] Indian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] India [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

8 The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] parts of the country

The U.N. Secretary General, Mr Dag Hammarskjold, placed before an emergency session of the General Assembly a West Asia Peace Plan [illegible] a new declaration by all Arab countries [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] each other's affairs

9 In Jalpur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to disperse [illegible] [illegible] demonstrators

Pakistan [illegible] troops [illegible] [illegible] this evening at [illegible]

10 U.S. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Jordan immediately a grant of $[illegible]

King Hussein of Jordan, in a [illegible] broadcast, charged that the U.A.R. was [illegible] putting to [illegible] [illegible]

PROMOTION OF TEA EXPORT

India's foreign exchange earnings [illegible] mainly on the export of a few commodities. Tea is one of the most important of these foreign exchange earners.

During 1957 production of tea in India amounted to [illegible] million lbs. out of which as much as [illegible] million lbs. were exported.

During the Second Plan period the average annual earnings from the export of tea are estimated to be over about [illegible] crores of rupees.

An export promotion drive for tea has been launched by the Indian Tea Board through the establishment of Tea Councils and frequent participation in trade fairs [illegible]. At present Tea Councils and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tea [illegible] are functioning in U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, [illegible] and Netherlands. During 1957-58, the Tea Board participated in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] trade [illegible]

In August last year the Chairman of the Indian Tea Board paid visits to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] Fair

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Tea [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Tea Board with powers to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Q Explain the policy of the Government of India with regard to Science

Ans The policy of the Government of India with regard to science was announced on March 13 1958 in a resolution placed before both Houses of Parliament The aims of this scientific policy are

(i) To foster promote and sustain by all appropriate means the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure applied and educational

(ii) To ensure an adequate supply within the country of research scientists of the highest quality and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation

(iii) To encourage and initiate with all possible speed programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel on a scale adequate to fulfil the country s needs in science and education agriculture and industry and defence

(iv) To ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity

(v) To encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge and for the discovery of new knowledge in an atmosphere of academic freedom

(vi) And in general to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge

Q Describe the set up and working of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Ans. Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or institutes set up under its control The Council also awards grants-in aid to scientists in research institutions and university laboratories in the country grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information It also maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country In general the Council is the chief vehicle of Government s policy for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India

Finance

The activities of the Council are mainly financed by the Union Government Besides other sources of income such as income from royalties and premia on processes leased out sale of publications fees and charges levied for consultation testing etc the Council receives gifts of land buildings and finances from State Governments and others and donations from industrialists The recurring expenditure of the Council stood at Rs 2 67 crore during the year 1957 58 and the estimated capital expenditure for the same year stood at Rs. 1 16 crore

Administration

The Council is administered by a Governing Body with the Prime Minister as President and the Minister for Scientific Research as Vice President Other members include prominent representatives of science industry and Government The Governing Body is advised by a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research consisting of eminent scientists industrialists and others The Board in its turn is assisted by a number of research and other advisory committees

National Laboratories

Since the advent of Independence a number of national laboratories and institutes have been set up by the Council at various centres in the country A list of these is given in Table

NATIONAL LABORATORIES INSTITUTES

S. No.	Name of Institution	Location	Function
1	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry [illegible] The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory
2	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research on problems relating to physics both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Dhanbad)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels [illegible]
4	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics [illegible] of the materials used in the [illegible] industry
5	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods [illegible]
6	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research [illegible]
7	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	[illegible]
8	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials [illegible]

No	Name of Laboratory	Location	Functions
9	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
10	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology
11	Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
12	Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment
13	National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection introduction and large scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance Maintenance of a herbarium of economic plants
14.	Central Salt Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction of cost of production economic utilisation of byproducts of salt manufacture
15	Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining safety in mines and mine machinery
16	Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area
17	Indian Institute for Biochemistry & Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine bacteriology etc
18	Birla Industrial & Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict the scientific and technological advancement
19	Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plant of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region).

NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES

No	Name of Laboratory	Location	Functions
1	National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised Institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory
2	National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available
3	Central Fuel Research Institute	Jalgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute
4	Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics pottery porcelain refractories and enamels development of processes for glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry
5	Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods food engineering and all aspects of food technology
6	National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7	Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs discovery of substitutes for pharmaceutical drugs and plant pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals biochemistry and biophysics infection, reproduction, pharmacology chemotherapy and experimental medicine
8	Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials testing of road material and road surfaces

No	Name of Laboratory	Location	Functions
9	Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
10	Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology
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19	Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plant of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region)

Plans are under way for the establishment of a Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute in eastern India and a National Aeronautical Research Laboratory at Bangalore.

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants in aid scientists [illegible] other research laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. The research schemes sponsored by the Council cover a very wide variety of subjects including various branches of physics chemistry technology and engineering, dealing with not only fundamental problems but also problems concerning processing of raw materials and utilisation of commodities. There are at present more than 340 such schemes in progress in over 70 research centres in the country. Apart from the results achieved the schemes provide opportunities of training young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work.

An important item of work during the year was the inauguration of a systematic and integrated programme of [illegible] for the International Geophysical Year.

Pilot Plant

Lately there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations leading to industrial production. An experimental coke oven plant has been set up at the Central Fuel Research Institute. Jet pits and a pilot low-shaft furnace is being set up for the production of iron without the use of coking coal at the National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

Liaison

Liaison between research and industry has been strengthened by the establishment of regional offices for industrial liaison at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. A [illegible] has been set up to [illegible] the results of research achieved [illegible] the [illegible]

Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the other in regard to topical problems concerning industrial development.

The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research maintains a Directorate for dissemination of scientific information addressed to various types of readers. The Indian National Documentation Centre at Delhi is also maintained by the C.S.I.R.

Some Achievements

A survey of the coal resources of the country by the Central Fuel Research Institute has led to the discovery of large reserves of coal suitable for coking and blending besides helping coal producing and coal consuming industries.

Investigations on the washing possibilities of various types of coals have shown that by judicious processing in coal washeries it is not only possible to provide the coals required for the iron and steel industry but also to obtain products utilisable for power generation and manufacture of chemicals and fertilisers.

Studies on the sintering characteristics of iron ore fines of Madhya Pradesh have shown that the fines can be employed for steel production after processing. Studies on the L.D. process have revealed that Indian pig irons can be successfully processed in one step to give steel. Noteworthy among other projects studied in the National Metallurgical Laboratory is the one relating to the replacement of nickel in stainless steel by manganese. The result of beneficiation studies on low-grade manganese ore available as dumps at pitheads in manganese mines is of great value to the industry. Useful work has been done in the beneficiation of chromite, wolfram, graphite and uranium ores.

Studies directed to the production of refractories have shown that forsterite and dolomite can be profitably utilised as raw materials.

The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, has

developed processes for the production of active carbon of high grade

Two processes namely, production of manganese sulphate from low grade manganese ores and cuprous oxide from copper scrap have been leased out for commercial development from the Central Electro Chemical Research Institute Karaikudi

Cheap grain substitutes with good nutritive value, based on indigenous materials have been developed at the Central Food Technological Research Institute Mysore A protein rich multi purpose food, which can be used with advantage along with other foods to correct deficiencies in proteins minerals and vitamins, has been formulated from groundnut flour and pulses.

The Central Leather Research Institute has undertaken a series of demonstrations of improved tanning processes developed at the Institute for the benefit of tanners It has successfully replaced wattle bark by indigenous tanstuffs and a process for preparing tanning extracts has been worked out A number of industrial leathers and tanning auxiliaries have been produced in the Institute

A light weight multi-cellular material with excellent heat insulation and mechanical strength properties known as *Foam* Glass has been produced by a process developed at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute Jadavpur (Calcutta)

Investigations carried out at the Central Building Research Institute have shown that bricks of good quality can be produced from black cotton soil

The method of all weather road construction in which locally available soil and aggregates are utilised developed by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi, is now being tried in some States as pilot plant projects.

A batch process for the production of table salt from crude Sambhar salt has been developed at the Central Salt Research Institute Bhavnagar

The National Botanical Gardens, Lucknow has collected a large number of plants of economic and medicinal value from various parts of the country the distribution of economic plants is being correlated with topography and other edaphic factors.

Q Sketch the measures adopted by the government of India to promote nuclear research and atomic energy generation

Ans Nuclear research is of recent origin in India Pioneering work in this field was done by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay which carries on fundamantal research and advanced study in the field of nuclear physics and mathematics. It is also an important centre for cosmic ray research and has made notable contributions to the theory of elementary particles. The Institute is entrusted with the training of personnel in the field of Atomic Energy

Another institution connected with nuclear research is the Institute of Nuclear Physics Calcutta which was founded by the late Dr Meghnad Saha F R.S and was formally inaugurated in 1950

Atomic Energy Commission

A decision has recently been taken by the Government of India to establish an Atomic Energy Commission with full executive and financial powers Headed by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Atomic Energy the Commission will be responsible for formulating policy preparing the budget of the Department and implementing Government s policy in all matters concerning atomic energy

Department of Atomic Energy

The scientific aspects of the work entrusted to the Department under the Atomic Energy Act of 1948 are carried out by the Atomic Energy Establishment and the Atomic Minerals Division

The Atomic Energy Establishment Trombay is

the chief centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy and consists of three main groups—the Physics, the Chemistry and the Engineering groups, in addition to the Biology, Medical and Health Divisions.

The most important functions of the Atomic Minerals Division are (a) geological survey, prospecting, exploration and mining of minerals useful in the production of atomic energy, (b) working and development of atomic minerals on an industrial scale, (c) [illegible]

India's first atomic reactor "Apsara", which is of the swimming pool type, went into operation on August 4, 1956. Designed, engineered and built entirely by Indian personnel except for the fuel elements which were obtained on hire from the U.K., it is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outside the U.S.S.R.

Work is also in progress on a reactor of the Canadian NRX type which has been given by the Government of Canada as a gift to India under the Colombo Plan. The reactor is expected to go into operation about the end of 1958.

A third reactor which will enable the study of the effect of different lattices, shapes and sizes of fuel elements in natural uranium or plutonium [illegible] is also under construction.

Assisted by a Board of Research in Nuclear Science and Advisory Bodies for Chemistry, Physics, Geology, Biology and Medicine, the Department has been providing grants for work on specified research projects at various university laboratories and research institutes. Special mention may be made of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, the Bose Institute, Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

On the industrial side it is proposed to produce all the materials required for the full atomic power programme. The Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., established in August 1950 has set up a plant at Alwaye which processes monazite sands and produces rare earth chlorides and carbonates as main products and tri-sodium phosphate as a by-product. The Thorium Uranium Plant of the company at Trombay treats the residual cake which is left over after the rare earth content of monazite has been extracted.

The Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd. was set up in October 1956 to take over the mineral sand industry of South India.

A small uranium plant which will turn the uranium salt into reactor grade uranium metal is being constructed at Trombay and is expected to go into operation by the end of 1958. A small plant for the fabrication of fuel elements is in the course of construction. A pilot plant for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings is in operation in Ghatsila. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertilizer plant which is being built at Nangal. It is also intended to set up a pilot plant for producing beryllium oxide of nuclear purity and sintering it into bricks. Studies are also in progress for the erection of a plant to produce automatically pure graphite.

Q. Briefly mention the working of the research Institutes run by Government Departments and private agencies.

Ans. There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communication (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft material.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilization of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems related to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways)

The problems of road development and road materials highways and bridge engineering ports and harbours etc. are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industries lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs

The Bose Institute Calcutta is engaged on research in physics chemistry plant physiology plant breeding cytogenetics micro-biology and zoology

The Birbal Sahni Institute for Palaeobotany Lucknow carries on research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science Calcutta one of the oldest research organisations in the country conducts post graduate research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry

The Indian Institute of Science Bangalore founded in 1909 provides for advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge

The Physics Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays electronics and theoretical physics

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence Associations of this type have already been formed by the Ahmedabad textile industry the silk and art silk mills of Bombay and the jute mills of Calcutta An association for the rubber industry is likely to be set up soon

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders valuable research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science

Q Give an account of the research activities of the Indian Government in the sectors of Medicine and Agriculture

Ans In recent years medical research in India has gained considerable momentum Problems relating to the control and cure of diseases specially those peculiar to Indian climatic conditions and environment are receiving attention in medical colleges and specialised institutions dealing with medical research Indian research workers have made notable contributions to the study and chemotherapy of diseases particularly malaria leprosy kalazar, filariasis and cancer

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912 has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research the country has a number of specialised institutions The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive

the chief centre for research and development in the field of [illegible] energy and consists of three main groups—the Physics, the Chemistry and the Engineering groups, in addition to the Biology, Medical and Health Divisions.

The most important functions of the Atomic Minerals Division are (a) geological survey, prospecting, [illegible] and mining of minerals useful in the production of atomic energy, (b) working and development of these minerals on an industrial scale, (c) procurement [illegible].

India's first atomic reactor "Apsara" which is of the swimming pool type, went into operation on August 4, 195[illegible]. Designed, engineered and built entirely by Indian personnel except for the fuel elements which were [illegible] from the U.K., it is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outside the U.S.S.R.

Work is also in progress on a reactor of the Canadian NRX type which has been given by the Government of Canada as a gift to India under the Colombo Plan. The reactor is expected to go into operation about the end of 195[illegible].

A third reactor which will enable the study of the effect of different lattices, shapes and sizes of fuel elements [illegible] uranium or plutonium and thorium is also under construction.

Assisted by a Board of Research on Nuclear Science and Advisory Bodies for Chemistry, Physics, Cosmic Rays, Biology and Medicine, the Department has been giving grants and [illegible] for work on specified research projects at various university laboratories and research [illegible]. Special mention may be made of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, the Bose Institute, Calcutta and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

On the industrial side it is proposed to produce all the materials required for the full scale power programme. The Indian Rare Earths (Private) Ltd., established in August 195[illegible] has set up a plant at Alwaye which processes monazite sands and produces rare earth chlorides and carbonates as main products and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The Thorium Uranium Plant of the company at Trombay treats the residual cake which is left over after the rare earth content of monazite has been extracted.

The Travancore Minerals (Private) Ltd. was set up in October 1956 to take over the mineral sand industry of South India.

A small uranium plant which will turn the uranium salt into reactor grade uranium metal is being constructed at Trombay and is expected to go into operation by the end of 1958. A small plant for the fabrication of fuel elements is in the course of construction. A pilot plant for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings is in operation in Ghatsila. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertilizer plant which is being built at Nangal. It is also intended to set up a pilot plant for producing beryllium oxide of nuclear purity and sintering it into bricks. Studies are also in progress for the erection of a plant to produce automatically pure graphite.

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health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries [illegible] research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The K[illegible] Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterial [illegible] and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. [illegible] of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of [illegible].

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at [illegible] and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at [illegible] have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes a large-scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out research on lines [illegible] in their [illegible]. It has been functioning as the chief centre for research [illegible] connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, amongst others, the problems of [illegible], malaria and [illegible] diseases.

[illegible] on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys [illegible] of cancer in India have also been [illegible].

[illegible] at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, [illegible] problems of [illegible], serology and [illegible]. The Institute manufactures pathological [illegible].

The [illegible] Institute located at Coonoor is engaged in research [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, [illegible] chemical and [illegible]. The Laboratory [illegible] and [illegible].

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, sponsors research in both agriculture and animal husbandry in institutions belonging to the Central and State Governments, the universities and other institutions.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in all aspects of agriculture. It has well equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore, looks after dairy research. The Central Rice Institute and the Central Potato Research Institute devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively. The Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, is engaged in evolving improved varieties of a number of agricultural commodities.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has a laboratory for research in cotton technology at Bombay and the Lac Research Institute is located at Ranchi (Bihar).

Although it does not undertake research, the activities of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine under the Ministry of Agriculture help research in many ways.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country. These include the mackerel, the sardine and marine prawns. Research stations are to be set up in Bombay, the Gulf of Kutch, Visakhapatnam and the Andamans.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with inland [illegible] [illegible] and pond fish. The work of the [illegible] [illegible]


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CAREERS & COURSES

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EDITORIAL

INDIA'S FOREIGN EXCRANGE PROBLEM

India is experiencing acute difficulties in fulfilling her Second Five Year Plan. Though the Plan has been cut to essentials India still needs Rs 560 crores in foreign exchange for the remaining period of the Second Plan. During the current year large payments are falling due on the orders which were placed earlier for capital goods for our important projects. It has been estimated that such commitments in the public and private sectors together yet to be paid for amounted to Rs. 887 crores approximately as on April 1 1958. We have also suffered in recent months a fall in our exports on account of the recessionary trend in foreign markets. This has been a cause of heavy drain on our foreign exchange reserves. At the beginning of 1956 57 when the Second Plan commenced India's sterling reserves amounted to Rs 748 crores. At the end of March this year our foreign exchange reserves comprised in addition to a gold holding of Rs 118 crores sterling reserves of Rs. 267 crores. As against this our sterling reserves dropped to Rs. 193 crores at the end of July. By the end of August this year India's sterling balances had fallen to Rs 187 crores. Theoretically there are four possibilities before India to meet the foreign exchange problem (1) cutting down our development programme (2) cutting down our imports (3) expanding our exports and (4) obtaining further assistance from abroad.

Cutting Down Development Programme

The discussion whether the Plan is too ambitious or not is now purely academic. The Plan which is being carried out at present consists only of the core, viz the steel projects the power projects the coal projects and the transportation. It is only the Government which have detailed information about each project and which can take a view as to the extent it is possible on the ground of inadequate resources to cut it or slow it down. In this context it has to be remembered that a stage has probably reached in the execution of several of these projects when to stop them would mean an enormous waste of effort and the resources that have already been put into them.

The monetary assistance which we have received from many foreign countries has now made it unnecessary for us to prune the Plan further. We shall be able to complete the core of our Second Plan without imposing more hardship and sufferings on the people. We will now complete all the projects which will add to our financial and economic strength without jeopardising the maintenance of the economy.

Imports

The most effective means of dealing immediately with a difficult foreign exchange situation is a curtailment of imports. This, in fact, is what Government have been trying to do. Our imports have been increasing by leaps. We have been importing heavy machinery for our industrialisation and this fact alone has drained much of our foreign reserves. During 1955-56 India's import bill was Rs 731 crores; in 1956-57 it rose to Rs 1077 crores and in 1957-58 to Rs 1174 crores. But a heavy cut in imports is likely to be self-defeating since the process of development itself might be brought to a halt by a severe reduction in the imports of machinery and capital equipment. Necessarily therefore the main brunt of import reduction for the effective financing of the development must fall on import of consumer goods or raw materials for consumer industries within the country. However, even if food imports can be financed under special arrangements, there is a point beyond which imports of general consumer articles cannot be reduced without giving rise to further inflationary pressures.

There is a limit [illegible] on our imports [illegible] but [illegible] that imports [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. A [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] goods has been [illegible] in the country because the [illegible] in the [illegible] market. [illegible] general import policy has tried to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] most [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ing the last [illegible].

Exports

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

building up of our exports and raising them to a level which would enable us as far as possible to cover the import of goods that we must necessarily purchase from abroad."

Our export showed a disturbing decline during the first few months of the current year. The value of our monthly exports which stood at Rs 55.74 crores in November 1957 had declined by stages to Rs 41.42 crores in April 1958. There was a slight spurt in the month of May but then came the dock workers' strike in June which reduced the value of exports in July to the very low figure of Rs 27.78 crores. Compared with the corresponding period of 1957 our export earnings during the first seven months of this year have declined by over Rs 50 crores. The relieving feature is that during the same period a reduction of about Rs 104 crores was effected in the volume of our imports as compared to that during the corresponding period last year.

In view of this substantial reduction in imports the gap between receipts and payments is considerably reduced now but it is still much too wide. We have to fill the gap as far as we can.

Our exports have dwindled due to several unpredictable factors such as the world economic dislocation caused by the [illegible] [illegible] American recession and considerable [illegible] in international competition for exports. China has entered the markets in South East Asia and also Japan is a formidable competitor in this area. Both these countries sell their goods at a lower price than India can afford. There has also been discrimination in foreign trade due to [illegible]. Machinery which was [illegible] ed for manufacturing consumer goods is lying idle due to lack of raw materials and spare parts. Unless India produces goods of high quality she cannot compete with other nations in capturing the international markets.

On August 30 the Government of India [illegible]. The Government hoped that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Considerable [illegible] of foreign exchange [illegible]

smuggled out against gold smuggled into India Gold smuggling is extremely lucrative as the Indian price of gold is Rs. 105 per tola which is over Rs 40 higher than its international price Smuggling of gold into India has acquired alarming proportions during the past two years having been estimated at Rs 30 crores in 1955 67 and Rs 40 crores in 1957 58

Foreign Aid

In face of the basic facts of the Indian economy—a low per capita income a very limited margin of savings, the rising pressure of population and the urgent need for large-scale industrial development—there is no escape from sizable external assistance for some years to come. India's external debt is very much moderate in relation to both national income and external receipts compared to other countries The Indian economy can yet bear a considerable addition to external obligation But these obligations have to be of long term character, in view of the fact that India's recent difficulties have been agggravated by accumulation of short term obligations As on April 1 1958, foreign exchange liabilities already contracted by India amounted to Rs 750 crores of which about Rs 110 crores will be repayable during the rest of the second Plan period about Rs 340 crores in the third Five-Year Plan and the rest at a later date

The World Bank called a meeting of India's five leading creditor nations Britain the U.S.A., Canada, Japan and West Germany, in Washington from August 25 to 27, to devise ways of extending to India urgently needed one billion dollars in new credits and to help her meet its immediate balance of payment crisis

According to a report in the New York *Journal of Commerce* the U.S.A agreed to defer until 1967 repayment of about 55million dollars in principal and interest due on a 1951 loan of 190 million dollars to cover Indian purchases of U.S wheat. In addition the U S A. was reported to have offered to make available 200 million dollars worth of farm surplus products to India in exchange for rupees

The report said the U.S.A would also provide credits totalling 100 million dollars from its Development Loan Fund repayable in rupees About 75 million dollars of this would be disbursed by the end of next March and the rest by the middle of 1959

It also said Britain would put up 108 million dollars for India's foreign exchange needs in the next seven months.

India needs 350 million dollars by March 1 next year to cover essential imports and a further 650 million dollors by the end of the second Plan in March 1961

The *Journal of Commerce* also said West Germany would provide 40 million dollars between now and next March and up to another 60 million dollars in the following two years Canada would provide a total of about 45 million dollars of which an expected 17 million dollars would be made available by March next

Japan would provide a credit of 10 million dollars for India's needs between now and March 1959

In addition the report said the World Bank would provide 100 million dollars in the next seven months and was willing to negotiate new credits totalling 225 million dollars for the following two years On September 4 the British Government announced that she would make available to India nearly £40 million in financial aid before March 31 1959 Britain also announced to give continuing consideration to the long term problems of Indian development during the rest of the Second Five-Year Plan which ends in March 1961

The U S A., also gave an assurance on September 9 that 100 million dollars in new Development Loan Fund credits would be forthcoming to India in the nine month period ending June 1959 The U S State Department ratified earlier indications of Loan Fund credits and of 200 million dollars in farm surpluses given at the five-nation World Bank meeting The U S A. also decided to waive all interest and repayment on the 1951 wheat loan until 1957 Under this loan the U S. A. shipped 190 million dollars worth of wheat to India. The deferment of payments on the 1951 wheat loan will save India 3 million dollars in its present fiscal year and a total of about 27 million dollars over the full nine years. The American loans are to be paid for in Indian rupees

On September 12 the World Bank announced that it was lending 35 million dollars to India to help her meet foreign exchange costs of her railways development plan

Though the prospect of foreign assistance seemed somewhat dim in 1956 when the second Plan was launched there has recently been increasing recognition in friendly countries that helping India in her development programme is a matter of vital interest not only to India herself but also in view of her large population and the position she holds internationally to the whole world. Yet

the least important [illegible] of the reasons for the change in [illegible] international [illegible] is the demonstration by India that she can pursue a steady and liberal policy with great firmness [illegible] she does not ask for assistance except [illegible] compulsion of circumstances [illegible] utilise assistance to the maximum public advantage and that she is determined [illegible] problems. The change in international [illegible] highlighted by the resolution recently passed by the U S Senate mentioning specially the need for assistance to India. Because of India's international prestige and [illegible] she has been getting monetary aid from the U.S.A. as well as Soviet Russia. Since the second Plan was launched India has got up to June 30 1958 Rs. 314 crores from the U S A. Rs. 13 crores from the World Bank, Rs. [illegible] crores from Russia and Rs. 35 crores from I.M.F. In addition a considerable amount from the U K., West Germany, Canada and Japan.

India's second Plan is bound to succeed [illegible] of temporary difficulties which have been [illegible] India is [illegible] and also to surmount those [illegible] foreign exchange. India's present troubles are not the result of [illegible] over ambitiousness [illegible] planning but the outcome of a series of unpredictable factors. For the successful execution of India's Plan her own efforts and resources are much more important than the foreign aid. Foreign aid can only support but never substitute our own will, determination and sacrifice to achieve our desired end.

JUTE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The jute industry has a total of 72,355 looms which represent 53 per cent of the total loomage in the world.

There are in all 112 mills of which 101 are in West Bengal, four in Andhra, three in Uttar Pradesh and one in Madhya Pradesh. Those in West Bengal are all in or around Calcutta on both sides of the river Hooghly. And there are 72 jute mills companies managing these 112 mills.

Their total capacity is about 100,000 tons of jute goods per month on the basis of a single shift of 45 hours a week.

The total value of jute goods produced in a year is about Rs 150 crores.

There has been no Government control on production or distribution of jute goods. The control [illegible] is that exercised by the Indian Jute Mills Association, in the light of the working Time Agreement, the main object of which is to ensure that production and supply are adjusted to world demand.

The production for the year 1957 was 1,049,241 [illegible] for the year was 8,49,000 [illegible] foreign exchange worth Rs. 114 [illegible] was earned during 1957.

[illegible]

PROGRESS IN FLOOD CONTROL

Following the successive floods of unprecedented [illegible] the 1954 monsoon season the Government of India formulated a comprehensive programme of flood control in September 1954.

In the first phase of this programme emphasis was laid on surveys and investigations for the collection of essential technical data. A major portion of this work has been completed.

Considerable headway has also been made in the implementation of the second phase which includes [illegible] flood protection measures such as the construction of embankments and channels.

A number of such schemes have been recently completed giving protection from floods to large areas. Embankments have been built along the [illegible] the [illegible] Gandak and the [illegible] in [illegible]. Embankments have also been [illegible] upper reaches of the Ganges and the level of [illegible] has been raised above the flood level. In addition several [illegible] West Bengal have been [illegible].

[illegible]

RELIGION AND POLITICS

By Dr TARA CHAND

RELIGION and politics are two centres round which the history of man has revolved. Both are protean phenomena There is no age when mankind was not divided into multiplicity of faiths. Every religion has numerous sects, and every sect has history Religions have grown have been promulgated have decayed Some times they have died, some have revived It is not possible to bring any order into this kaleido scopic phenomenon It is difficult to subsume religions under any scientific scheme of classi fication Believers of a religion will not accept any fixed, formula Distinguishing attributes are hard to apply—such as natural, ethical revealed universal for all claim to possess them All regard they are true and pos ess the key to perfection

Different Doctrines

To evaluate religion may be indiscreet, but to explain it is necessary The enterprise is beset with difficulties For what is common to all religions? Are there any general attri butes linking together religions? Early Bud dhism was silent on the existence of God and soul Islam has laid the greatest emphasis upon the unity of God its Prophet has been called God drunk The Christians believe in the triune nature of the divine Man as a compound of actions and their traces, is involved in a cycle of life and death and is dissolved when he attains Nirvana such is the Buddhist doctrine. Man is a creature and slave of Allah and is either chosen by Him for heaven or rejected and condemned for ever holds Islam Man may be saved from punishment for his original sin if he has faith in the Christ whom God sent as the mediator, teaches Christianity There are deep difference about other fundamental doctrines.

Two Aspects

But apart from these there are matters of form attitude and also of content which help in understanding the variety of religions and appreciating some of its universal features For instance all religions have two aspects—focal and peripheral The first is that personal indescribable experience which lies at the core William James and other psychologists have attempted to understand it. But although its characteristics may be grouped under a limited number of types the experience itself seems to differ from man to man In some it has been so intense and so possessive as to make of them persons apart from the gene rality of mankind Such have been the prophets seers and saints The capacity for such experience varies and there are some who seem to have none

Round such experiences have been built up vast structures of religious dogmas and doctrin es Some religions—Christianity and Bud dhism for instance, formulate only spiritual and ethical principles Others have a wider range Hinduism and Islam cover the whole ground of man s life—religious social political and economic

But whether the propositional content of a religion is small or large, there is a peripheral content in each built round its focal insight and intuition of reality This content grows changes and is subject to influences emanating from individuals and groups

Mystic Experience

The mystic experience which constitutes the core of religion is incommunicable It is impossible to say whether labels of particular religions can be attached to it From all that is known about it this appears unlikely

The peripheral content has reference to both supranatural and natural matters Some of its parts may be based upon direct percep tion and therefore demand immediate assent, others would enjoy varying degrees of object ivity and validity depending on the part which reason plays in their formulation. These may indicate ideals of individual and social conduct prohibitions and permissions They may set out the values which ought to be pursued and the destiny which awaits man

Politics is less diverse Human intellect has not been as fecund in producing forms of government and state Ancient philosophers accounted six as the main types each covering several varieties The moderns do not regard the question of classification important. In a sense each state is sui generis

Religion and state both demand the all egiance of man. The demand of the State is accompanied with extreme sanctions In states where differentiation between politics and religion is not recognised temporal punish ments are reinforced with spiritual ones and both Church and State have recourse to them.

The claim upon the obedience of the individual by these two authorities has been a prolific source of conflicts in history. The modern secular sovereign state has arisen out of wars originating in religious differences. There is a great deal of evidence for the view that as mankind has advanced in civilization the power of the State has increased and that of religion has retreated. From a time when religion and politics were identical, society has moved to the position wherein the State has assumed almost unlimited authority.

Divine Kingship

In the early history of man the high priest and king were the same person, and kingship was regarded as divine. Miraculous powers were attributed to him. In the Middle Ages in Denmark mothers brought their infants and peasants their grain for him believing that if he lays his hands on them they both would thrive. The queens and kings of England exercised the gift of healing. King Charles II touched a hundred thousand persons to cure scrofula. That divinity hedged in a king was a widespread belief. The kings of ancient Rome claimed to be embodiments of Jupiter the god of sky. Muslim chroniclers denominated their kings as shadows of God (Zille Allah). Abul Fazl records a saying of Akbar: "indeed to behold the king is a means of calling to mind the Creator." The Dalai Lama of Tibet is even today considered the very incarnation of God.

The kings were not always the heads of the State and of religion. The sacred books of the Hindus, the Dharma Shastras, laid down the duties of the king and the subjects and their injunctions were binding on both.

All the three civilizations have been faced with the predicament involved in the relation between the State and the church or politics and religion.

State And The Church

In the Christian west the struggle continued for several hundred years. The thirteenth century Popes asserted claims to the highest authority upon earth and the climax was reached when Pope Boniface VIII (1294-1303) proclaimed the universal supremacy of the Church. The Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire and the kings of England, France and other countries were treated as subordinates whose duty it was to obey the dictates of the Holy Faith.

This was a challenge. The peoples of Europe were emerging from feudal anarchy and forming consolidated societies under the aegis of centralised governments headed by kings and supported by the middle classes of merchants and entrepreneurs. Both resented papal interference in matters of internal administration which tended to reduce the authority of the kings and to perpetuate divisions of loyalty and also to cause the drain of wealth to the coffers of the Church, mainly at Rome.

Religious Fanaticism

The Reformation was a direct attack upon the Papal conception of religion and power. Many kings and princes and the middle classes found in Martin Luther's movement a powerful aid to their own cause. The struggle that ensued led to war and bloodshed. In France there was a civil war which lasted more than 30 years, and which witnessed a series of brutal massacres till in the end out of sheer exhaustion political leaders established a compromise and the country turned away from religious fanaticism. England had its religious persecutions in which the Roman Catholics and the Protestants burnt their opponents at the stake. On continental Europe the Thirty Years War decimated the population. All this led people to the conclusion that mixing of religion and politics was the source of these conflicts and so from the middle of the 17th century religion began to be depoliticised and religious toleration was accepted as the basic principle of State. Today all western states are secular; wherever there is an established church, it is subordinate to secular authority.

Islamic Countries

The history of Islamic countries has been different. Islam has always been plagued by sectarian wars and persecutions. In the period of the Caliphate much blood was shed because of doctrinal differences and on the question of succession to the Caliphate. In Iran the Safavi Shahs who were Shiahs persecuted the Sunnis. There was bitter hostility against such sects as the Karmathians, the Isma'ilis and in recent times between the Wahhabis and others. Since the Islamic countries have come under western and secular liberal and rational ideas are making headway. The growth of industrialization and the strong bearing of the middle classes promise to reinforce these tendencies.

Even as late as many Muslim countries have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tendencies.

Liberal Trend

[illegible] Turkey [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The Turkish were

is republican, nationalist populist, etatist, secular and reformist, and article 75 of Chapter V ensures 'no one may be censured for the philosophical creed religion or doctrine to which he may adhere The Iraqi constitution forbids differentiation based on creed or religion The Lebanese law guarantees complete freedom of conscience and respect for all creeds In Syria freedom of belief and protection of all forms of worship is ensured The only concession that it makes to religious exclusiveness is in providing that the religion of the President of the Republic must be Islam, as in England the king must belong to the Anglicam Church. The Egyptian constitution prescribes free exercise of religion and belief and although it still makes Islam the State religion it abolishes religious courts In Indonesia the State is secular and every one is entitled to freedom of religion, conscience and worship

The trend towards secularism or separation of politics and religion is in the interests of both state and faith

Religion is Subjective

The focal aspect of religion is subjective It involves the spiritual relation between the individual and God Obviously it is impossible for any external agency to intervene in the communion of man with the Supreme Being Laws of State and regulations of society have little relevance to this matter The other aspect which is peripheral includes morals laws social affairs which may be related to religious doctrines Now these doctrines are subject to the understanding of man and it is the experience of history that agreement as to their meaning and application is hard to obtain Unfortunately differences lead to violence

Above Controversy

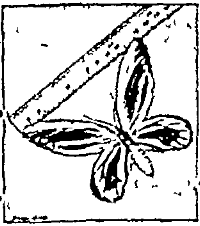
Religion as concerned with spiritual experience and with truths and principles which are absolute and eternal ought to be above controversy and conflict. Religion, dealing with social, economic and political affairs faces a paradox, for these affairs unlike spiritual matters are variable under the pressure of temporal factors If they are treated as unalterable and universal, society becomes stagnant and lack of adaptation threatens it with extinction If changes in temporal affairs are considered as tantamount to change of religion then religion is placed at the mercy of every change in opinion Intellectual freedom objectivity and rationalism which are the distinguishing marks of the modern age suggest the solution for the freedom in the saying of Jesus Christ, 'render unto Caesar the things that belong to Caesar and to God the things that are His

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DID YOU KNOW ?



The most primitive of all animals was long thought to be the amoeba but this title is now accorded to the protozoan (first life) of the class Flagellata They are microscopic single celled animals that reproduce by fission.



The world's largest butterfly is the New Guinea bird wing (Troides alexandrae), the female of which has a wingspan of 12 inches (30.5 centimeters).



Steadily growing for years, the influx of refugees from Communist East Germany to free West Germany h increased to about 7 weekly

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR WORK

By GEOFFREY A. DUDLEY, B.A.

A YOUNG man once confided to me that his ambition was to be a singer. He said that he desired this above everything else in the world. When I asked him why it was so important to him, I was rather surprised by the answer he gave. I had expected him to tell me all about music and how much it meant to him. Instead he replied: "Because it will mean being somebody!"

"I really want to make something out of myself," he continued, "something worth while—something to be proud of. I don't want people just to look at me and then not give me a second glance. I want them to notice me!"

When he saw that I was interested he confided in me still further. "When I'm at work," he went on, "I look at the men around me and say to myself: These men have spent the best part of their lives working here. Where has it got them? I want something more than that from life."

He assured me that this frank confession was not "just a passing whim." "This is what I want to do and be," he emphasised, "and I am positive in my own mind that I can do it."

Asked about his attitude towards his present job he replied that he could not get to like it. He admitted the fact that he hated it. "I hate doing the same thing day in and day out," he insisted. "I detest the monotony of it all. It leaves me so utterly worn out and fed up at the end of each day that I do not feel like doing anything about my singing."

He then went on to give a clue as to his real problem. "After all," he said, "I feel that I have an inferiority complex. That may seem a strange thing for me to admit. But it is the one thing that stands between me and my ambition.

"I hope you can try to understand and tell me what you think I should do about my new career, which I want to get started on as soon as possible."

The Wrong Reason

It is not hard to discover this young man's ambition. To make the best of music [illegible] The something he [illegible] want to achieve. [illegible] The trouble [illegible] to be [illegible] he wants to be for the wrong reason. [illegible] because he [illegible] "somebody." [illegible]

The disinterested attitude urges us to do things because we think they are worth doing—not because of what they can do for us.

This young man, if he succeeds at all, could probably be "somebody" just as well by engaging in any other activity. If he is to succeed as a singer, his choice of music as a career should be governed by some attraction that only music holds for him.

A great singer is one who has a genuine interest in music for its own sake. He thinks that music is bigger than himself. He has chosen music because it is the most important thing in the world to him. His choice is not due to the fact that his own personal prestige is the most important thing in the world to him. Indeed he usually values music most as a means of giving pleasure to other people.

If we merely want people to notice us, we can probably find an easier and better way than becoming a singer. The musical profession is so crowded, in fact, that even if our young man were to become a singer he might not be particularly noticed. A craving for the limelight is never in itself a substitute for the hard work of preparing oneself for a really fine musical career.

A careful study of the above case shows us, in fact, where the wish to be a singer has its origin. It [illegible] from the [illegible] inferiority complex [illegible]. The real reason why he wants to be noticed is that he feels [illegible]. He does not value himself properly. He wants to draw attention to himself in order to compensate for his feelings of [illegible]. He has [illegible] the goal of personal importance for [illegible] in society.

If [illegible] the young man [illegible]. The [illegible]

The [illegible]

other people This should be our motive for wanting to be a singer, an engineer an architect, or anything else We should see our work not merely as a means of increasing our importance, but rather as a means of contributing to the welfare of society at large

We should feel that our work matters—that it would be worth doing if we were not doing it. We should believe that society would be the poorer without our efforts, that in a small way the stability of the whole society depends upon how well we are doing our little share.

This attitude helps us to forget ourselves —and foregetting ourselves will help us to be more efficient. Our work will improve because we shall be paying more attention to it than to our own feelings.

Personal Satisfaction

The importance of the right attitude towards one's work is also illustrated by the following case A young married man said My aim has been to work hard to earn more money, and I am spending my life putting this into practice I believe that my work should give a great deal of satisfaction to me'

He went on to complain that a higher position which he had hoped to attain had been given to another applicant This had caused him a great deal of disappointment and he felt that the interest and keenness had gone out of his work

I am itching to get into something where my working hard will reap some benefit and satisfaction for me he added I have thought of many different jobs insurance agent sales representative draughtsman commercial artist even my own business My wife leaves my career to me as she has got tired of my conflicting aims I hope you can help to sort things out for me

What Employers Want

The real problem here as for so many of us, is again an incorrect attitude towards work. If he had not been turned down for promotion when he was he would have met a similar disappointment sooner or later If we have no abiding interest in our job for its own sake it is inevitable that promotion should pass us by Employers want people who are doing their job because of the value they put upon the work itself not because of what the work can do for the worker

Dr Anne Roe defines work as "whatever an adult spends most of his time doing ' If a person spends most of his time say hoeing turnips it ought after all to be because he believes that hoeing turnips is the most important thing in the world to him Otherwise he might just as well be doing something else. '

Do we think of our job merely as a means of making some money of " getting on of bolstering our self-esteem ? If so we have too little regard for the nature of the work itself We might just as well be doing some other job for that might bring us just as much money and enable us to " get on " just as well.

The Welfare Of Others

The correct attitude towards work is to look upon it as a means of contributing something to the happiness and welfare of other people Work is a kind of joint enterprise in which mankind is engaged for the benefit of society as a whole If you try to make sure that your own contribution is the maximum of which you are capable the personal satisfaction you get from your job will take care of itself

Such a point of view widens the rather narrow conception of work expressed by the young married man whose case is described above. 'My aim has been to work hard to earn more money he said "I believe that my work should give a great deal of satisfaction to me. These aims are, of course excellent as far as they go the trouble is that they do not go far enough.

Anyone who is dissatisfied in his career is therefore recommended to look at what he is doing from the above point of view How work can become intolerable when the doer sees no meaning in it is illustrated by the following report For some years before I gave up my job said a man I felt that my work was not worth while Although I always had plenty to do very little of it made any essential contribution to life socially or economically, and much of it was unnecessary

What happens when we take the above advice and try it out in our career ? A young married woman said "I have been offered the chance of not only increasing my wages considerably but of getting a higher position in my present firm. Our manager who chose me as his personal assistant told me that he did so because I always appeared ready and willing to do any job"

Here is a case of a person who had a

[illegible] interest in her work for its own sake. Her attitude reaped its reward in terms of promotion and more money as well as personal happiness. The willingness that secured this and benefited her [illegible] provides a lesson the others who seek advancement might well take to heart.

A man at forty said that he did not like his present occupation. He was anxious to establish his prospects of financial success on a more secure footing. "I have from time to time," he added, "tried to break into the profession of salesmanship in which I feel that I could improve my position."

Two months after taking the advice offered he reported, "I now like my job much more than previously. I feel that I am really doing something for the benefit of my fellow men and women. My greatest ambition in life is to serve them to the best of my ability, and I am going all out to accomplish this aim."

You May Be Worthy Of Better things

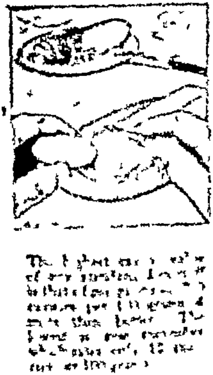
Seeing the social value of being, say, a post-man, does not mean that we must remain postmen for the rest of our lives. We can well grow into a wider sphere of service. We may become worthy to discharge a greater responsibility towards society. "Thou hast been faithful over a few things," said the master to the servant in the parable, "I will make thee ruler over many things."

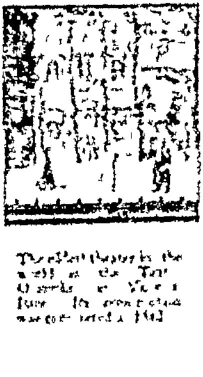
For the time being, however, the cultivation of such an attitude may help us to feel more at peace with ourselves. Later on we may discover that some other job offers us an even better opportunity of making other people happy.

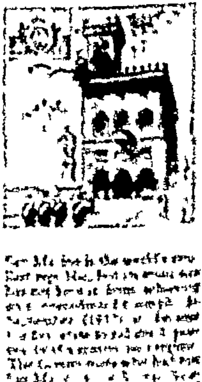
As a business man put it: "Success is the sum-total of achievement. Financial reward, while useful, is by no means the final objective. In fact, this seems to take care of itself if there is solid achievement. To be successful demands the cultivation of a balanced life in all its varied aspects both in business and out of it."

(From *The [illegible]*)

DID YOU KNOW?







The highest [illegible] of any [illegible] is [illegible] 300 [illegible]

The oldest theatre in the world is the Teatro Olimpico in Vicenza, Italy. Its construction was completed in [illegible].

San Marino is the world's [illegible] [illegible]

GRAMDAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

By A W SUHASRABUDDHE
General Secretary, Sarva Seva Sangh

THE Community Development Programme almost as old as Bhoodan started as an experiment in 1952 in 55 different areas The programme has been gradually expanding so much so that it will cover all the five lakh villages of India by 1961 during the Second Plan The objectives of the C.P A have been to lead villages towards unity and progress by building up co-operative organisations in them But it is now obvious that villages could not be approached in the right manner

Thirty years ago Gandhiji gave the nation a call to ' go back to villages Many of the college students responded but only a limited number actually entrenched themselves in villages to serve the rural folk whole-heartedly The relief work carried in villages had a significant effect on the freedom struggle but after freedom it was found that the rural reconstruction was not possible through this approach

The Government set out to discover new approaches American guidance was sought Country wide planning was based on the experience gained at Itawa and Allahabad and the C.P A was raised with the Block Development Officer, Social Education Officer and an agricultural expert in each Block Extension Services were raised to impart scientific know how to villagers New techniques improved seeds and artificial manures were introduced. Soil conservation operations and minor irrigation projects were taken up

Those who had worked with Gandhiji in the rural sphere were also actively thinking in that line and felt that without the basic unity in the village no results could be achieved in spite of the best intentions efforts influence or knowledge at one s disposal There was a close similarity in the objectives of the two approaches but active participation was not forthcoming from the people

The fact remains that 60% of the total land is managed through hired labour There is a larger percentage of owners who don t till Obviously enough it is difficult to achieve much without solving the land problem There are over one hundred laws enacted about the land tenure and management. The President has signed nearly 127 Acts after freedom but the problem still remains unsolved

There is a talk going on in Orissa and elsewhere about ceiling It was estimated that 30 lakhs of landless families would gain by the measure of fixing ceiling on land in Hyderabad but hardly 3 lakhs of landless families got some land. Why? The owners had passed on the title of ownership to their relatives sold away a portion of their estates and enrolled their tenants as farm servants It is obvious that the land problem would evade solution through law and legislation But so long as the right spirit does not permeate the village, these laws will remain only on the statute The C. P A failed to pursue its objectives since land problem remained unsolved

Vinoba started the Bhoodan movement six years ago in Telengana where Harijans approached him for land and a landlord came forward with an offer of 100 acres Gifts followed one after another and he got 18 000 acres in the Communist dominated area There-after he moved on to Delhi and continued his tour in U P Bihar and so on, collecting 40 lakhs of acres in the first six years

In Bhoodan, we got also bad lands in the first round but good lands in th second round Later Vinoba raised the demand for 1/6th but in the end announced his stand for the total abolition of private property

Values Of Life

Bhoodan movement is concerned not merely with land but with much more—the values of life The land problem has been solved in Indonesia Burma and China. In China each family got 7 acres of land but thousands were shot dead to do this. In Japan each family got 2 acres MacArthur got land distributed through the force of law The same thing followed in other countries Brought up under the guidance of Gandhiji we wanted to do it not through bloodshed but through non-violence Bhoodan will strengthen the democratic forces in the country and make villages self reliant

New approach creates an upheaval in thought. We did not welcome Bhoodan as it emerged It was hailed more by the foreign countries than by India A roaming saint is getting gifts of land for the landless wrote the *Manchester Guardian*. The French writer Mr Lanzo de Vasta (Shati Das) who stayed with Vinoba during his *Padyatra* in Bihar stated, ' Vinoba is a greater seer who through Bhoodan is trying not only to solve the land

problem but presenting a path of peace. Bhoodan is a key to solve peacefully and democratically a number of major problems facing mankind. It has a role to minimise social inequalities. Swaraj has brought an awakening in thought. The Adivasi in a village now understands that he can also talk of high sounding philosophies, if fed well.

During the First Plan period there was 18 per cent increase in national income and it is stated, there will be 25 per cent of increase in the Second Plan period. But with our average national income of Rs. 250 per annum there is a wide disparity of income in rural and urban areas. It is Rs. 140 in the former and Rs. 8[illegible] in the latter. This gulf has to be bridged. We must share our comforts with our neighbours and provide equal opportunities to all. After land distribution in China the food production increased 2½ times. It is a lesson for us.

In India the land per capita is only 3/4th of an acre per capita. In America it is 12 acres and in Russia it is 16 acres per capita. In Asian countries where land is comparatively less and population higher the land has to be brought under the public utility service. Buildings in the towns were so managed during the war that the tenants could not be removed from the houses due to scarcity of accommodation. Similarly in our country the population is larger than the availability of land. Our country imports grains worth 10 [illegible] crores every year and our grain is 40% cheaper than the other countries. During [illegible] we imported grains worth [illegible] crores of rupees. For how long can this liquidation of currency go on?

India has decided not to join any power block. In that case we have to pay the price of freedom and become self-sufficient. It will be advisable to declare land as an object of public utility service. Only those who work on it should own it.

During the period of [illegible] we [illegible] 1,500 tractors [illegible]. After [illegible] years the Government [illegible] the West cannot help us [illegible] food problem. An American expert was called to India for advice on [illegible] Rs. 21,000 [illegible] capita [illegible]. He advised that India should take to machines and farming and to [illegible]. [illegible] Government [illegible]. There [illegible] industry [illegible] of [illegible].

To [illegible]

[illegible] capital of Rs. 2,[illegible]. In a [illegible] factory it requires Rs. 10,000 and in cottage capital [illegible] Rs. 3,000 [illegible]. For [illegible] it is Rs. [illegible] head. There is a [illegible] villages. The [illegible] is nearly Rs. 75,000. To electrify a village road it further needs Rs. 2,500 and [illegible] of Rs. 2,500 to each [illegible] house.

We [illegible] this capital [illegible]. Looking at that we must not fail in the [illegible] should not think of providing employment to people through industries for [illegible] 50 years or a century but should [illegible] cottage and handicrafts.

Share In Land

The First Plan proceeded with food production as the basis which would lead to the formation of capital to be invested in industries. Second Plan proceeds with [illegible] as its foundation, [illegible] capital that [illegible] will go into expenditure.

This means that industry will remain [illegible] for capital investment and agriculture will be deprived of it. Seven lakh acres of land can be brought under irrigation through the [illegible] Project. [illegible] the cost [illegible] ment at Rs. 150 per acre even after the water reaches a part of land. Ordinarily it is Rs. [illegible] per acre.

However we have to do away with the economic [illegible] relationship in land. A labourer having no stake in the farm gets wages. He does [illegible] in work and [illegible] the crop. [illegible] the labourer is denied his share according to work and the capital [illegible] in agriculture is neglected, the [illegible] is not satisfactory.

The [illegible] is [illegible] land to all and sharing of income according to work. This means land is converted [illegible] which country [illegible] in [illegible] farming and handicrafts.

After years of [illegible] the Government have now agreed to this [illegible] and have decided that the [illegible] between the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] made [illegible] that land must belong [illegible] the [illegible] who [illegible] has [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible].

(From [illegible])

India And The Democratic Tradition

By SATISH KAPOOR

IN the year 750 A D the people of Bengal elected as their king a simple citizen Gopala, renowned for his wisdom and courage

A century earlier the king of Madhya, in Central India having died without leaving an heir the people and elders chose as their sovereign the ruler of a neighbouring state Prince Harsha famed for his victories in battle his justness and wise management of state affairs

Later it is true the people of thes states lost the right to elect their rulers and the monarchy became hereditary Yet the examples of Bengal and Madhya are not isolated instances, for at all periods and whatever the form of government a democratic tradition has existed in India

Describing the invasion of India by the armies of Alexander the Great Greek historians speak of the political conditions existing at that time in the north western states Several of these—Kunar Panjkora and Swat—were then republics and Alexander met with stiffer resistance in these areas than in the neighbouring kingdoms

He was seriously wounded at the siege of Massaga a republican city and only managed to reduce the town by ordering the massacre of the entire population Similarly at Amdaka another republican city the citizens perished in their thousands on the battlefield before surrendering to Alexander This strong attachment of the Indians to a republican government is stressed by the Greek historians.

The existence of the republics is also mentioned in several Indian works The great epic *Mahabharata* (written between the tenth and seventh centuries B C) describes the constitutions of the republican states of that time and offers counsels of wisdom

The Buddhist scriptures speak of the mediation of the Master in a dispute opposing the citizens of the republic of Licchavia This republic was so powerful that Bimbisara the first king to unite a large part of India under his rule in the sixth century B C. took 1[illegible] years to subjugate it

Chanakya (4th century B C) who has been called the Machiavelli of India also mentions the republics in his famous political work the *Arthashastra* An out and out monarchist he discusses at length various m[illegible] ans of weakening the republics

Yet despite the power of the great empires the republics continued to exist up to the 5th century A D Their breaking up was due partly to internal strife and to their failure to unite against the monarchies The main cause however was that their structure was insufficiently democratic.

By their constitutions these states were closer to the republic of Athens than to modern democracies All political decisions were taken by a single military caste the Kshatriyas who met in an open air Assembly The other castes were not allowed to take part in these proceedings The Assembly elected a President and a council to assist him

The Kshatriyas were very numerous Anyone who had a relative belonging to the caste was entitled to a seat in the Assembly and since at that time marriages were allowed between members of the different castes the Kshatriya caste grew continually

Its members were very jealous of their political rights up to the beginning of the Christian era they opposed all attempts to increase the power of the executive But from then on the situation changed Party demagogy gradually turned people away from political life The President of the Assembly became more and more powerful Finally the hereditary principle won the day and the president of the Assembly ceased to be elected This change took place in all the former republics around the 5th century A D with no hope of return

The kingdoms however also had some democratic traditions Prior to the 6th century A D India was made up of a multitude of tiny states most of them kingdoms These states were so small that it was possible for the kings to maintain direct contact with their subjects The people's representatives met in an assembly—the Samhiti—to advise the king and prevent any misuse of power Just how powerful these assemblies were is shown by a saying which is often quoted in the writings of the time Nothing can equal the misfortune of a king who has lost the trust and the goodwill of the Samhiti

In addition to the central Samhiti each village elected a local council or Sabha to settle community affairs The Sabha was the centre of social life in the village and men and women took part in its meetings on an equal footing It was considered a great honour for a man to gain recognition from the Sabha and at a wedding the most pleasant thing one could wish the bride was to become a member of the council (Continued on Page 732)

problem but pioneering a path of peace.' Bhoodan is a key to solve peacefully and democratically a number of major problems facing mankind. It has a role to minimise social inequalities. Swaraj has brought an awakening in thought. The Adivasi in a village now understands that he can also talk of high sounding philosophies if fed well.

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In India the land per capita is only 3/4th of an acre per capita. In America it is 12 acres and in Russia it is 16 acres per capita. In Asian countries where land is comparatively less and population higher the land has to be brought under the public utility service. Buildings in the towns were so managed during the war that the tenants could not be removed from the houses due to scarcity of accommodation. Similarly in our country the population is larger than the availability of land. Our country imports grains worth 10 million tons every year and our grain is 40% cheaper than the other countries. During controls we imported grains worth 900 crores of rupees. For how long can this liquidation of economy go on?

India has decided not to join any power block. In that case we have to pay the price of freedom and become self sufficient. It will be advisable to declare land as an object of public utility service. Only those who work on it should own it.

During the period of controls we imported 3,900 tractors annually. After 5 years the Government realised that the West cannot help us to solve our food problem. An American expert was called to India for advice on a salary of Rs. 2[illegible] per month staying here for nearly six months. He advised that India should take to mechanised farming and industrialisation. But the Government had to reject his advice. There is no capital for industry to [illegible] a population of 35 crores working on land.

To employ one man in a textile mill it requires a capital of Rs 2,500, in a [illegible] factory it requires Rs 10,000 and in steel the capital investment is nearly Rs 31,000 per man. For cottage industries it is Rs 5 [illegible] head. There is a plan to electrify [illegible] villages. The cost of electrifying one village is nearly Rs 75,000. To electrify a village road it further needs Rs. 2,500 and an additional cost of Rs. 2,500 to electrify a cottage house.

Wherefrom will this capital come? I suggest that we must not talk in this way and should not think of providing employment to people through industry for another 50 years or a century but should lay stress on farming and handicrafts.

Share In Land

The First Plan proceeded with food production as the basis which would lead to the formation of capital to be invested in industries. Second Plan proceeds with industries as the foundation, the surplus capital thus formed will go into agriculture.

This means that industry will get priority for capital investment and agriculture will be deprived of it. Seven lakh acres of land can be brought under irrigation through the Machkund Project but the capital requirement is Rs 150 per acre even after the water reaches a plot of land. Ordinarily it is Rs 25 per acre.

Moreover we have to do away with the employer employee relationship in land with labourer having no stake in the farm except wages. He does not put in work and steals the crop. Since the labourer is denied his share according to work and the capital investment in agriculture is negligible the results are not satisfactory.

The solution lies in allowing share in land to all and sharing of income according to work. This must lead to cooperation which ensures prosperity to those who labour on farming and handicrafts.

After years of experience the [illegible] the Government have now agreed to this view and have declared that the cooperation between the C.P.A. and Gramdan will yield the best results. [illegible] the [illegible] similar objectives but Gramdan made the conditions that land must belong to the community. Fortunately the [illegible] the idea the Government has [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] to the Gramdan [illegible].

(From [illegible] Hindustan Standard.)

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By SATISH KAPOOR

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Later it is true the people of thes states lost the right to elect their rulers and the monarchy became hereditary Yet the examples of Bengal and Madhya are not isolated instances for at all periods and whatever the form of government a democratic tradition has existed in India

Describing the invasion of India by the armies of Alexander the Great Greek historians speak of the political conditions existing at that time in the north western states Several of these—Kunar Panjkora and Swat—were then republics and Alexander met with stiffer resistance in these areas than in the neighbouring kingdoms

He was seriously wounded at the siege of Massaga a republican city and only managed to reduce the town by ordering the massacre of the entire population Similarly at Amdaka, another republican city, the citizens perished in their thousands on the battlefield before surrendering to Alexander This strong attachment of the Indians to a republican government is stressed by the Greek historians

The existence of the republics is also mentioned in several Indian works The great epic *Mahabharata*, (written between the tenth and seventh centuries B C) describes the constitutions of the republican states of that time and offers counsels of wisdom

The Buddhist scriptures speak of the mediation of the Master in a dispute opposing the citizens of the republic of Licchavia Thus republic was so powerful that Bimbisara the first king to unite a large part of India under his rule in the sixth century B C. took 16 years to subjugate it

Charakya (4th century B C) who has been called the Machiavelli of India also mentions the republics in his famous political work the *Arthashastra* An out and out monarchist he discusses at length various means of weakening the republics

Yet despite the power of the great empires the republics continued to exist up to the 5th century A D Their breaking up was due partly to internal strife and to their failure to unite against the monarchies The main cause, however was that their structure was insufficiently democratic.

By their constitutions these states were closer to the republic of Athens than to modern democracies All political decisions were taken by a single military caste the Kshatriyas who met in an open air Assembly The other castes were not allowed to take part in these proceedings The Assembly elected a President and a council to assist him

The Kshatriyas were very numerous Any one who had a relative belonging to the caste was entitled to a seat in the Assembly and since at that time marriages were allowed between members of the different castes, the Kshatriya caste grew continually

Its members were very jealous of their political rights up to the beginning of the Christian era they opposed all attempts to increase the power of the executive But from then on the situation changed Party demagogy gradually turned people away from political life The President of the Assembly became more and more powerful Finally the hereditary principle won the day and the president of the Assembly ceased to be elected This change took place in all the former republics around the 5th century A D with no hope of return

The kingdoms however also had some democratic traditions Prior to the 6th century A D India was made up of a multitude of tiny states most of them kingdoms These states were so small that it was possible for the kings to maintain direct contact with their subjects The people's representatives met in an assembly—the Samhiti—to advise the king and prevent any misuse of power Just how powerful these assemblies were is shown by a saying which is often quoted in the writings of the time Nothing can equal the misfortune of a king who has lost the trust and the goodwill of the Samhiti

In addition to the central Samhiti each village elected a local council or Sabha to settle community affairs The Sabha was the centre of social life in the village and men and women took part in its meetings on an equal footing It was considered a great honour for a man to gain recognition from the Sabha and at a wedding the most pleasant thing one could wish the bride was to become a member of the council (Continued on Page 78)

METRIC SYSTEM IN INDUSTRY AND TRADE

By SHRI B P SINGH ROY

President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry

THE stage is now set for a change over to the metric system of weights and measures from October 1, 1958 when the system would be introduced in certain specified areas of all the States in some Government Departments and in some industries, both public and private

To begin with this system shall be applicable in some respects to cotton textile mills, iron and steel factories engineering industries and factories engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals cement, salt, paper pulp or paper board refractories copper aluminium lead, antimony and tin etc It will also be applicable to the Indian Airlines Air India International and Coffee Board. The system has already been made applicable to the jute industry from July 1, to synchronise with the commencement of the jute year

Gradual Changeover

It is envisaged to introduce the metric system gradually A maximum period of 10 years from the passing of the Act in 1956 has been provided for its complete adoption Even after the introduction of the new system the use of the existing units shall be permitted for a period of two years i.e., till September 30, 1960

The system is to be welcomed in as much as it purports to do away with the prevailing confusion in the field of weights and measures Furthermore it has a scientific basis. It will be applicable to the whole of the country thus giving a unified system which is very essential for the smooth running of industry trade and commerce In this connection one may refer to Col. Strachey's observations made in 1868 in his Minute of Dissent.

> "The true test of what is probable in such a case is to be found in the character of the change which it is proposed to make If the change be one of certain utility it may, in my judgement be considered as one certain to be made in due time and it is because the adoption of the metrical system of weights and measures seems to me of certain utility that I regard its eventual accomplishment as also certain"

The truth of this by a [illegible] is brought home by the fact of the adoption of the metric system by more than 50 countries comprising 3 [illegible] of the world population. The metric system has [illegible] and has practically fulfilled the dream of its founders that "though conceived and created in France it will belong to all nations."

Transitional Difficulties

The change-over to decimal coinage has given us some experience of the difficulties involved in shifting to a new system and we will be able to smoothen out difficulties in switching over to the metric system by utilising the experience thus gained While keeping the basic objective in view, such adjustments will be made as are required to lessen the difficulties Guidance help and assistance will be frequently needed at all levels of technique and operation, such as in regard to new machinery to be installed cheap adjustment and calibration of existing machinery to the metric system, new terms of trade contracts etc

Before manufacturing industries can adopt the system in the purchase of raw materials and sale of products and express the price and quantities in terms of metric units, the markets will have to be prepared so as to be able to quote in metric units All the consuming points will have to change over their measures and weighments to the new system.

In most of the industries at present transactions are effected on the basis of the f.p.s. pound system Elaborate conversion tables will have to be prepared to cover the complex interrelations of Commerce and Industry where a large variety of materials and services go into the manufacture of one line of production.

Flexibility Of Approach

The difficulties will be much more so for the change-over in the actual process of production where for instance, a number of processes are involved in the manufacture of a commodity and different machines are used at the various manufacturing stages. If a new machine based on the metric system is installed to carry out a certain process it would create difficulties of a technical nature It would be difficult to integrate the new machine with the other machines based on the f.p.s. system and to [illegible] various machines based on the new and old [illegible] system

A flexibility of approach [illegible] regarding the [illegible] Government [illegible] long way to alleviate such difficulties

[illegible] a few difficulties [illegible] of the machinery [illegible]

the various stages of the manufacturing process may be different for each particular type Again at any moment of time machines at different stages of life may be employed in the same process Hence every time a machine becomes old or obsolete and has to be replaced by a new one based on the metric system, not only the flow of production between the different stages in the manufacturing process but also the pattern or the volume of production at the same stage is likely to be upset.

Keeping in view the phase of regeneration of the economy through which the country is passing at the moment it would hardly be proper to obstruct the smooth process of production Manufacturing units in such cases should be allowed sufficient time to phase this switch-over to the new programme

Preparatory Work Needed

Further, new machines of production are usually established after research work and experimental production both of which can largely be based on the foot pound system at present Before adopting the metric system in the final production it would be necessary to conduct experimental work also on machines and models based on the metric system The availability of such machines will, therefore be a factor which has to be considered to ensure continued production of new machines of manufacture based on the metric system or when new methods of layout and production are being contemplated

It will, therefore be generally agreed that before the introduction of the system it is desirable that a large volume of preparatory work is undertaken It is possible that when the actual switch-over takes place it might be found that the vast preparatory work already done was insufficient For those accustomed to calculate and think on the existing standards publicity of an intensive nature will have to be undertaken through the various media Sufficient number of new standard weights and measures in all denominations will have to be made so that they can easily replace the existing ones Testing facilities at the mints would have to be improved so that the manufacturers of weights could get their weights tested compared and checked at an early date and their manufacturing programme could proceed smoothly

Tariff Rates In Metric Terms

In the notification issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on June 24 1958 regarding the introduction of metric system of weights and measures the railways have not been included in the list of undertakings which will make a switch-over to the new system as from October 1, 1958 My own feeling is that since the railways are the chief medium of internal transportation their inclusion in the scheme at the initial stage would have been useful Industry and trade is bound to experience great difficulties at various points because of this non inclusion

It is desirable that the system be applied to the railway as early as possible In fact it would be necessary for the railway to revise their published tariff rates and other special rates in terms of metric tons expeditiously The railway tariff rates for general merchandise would also have to be converted on the basis of metric weights as related to the metric lengths the conversion from the existing weights and lineal measures being distinctly indicated in the tariff schedule Besides the railways should admit the claim both from sellers and buyers for shortages on the basis of metric units

Foreign Trade

Another factor which has to be kept in mind is the pattern and direction of our foreign trade Industry in India is at present almost exclusively based on the foot pound system and our trade relations are mainly with countries which manufacture machinery and equipment of all kinds on the foot pound basis.

It is likely that our requirements of new machines based on the metric system will have to be met from the countries which are already on the metric system because possibly some of the countries from which we are at present importing our equipment may not be in a position to supply machinery based on the metric system It is no doubt true that the new system provides us with greater manoeuvrability as regards the purchase of machines and equipments from the countries which follow the metric system, at the same time it would be useful to consider formal or entering into some sort of overall agreement, informal with countries such as the U K and the U S A. for the supply of machinery and equipment so that our large plans for industrialisation of the country are not impeded.

In the successful working of the new system mutual cooperation of Government and industry and trade will be required I fervently hope that with the realisation of the utility of the system this will be forthcoming in ample measure. ***

GANDHI'S PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

By Prof G JAYACHANDRAN

GANDHI was extraordinary both in the depth and compass of his mind. His knowledge was matched by a character which can be described as heroic in the sublime sense of the term. It is not without reason that his followers felt that Gandhi's real masterpiece was himself. Gandhi's life gives us an interpenetration of discipline which results from the mastery of the fields of knowledge adjacent to human relations. His ultimate presupposition is the existence of God. The Ahimsa principle represented by the developing conscience is nearer to the purposes of God. It is emphasis on both elements, tradition and ethical and political progress without breach of continuity, supported by profound learning in many different fields that constitutes Gandhi's greatness as a thinker. He is one of the deepest interpreters of the spiritual aspect of politics.

Faith is achieved by a deliberate suspense of the critical faculty; the business of a presupposition is not to be questioned but to be presupposed. Many of Gandhi's judgments would require a lifetime's research to examine. This truth is part of his endless endeavour for no book on Gandhi can ever be more than an agenda for further study. It is in Gandhi that the great transition is made [illegible] the deeper level from the negative to the positive concept [illegible] on the human notions of value. Projecting his ideas into the [illegible] field Gandhi maintains that [illegible] the purposes of the world and that private property must be subordinated to social needs. The persons holding and managing such wealth should consider themselves as trustees and spend the amount in accordance with truth and [illegible]. In this Gandhi exhibits in the highest degree the tension and the reconciliation between moral idealism and the facts of history. The sovereignty of the developed conscience is the analogue of the sovereignty. His [illegible] with Truth [illegible] the [illegible] of him [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]. This noble [illegible] Gandhi [illegible] the circle of [illegible] and [illegible] of authority and power. His [illegible] with Truth [illegible] the [illegible] of human [illegible].

Gandhi's [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] forms of [illegible] world of [illegible] [illegible] democracy, a [illegible] Gandhism [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the masses and the [illegible] [illegible] It is the [illegible] [illegible]

to modern Communism an [illegible] social universalism inspired by the [illegible] experience and governed by the [illegible] of value. It is a true fusion of philosophy and history. It needs a name; it [illegible] termed Gandhian Philosophy. In the [illegible] the subject of Gandhi's study was the [illegible] structure of the universe and what he stood for was the principle of order in the human life. It is ethics which is the real marrow of history. Gandhi's ultimate ethical principle is the [illegible] ity of human life.

Gandhi was an ardent Hindu and what he really believed in was Truth, which with experience and knowledge was the guide to conscience. The [illegible] he [illegible] for [illegible] Truth by which he meant a knowledge which is certain. It is the knowledge of the truth that makes us free. The sovereignty of the developed conscience therefore meant the final authority of conscience resting upon conscience based on certain knowledge. For him, conscience is the [illegible] soul of [illegible] [illegible] conscience cannot prevail in politics unless truth, that is certain knowledge of the true ethics of politics. The true ethics of politics involve effective securities for freedom; this is freedom to do one's moral duty. Moral responsibility entails political responsibility. Politics should embody moral [illegible] and ethical [illegible]. Its [illegible] experience, [illegible] knowledge, morality, education, courage, self restraint.

The outward [illegible] representation [illegible] of slavery, the reign of [illegible] the [illegible] of the weaker groups and [illegible] conscience which [illegible] the [illegible]. The growth of freedom has [illegible] the growth of knowledge as much as the acts of political bodies [illegible] to the [illegible] of human society.

Supreme Moral Principle

[illegible] give [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

The supreme moral principle is the sanctity of human life, a principle which can only be violated if absolutely necessary for the sake of freedom because freedom to do one's moral duty is dearer than life itself It was the religious dogma of toleration held by Gandhi and his political programme that was responsible for the victory at political freedom in India He regarded religion as a developing force He devoted the cream of his life to its study and though he explicitly disclaimed any religious mastery he believed he knew the difference between a real religionist and a merely learned writer on religion

Gandhi's ultimate thought is that it is the truth that makes us free And the ultimate truth is that human power is derived from God His philosophy is the philosophy of freedom It might be argued that in the last analysis, Gandhi's system contains two indefinables, freedom which is a thing that grows and depends on innumerable conditions and *Ahimsa* which is charged with interminable consequences. But Gandhi's philosophy is not strictly a system it is a developing spirit It is really the Hindu blending of universalism and human freedom It is the principle of *Ahimsa* which holds the highest place human freedom that occupies the final summit It is the sign and the prize and the motive in the upward advance of the race for which Gandhi was crucified It is the refined essence which draws sustenance from all good things

The establishment of human freedom for the realisation of moral duties is the end of civil society The growth of liberty is identified with cause of morality and is the condition of the reign of conscience Morality is involved in questions of political right. Gandhi reconciles moral duties of the citizen with the authority of the state in his civil disobedience movement Authority is essentially an ethical term but when separated from liberty it is nothing but force Gandhi contends that the state has a moral nature and purpose

The great question in his view is to discover not what government prescribe but what they ought to prescribe for no prescription is valid against the conscience of mankind Before God there is neither Greek nor barbarian neither rich nor poor and the slave is as good as his master for by birth all men are free. They are citizens of that universal commonwealth which embraces all the world brothers of one family and children of God. The true voice is the voice of God who dwells in our souls.

Freedom Of Conscience

Gandhi believed that freedom of conscience is the root of self government individually and collectively for both depend on moral responsibility The cause of liberty is the cause of morality, of duty and rights, for its meaning is freedom of conscience. For him a true principle like *Ahimsa* is more sacred than the most precious interest. Political obligation is determined not by arbitrary maxims of expediency, but by definite and consistent principles. The political law is founded on the divine The supremacy of ethics which is true in the theory of politics should be consistently reflected in practical politics Gandhi made a sincere attempt at this and he was a startling success Human freedom is founded on con cience Practical politics is an affair or principle of morality Human freedom means that morality and the ethical purpose and standard are supreme. But to many of his contemporaries the idea was repugnant that there was a moral question at the bottom of politics

Gandhi's really characteristic doctrine is sincerity Gandhi insisted that the main thing is to discern truth from falsehood certainty from doubt In this Gandhi's conception of freedom was not negative Freedom is the name that the sovereign conscience takes when it emerges to model society in accordance with the rules of justice and the dictates of reason Gandhi's philosophy is ethical by spiritual While it can be described as the spiritual philosophy of politics, it must be added that for Gandhi the marrow of politics is ethical. He does not regard conscience at the same time as infallible But he does regard with all firmness at his command that he who is prepared to commit the least sin against conscience is in principle prepared to commit the greatest Thus the philosophy of politics and history is also a theology Following Ashton Gandhi regarded politics as the art of doing on the largest scale what is just and right.

Gandhi has been compared to Buddha. The judgment is excessive but it is no pointless What Gandhi shared with Buddha is the capacity to think out his thought to the end without flinching and the application of an ideal standard *Bhagvad Gita* was the greatest single influence on Gandhi's thought. He believed that the most powerful social amalgam in the world is true liberalism in a conservative spirit and this is the secret of freedom The supreme quality of his thought is that it is just and upright It is for this reason that he has been universally recognised as the Great Soul—Mahatma (*From The Tribune*)

Fourth the State Bank also aims at providing special facilities for the training of the personnel of the State Bank of India knowledge would be imparted to them on co-operative principles and banking.

Thus, the State Bank of India would act as an agency responsive to the needs of the co-operative institutions connected with the rural credit and especially marketing and processing.

Organization and set up

The State Bank will work in collaboration with the Reserve Bank and undertake a larger programme of branch extension in rural areas. Hence, it has a sufficiently large share capital. The Gorwala Committee has recommended an increase of working capital from Rs. 11.25 crores to Rs. 20 crores.

Government and Reserve Bank together own such amount of shares as would ensure for them a voting power of not less than 51 p.c. The dividend payable on these shares would be limited to 5 p.c.

The majority of the Directors of the Central Board will be nominated by the Government of India and the Reserve Bank. The Chairman would be appointed by the Government of India and the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director would be appointed by the Board in consultation with the Government of India.

There will be an Integration and Development Fund with an initial investment of Rs. 50 lakhs to meet the additional loss that may be sustained by operating branches which may be unremunerative in the initial stages. A portion of the dividend earned by the Government and Reserve Bank on their shares should be diverted to this Fund.

State Bank in Action

The State Bank has a statutory obligation to open 400 new branches during the first five years of its existence. As a first step 100 places were selected which were confined mainly to District Treasury and the relatively more [illegible] centres.

An essential part of the development of the rural credit programme is the [illegible] of adequate fa[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] has been taking [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Co-operative and State Warehousing Corporations [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This will [illegible] the State Bank to make advances against a suitable security to the rural producers in rural areas.

The State Bank has liberalised the existing remittance facilities available to scheduled Banks (and also to State Co-operative Banks). For this purpose with effect from 1st November 1955 free transfer facilities were increased from once to twice a week.

The State Bank's Schedule of charges for the negotiation and collection of Bills and interest rates on advances have been fixed in relation to the comparative rates charged by other Banks. These rates are however subject to review from time to time in the light of prevailing business and monetary conditions.

The Bill Market scheme of the Reserve Bank of India inaugurated in 1952 was of great help to the State Bank of India. From March 1, 1956 advances under the scheme are being made at 3½ p.c. rate of interest. The scheme has been of considerable assistance to the State Bank, observed Dr. John Mathai in his speech at the First Annual General Meeting of shareholders.

The second plan accords a dominant place to the development of village and small-scale industries. Government is providing greater credit facilities to these industries under the State Aid to Industries Act by liberalising the conditions for the distribution of loans. The State bank has adopted more practical measures to meet the credit requirements of small scale industries and to devise methods to render substantial assistance to them.

The State Bank has evolved a co-ordinated scheme to meet the requirements of small industries. A pilot scheme for providing credit to small-scale industries at certain centres in the three circles of the Bank has recently been drawn up and the arrangements are now in progress to work the scheme. The work of Institutional Agencies will be supplemented by the branch [illegible] of State Bank [illegible] [illegible] branch organization.

Conclusion

"The fact that the State Bank of India has from its inception [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sector of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] in the field of Banking credit [illegible] [illegible] expected to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] State Bank of India will [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and integrated rural [illegible]

The "Old" And "New" In A Child's Education

By BENJAMIN BRICKMAN

OVERCROWDED classes, inadequate salaries and teacher shortages about which we hear so much, are distressing problems and they call for urgent statesmanlike attention But what about the heart of the matter—the subjects taught, the ways of teaching the spirit of learning and the intellectual and social discipline of the children? To be sure better conditions yield better results, but the question still persists Assuming ideal conditions do we have today a satisfying philosophy of schooling, a guiding point of view to help us realise the most on our investment of financial and human resources?

The question takes on special significance because we find ourselves at a crucial juncture in the history of elementary education in the United States where some decision needs to be made relative to the "old" (traditionalism) and the "new" (progressivism) It is the writer's opinion that the decision ought to take the form of an eclectic position The best blueprint is one that amalgamates the strong features of the "old" and the "new"

The "New" Ideas

A quarter of a century ago the influence of Progressive Education had begun to penetrate both school and home Its conception of schooling its views on curriculums, pedagogical techniques and discipline were nothing short of revolutionary The centre of gravity in the educational enterprise was shifted from knowledge to the child and his needs The very name "elementary school" was said to betray a bias in favour of things to be learned it should give way to "school for childhood" The children's creative talents whatever their extent must be drawn out the children's ideas should become the starting points of learning and the pupils should share with the teacher the making of plans for study

Moreover it was said a child can learn better by experiencing Multiplication can be grasped more readily through a measuring activity related to some project What better way of acquiring the virtues of co-operation and of respect for the other fellow's ideas than through group activities? The classroom thus would become a social laboratory In addition points of tangency or relatedness among the several branches of knowledge should be exploited Wouldn't it be well to learn, through demonstration and construction, if possible, the principles of the telegraph and the Morse code in connection with the historical study of the invention?

Finally, discipline should be based not on externally imposed standards (that is the teacher's or the school's) but on group values Under a teacher's guidance the children would realise the need for certain standards In fact the children would formulate standards They would then adhere to these standards much as good citizens keep to the right, stop on red signals and subdue their voices in hospital corridors Adherence to the standards would become a matter of self-discipline. Not the vigilant eye of the teacher but a social consciousness would control conduct. As for the teacher she should be a guide confidante and friend In the official records she might be Miss Caroline Taylor but to the children she would be Caroline

To numberless school men and parents these ideas had a powerful appeal Many welcomed them on broad social grounds Some were impressed with what they regarded as a sound underlying philosophy, as well as strong psychological support

Applying the "New" Ideas

When it comes to describing the period of application of the "new" education the picture one gets is highly complicated There was first of all the natural difficulty of putting theory into practice For example the advocates of progressivism spoke of an emerging curriculum and learning motivated by a felt need Granted that some principles and ideas in arithmetic and geography say can emerge from an enterprise projected by the children What about other principles and ideas? Also where are our fixed moorings? If they are found in children's needs then emerging subject matter will probably not correspond to what many may regard as the demands of society This dilemma is further complicated by accepting as of equal worth the different curriculums emerging in different classes, since the needs felt by one group may not correspond to those of another (such divergence was considered quite proper by the apologists) If the moorings are in the demands of society, or in traditional subject matter then manoeuvring the children in that direction might be rank deception, since they may not have felt the need for that subject matter Neither path leaves the teacher with a satisfied feeling

Other elements in the complicated picture included lack of full understanding of Progressive ideas, difficulty of reorienting teachers who were set in their ways, lip service by principals and teachers, grudging acquiescence by some teachers working under Progressive principals, large classes and sheer inability to apply even some of the workable elements such as correlation of topics from different branches of subject matter.

Thus one came across schools that made an outward show of manual activity (elementary education became a "production" job) and others that dismantled the traditional curriculum but did not know what to replace it with. One would often see children presenting reports not checked by the teacher on the results of their painstaking researches in sources likewise unchecked by the teacher. It was questionable whether the reporters themselves, who deserved an A for effort, understood the material and seldom was it grasped by the audience of children who were hearing it for the first time.

Many Progressives betrayed a conviction that children were more capable than they actually were. They failed to realize that it is difficult enough for children to learn from their teacher, let alone from their classmates. As for classroom discipline, rare indeed was the teacher who, having [illegible] the traditional [illegible], was able to guide the children to self discipline through a permissive system. In most cases anarchy and chaos rushed into the vacuum.

Amalgamating the "New" and the "Old"

It is against such a background that we began to hear rumblings of criticism from the public on all sides. Leaving out of consideration the critics with an ulterior motive, with an axe to grind, we find it seems to me legitimate criticism and substantial dissatisfaction with today's situation. And the way out of the situation lies not in an either-or position, that is not in a [illegible] effort to [illegible] Progressivism [illegible] yet in a complete return to traditionalism.

Progressive [illegible] tends to be viewed as an [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] character. As such it naturally [illegible] points of view and [illegible] values and practices. [illegible] this [illegible] has [illegible], a [illegible] with a view to [illegible] its [illegible] and merging them with [illegible]. Synthesis and amalgamation are a common pattern in the history of [illegible] and cultural movements. In recent years synthesis and amalgamation mark a great [illegible] program. It is my feeling that this will be true in the case of the "old" and the "new" in elementary education.

Without wishing to convey unqualified endorsement of every item in the traditional curriculum, it had to my opinion the virtue of being formal, systematic and organized. However it was too rigid and [illegible] too much oriented to books rather than to life past and present that it was supposed to represent. The amalgamated view can perhaps be described as vitalized formality. The curriculum needs to have form and system but it ought to become more vital, to be more closely related with the realities of life.

For example, the study of the history of a certain epoch should reflect more fully the actual life of the people involved, their problems, their culture and their aspirations. At times comparison should be made with the present and with other periods studied. Geography, too, should take on a more vital aspect—how a certain people is affected by the physical features of the area and what the nature of their economic problems happens to be.

Wherever feasible music, art, and literature should be correlated with other subjects. But there still remains a large amount of material in each of these fields that stand alone, unrelated to anything else, and are worthy of study. By all means let children write letters, [illegible] of [illegible] trips and learn to [illegible] compose [illegible] members, but these should be [illegible] with the study of form and regulations in writing, with spelling, punctuation and handwriting.

In fact the [illegible] writing [illegible] motivation for correct form. [illegible] the child [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. In the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] both [illegible] and [illegible] objects of [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. We are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the facts that the [illegible] strong [illegible] that he [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] often [illegible] by the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the teacher [illegible] much more.

Traditionalism was also characterised by certain sound pedagogical techniques such as careful explanation of an idea, development of a principle through an improved Socratic method, drill to fix certain facts an inspiring narrative or interpretive reading that held the children's eyes riveted on the teacher These techniques should be retained but there is no inconsistency or contradiction in occasionally allowing the class to plan some creative work linked with the study of a topic in history geography or literature This job may well be further subdivided into several committee assignments involving creative work and "research if you will in sources familiar to the teacher Reports will be prechecked by the teacher Moreover, what the committee will report on will be enrichment of or supplementary to, what the class as a whole has already studied Possessing the necessary background, the pupils will be in a better position to understand the supplementary material

The traditional and the Progressive views on the function of the teacher can thus be combined the teacher's function will be to instruct, to inspire and to guide The teacher ought not to meet a class at the start of the year with the face of a sphinx like martinet or with a schoolmarmish superiority but neither is there any sense in wearing a perpetual chorus girl smile oozing good fellowship ("You may call me Caroline") and assuring the pupils "We shall have wonderful times together I expect to learn a great deal from you as I hope you will from me Let's tell each other something about ourselves and especially how we spent the summer" Forced friendship is as distasteful as a forbidding coldness

Children I have observed, are most impressed on the first day by a teacher with a businesslike approach, who gives a few well prepared inspiring lessons and who shows a calm demeanor and, if called for an occasional smile. Whether the children will get to regard the teacher as a friend will depend upon such attitudes as patience considerateness fairness and encouragement of self expression A spiritual affinity grows slowly and takes time but then, it is not artificial forced or planted in sand Taking a leaf from a book of pragmatism, handsome is as handsome does and friendly is as friendly does (Incidentally exchange of summer experiences is not a must on the first day)

Classroom Discipline

I come now to the matter of classroom discipline which is one of the most controversial and most troublesome features of the 'new' education Certainly the soundness of self-discipline as the ultimate goal cannot be disputed But that from a condition of freedom of action at the beginning of the year can emerge co operatively agreed upon standards of conduct leading to habituation and finally to self discipline is it seems to me theoretically questionable and realistically hardly likely Admittedly it has worked with highly selected groups under a particular type of teaching personality but these cases do not yield an over all theory Be that as it may it is hardly feasible for the generality of children and teachers In most cases a chaotic condition soon develops with all the familiar consequences poor work and bad habits and a distraught teacher

Equally undesirable is the traditional view of discipline rigid teacher imposed regulations a perpetual state of tension between teacher and class leading to unconditional surrender to the stronger side—teacher or class The amalgamated view of an informal condition within a formal framework can be achieved by recognising the need for adult leadership reasonable standards in terms of efficient school work habituation and rational explanation The year starts out with an explanation by the teacher of the standards and routines to be followed After a period of habituation the teacher will find occasion to comment to the children on the fine quality of their conduct

Through judicious comparison with the conduct of good citizens on the outside the teacher can get the class to realise that standards and routines are needed for efficiency safety and smoothness Then certain informal conduct can be allowed at appropriate times While quiet is needed during arithmetic and silent reading movement and subdued conversations are certainly in order during committee work (which incidentally ought not to be introduced until a few weeks after the start of the year)

In conclusion I would like to emphasise the uselessness of polemics on relative merits of the old versus the new the wastefulness of lip service to the new or the grafting of an artificial front on the old What is needed is a synthesis of the strong features of both traditionalism and progressivism not in the spirit of compromise or contention between two divergent systems but rather in the recognition of synthesis as a historical process which in the writer's opinion will yield a blueprint of an improved schooling for our children. •••

WELFARE ECONOMIC IN INDIA

By SUNIL GUHA

IN what may be called a polemical attack on the concept of the Welfare State, a critic has recently argued that all that such a State seems to do is to take money out of people's pockets to put it straight back again. His other criticisms are that in a 'Welfare State,' State action inhibits voluntary action, that in it responsible subsidize the irresponsible and finally that it inevitably leads to inflation as a result of the excessive taxation it makes necessary.

On close examination however these criticisms hardly stand. For the beneficiaries of Welfare State expenditures at any moment of time are individuals different from the contributors — the sick, the injured, the unemployed, the aged, the children and the economically weaker sections none of whom are capable of making a significant contribution. Therefore in a Welfare State, a fair redistribution of income does take place. Secondly in every society—prosperous or backward—there exist a strata consisting of the economically weak whose voluntary efforts for improving their lot need to be supplemented by positive State action. In a few individual cases State action may indeed inhibit voluntary action and initiative but viewed in a national and overall perspective such State action does prove beneficial to the poorer sections and serves as a stimulus for more vigorous individual effort. The Community Development Programme in our own country is an instance. And finally while inflation may result from heavy public expenditure intended to create social overheads and amenities, it is far from true to say that only a Welfare State is exposed to the threats of inflation. What all modern Welfare States are now trying to achieve is to balance the evils of unemployment and inflation and take the least bad choice that can be found.

'Welfare State' Vs. *Laissez faire*

By and large a Welfare State is much more desirable than one in which [illegible] [illegible] is in place as being required by its [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] with the nation where there are no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] where the [illegible] [illegible] on the question of unemployment [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

These are precisely the reasons why India like so many other countries has chosen [illegible] accepted the ideal of a Welfare State. In meeting our distributive problems we have laid more emphasis on nationwide planning, relied more on public development of [illegible] facilities sought to make up for the absence of uncertainty of the disruptions of competition by subjecting the private sector to strategic controls adopted comprehensive social security legislations and resorted to redistributive taxation. To be precise, planning in India has been directed to achieve three broad objectives:

(i) to limit the acquisitive [illegible] [illegible] society;

(ii) to raise the national income growth [illegible] through [illegible] [illegible] many barriers to growth [illegible]

(iii) to enlarge the social welfare services through increased allocations of resources.

It is not possible nor is it necessary to discuss in detail the many aspects of welfare planning in India to establish the importance of a Welfare State. Suffice it to show how we have sought to bridge the gulf between rural and urban India through State-aided rural programmes, how welfare amenities have been provided to the working class population and their standard of living sought to be raised through comprehensive social security [illegible] time and increased allocations under [illegible] welfare projects in both the Centre and in the States and how the country's taxation structure has been reoriented to reduce inequality and ensure a fair redistribution of incomes at all levels.

Improving the Economic Status of Ruralites

The rural community in India has always been considered as a small, progressive and largely self-governing base in the structure of national planning. Indeed we have always recognised that no scheme for economic rehabilitation of the country can fulfil its social purpose if it fails to embrace the rural economy. In the post-Independence years the efforts the Indian Government have made vigorous efforts to extend the base of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] rural economy. [illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] perpetual backwardness [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the decaying village and cottage industries and to organise new industries to provide gainful employment to the rural masses and raise their income content and to rally the rural folk for an organised effort toward social and economic welfare through the initiation of the community development programme. The pattern of land tenure is being transformed on a just and rational basis. By scrapping feudalistic system of Zamindari and other intermediaries, the biggest hurdle in solving the land problem has been crossed. Attempts are now being made to freeze existing land owners and their right to resumption for personal cultivation, to reduce rents to fix ceilings on holdings and to introduce a co-operative method in the various processes of agriculture. Facilities for cheap credit have been largely extended to the agricultural community. The Government has also sought to assist small scale and village industries through appropriate organisation financial and technical aids and to devise appropriate policies for *protecting and strengthening this* social sector of our industrial structure. *Under the Second Five-Year Plan* a sum of Rs 200 crores has been allocated for the development of village and small-scale industries.

The development of big industries is expected to make an appreciable addition to the production of consumer goods in common demand, it is also intended to achieve certain wider social purposes. It will secure dispersal of opportunities of employment and income all over the country and it will by the same token arrest the processes leading to large accumulation of wealth and countribute towards more balanced development as between urban and rural areas and also between different regions. This is how it will be conducive to the achievement of a Welfare State cast in the mould of a socialist pattern of society.

Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme by taking the message of scientific research and improved technique coupled with the basic precepts of a Welfare State to the rural areas is fast bringing a new awakening among the ruralites. This colossal constructive programme aims at transforming the entire character of rural life and economy largely by means of guided self help and improved organisation. Thus, it is not a narrow concept. It is not designed primarily to mobilise human and scientific resources in order to bring about agricultural self sufficiency. Its object is wider. It aims at comprehensive development of the rural areas so that the bulk of our population can lead a healthy, contented life. It is recognised that the villages must be revived through the efforts of the villagers themselves, through the dissemination of knowledge among them, through better help and through the acquisition of modern techniques of production. Under the Second Five Year Plan investment outlay (expenditure on building up productive assets) on Community Projects N E S Village Panchayats and local development works amounts to Rs. 157 crores while current expenditure totals Rs. 70 crores. However, what is important is not so much the financial outlay as the psychological push the programme has given to the ruralites for bettering their lot. Judged by the results achieved so far far from inhibiting voluntary action and initiative the Community Development programme has indeed awakened the slumbering masses of rural India to new horizons of hope and endeavour.

Welfare Of The Working Classes

Welfare and progress of the working class has long since been a prime concern of the Government of India. The legislation already introduced in this connection to which we would make a brief reference here has given to the workers greater amenities greater security in the matter of employment and improved machinery for securing the just settlement of their claims. Considerable progress has also been made in social security by the schemes of Employees State Insurance and provident fund. Here it is necessary to make it clear that for an emerging country like India it would take years to evolve a comprehensive social security scheme as in Britain, though we already have a broad based social insurance system.

The fundamental purpose of social insurance is to grant insurance to those who are employed in different occupations against sickness disablement maternity and such other contingencies.

The whole idea behind such a scheme is that the beneficiaries have to pay a certain amount as premium to meet the expenses of the insurance. The workers the employers and the State all contribute to social insurance funds though the contribution by the workers is by no means significant for obvious reasons. Under a social security scheme, on the other hand all people whether gainfully employed o not receive bene[illegible]s. The British type of social security for instance embraces schemes of social assistance such as old age pension, etc.

The first social insurance legislation in India came as early as 1923 when the Workmen's Compensation Act was enacted. Under this Act compensation was payable by the employers in the case of injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The amount of compensation payable depended on the nature of injury and the average monthly wage of the workers concerned, but the Act had many loopholes and fell short of a social insurance scheme.

The second step towards social insurance in India was marked by the passing of the Maternity Benefit Act by the Bombay Government in 1929. Similar acts were hurriedly passed by other provinces [illegible] as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. The Royal Commission on Labour suggested that the Maternity Benefit Act should be brought under a general social insurance scheme. The commission suggested the [illegible] of a pilot scheme of social insurance for particular [illegible] and for particular regions. Unfortunately, the scheme had to be dropped in 1937 as most of the provincial Governments opposed it.

Adarkar Scheme

The next step was taken when after much deliberation the Government of India appointed Prof. B.P. Adarkar as special officer in March 1943 to prepare a health insurance scheme for industrial workers in India. Prof. Adarkar submitted his report in August 1944, which embodied a comprehensive scheme and dealt with compulsory and contributory social insurance measures.

Prof. Adarkar advocated the adoption of unemployment insurance, creation of new employment [illegible] of scheme of old-age pension, introduction of certain pre-medical measures and finally a national health [illegible]. Looked at [illegible] from the [illegible] of benefit contribution, [illegible] or organisational framework, the Adarkar scheme was not without its defects.

On an invitation from the Government of India, M[illegible] and Mr. Rao [illegible] I.L.O. experts came to India to examine the Adarkar scheme [illegible] the [illegible] scheme [illegible] Rao [illegible]

They [illegible] a few changes [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible]

[illegible] workers on equal terms with [illegible] workers [illegible] of these [illegible], the grouping together of these branches of insurance which called for [illegible] namely sickness, maternity and employment injury.

[illegible] of Adarkar's scheme though original and bold from the general [illegible], was not capable of being implemented. As the [illegible] and Rao modifications they were [illegible] more practicable than the Adarkar scheme. They failed to build the scheme on the existing health conditions and the real resources of medical facilities in India.

In any case, the Adarkar scheme and the Stack-Rao note were discussed at the Sixth Labour Conference in October 1944 and also at the sixth meeting of the Standing Labour Committee in March 1945, and there was general agreement that the provisions for a health insurance scheme applicable to perennial factories and covering employment injury and maternity benefit should be immediately [illegible] by the Government of India.

Employees' State Insurance Act.

Thus evolved the Employees' State Insurance Scheme which combined the Adarkar scheme of sickness insurance, the Workmen's Compensation and the Maternity Benefit Acts. The Bill was passed on April 2, 1948, which following [illegible] among workers during a pilot survey in some States, was amended in 1951 proposing a levy on the employers. The Act came into force in January 1952.

The Act provides for cash and medical benefits for insured persons in cases of sickness, maternity and employment injury. All employees (including clerical staff whose total remuneration does not exceed Rs. 400 per month) and who are working in perennial factories run with power and wherein 20 or more persons are working are covered by the Act.

Out of a total of about 30 lakh [illegible] factory workers, 12.4 lakh have been covered so far. During the period of the Second Five Year Plan [illegible] [illegible] of 1,500 [illegible]

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 which [illegible] to factories [illegible] by [illegible] was amended in December 1953 to extend [illegible]

extended to employees employed in the covered establishments who have completed one year s continuous service and whose basic wages in cluding dearness allowance etc do not exceed Rs 500 per month Each employee is required to contribute to the Fund at the rate of 6¼ per cent of basic wages and dearness allowance including cash value of food concession and an equal amount is required to be contributed by the employer On an average a sum of Rs 2 47 crores is collected every month in the form of provident fund contributions and is exclusively invested in the Central Government Securities

As on the 30th April about 6,558 establish ments employing about 29 72 lakh employees were covered under the Employee s Provident Funds Act, 1952

Menon Committee's Recommendations

Recently, the Committee on integration of social security schemes headed by Shri V K.R Menon Director of the Indian Branch of the I L O has suggested the setting up of a single agency to assume administrative re ponsibility for the Employee s State Insurance Act, the Employee s provident Fund Act the Coal Mines Provident Act and the Assam Tea Plantations Act, the separate operations of which have caused unnecessary duplication of administration and expenditure and an artificial divorce between the two services The pooling of funds, and the economy in expenditure which the proposed integration would result in should help improve the quality as well as the quantum of services which State Insurance and Provident Fund are designed to render The proposal to make the Acts governing both these welfare services applicable to establish ments engaging 20 or more employees—instead of those employing 50 or more—would at the same time broaden their base simultaneously with a view to increasing the resources needed for improving the availability the quality and incidence of the welfare services The Commit tee has recommended an upgrading of the welfare services The Committee has recom mended an upgrading of the contributions of both the employees and employers

It would be interesting to point out that the cost of social security schemes in India has increased from year to year as follows

1950-51	Rs 8 58 million
1951 52	Rs. 9 18
1952 53	Rs 9 43
1953 54	Rs 13 94

Figures for recent years are not available but it can generally be said that the cost of security schemes in India today must be around Rs 20 crores, if not more

States Spend More on Social Services

A casual glance at the budgets of State Governments would show that they are of late paying increasing attention to social services As the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission (Part 1) points out. taking the nine Part A states, non-develop- ment expenditure (excluding debt services) fell from 53 per cent in 1938 39 to 45 5 per cent in 1953 54 and expenditure on social services increased from 21 5 per cent in 1938- 39 to 24 per cent in 1953-54 while that on development services increased from 17 per cent in 1938 39 to 26 per cent in 1953-54' The same Report points out that figures of expenditure on social services and economic development of all the Part A states increased from Rs 92.70 crores and Rs. 99 16 crores in 1953 54 (revised budget) to Rs 98 88 crores and 105 87 crores in 1954 55 (budget estimate) respectively those for all part B states increased from Rs 120 82 crores and Rs 134- 46 crores in 1953 54 (revised budget) to Rs. 131 06 crores and Rs 146.20 crores in 1954 55 (budget estimate) respectively Under the impetus of the First and Second Five Year Plans Governments have thus continued to allocate increasing outlays on social services so as to achieve the welfare objectives implicit in the Plans Nor is the Centre s contribution to welfare schemes insignificant. Having access to hardly 8% of the national income the Central Government s allocations un der welfare schemes h ad have increased from year to year This would be evident from the following table showing the distribu tion of Plan outlay under social services

	First Plan Total	Second Plan Total
Social Services	533	945
Education	164	307
Health	140	274
Social Welfare	5	29
Welfare of backwards classes	32	91
Labour and Labour Welfare	7	29

It may be noted that out of a total Second Plan outaly of Rs 945 crores the Centre is to spend Rs. 396 crores against out of the total of Rs 945 crores as much as Rs 455 crores would be investment only which is expenditure on building up of productive assets There is therefore no doubt that even though India is trying to emerge from

The first social insurance legislation in India came as early as 1923 when the Workmen's Compensation Act was enforced. Under this Act compensation was payable by the employer in the case of injury caused by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment. The amount of compensation payable depended on the nature of injury and the average monthly wage of the workers concerned but the Act had many loopholes and fell short of a social insurance scheme.

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Prof. Adarkar advocated the adoption of unemployment insurance, creation of employment [illegible] establishment of scheme of old age pension, introduction of certain preventive measures and finally a national health drive. Looked at either from the angle of benefits, the [illegible] coverage or organisational frame work, the Adarkar scheme was not without its defects.

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Out of a total of about 25 lakh eligible factory workers, 12.1 lakhs have been covered so far. During the period of the Second Five Year Plan it is proposed to extend the Scheme to all centres with a concentration of 1,500 or more covered [illegible].

Employees Provident Fund

The Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to factories engaged in [illegible] industries was [illegible] in December 1952 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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It may be noted that out of a total Second Plan outlay of Rs 945 crores the Centre is to spend Rs 376 crores again out of this total of Rs 945 crores as much as Rs 455 crores would be investment outlay which is expenditure on building up of productive assets There is therefore no doubt that even though India is trying to emerge from

a predominantly agricultural economy to an industrial one the welfare of weaker sections in the economy does not cease to be a major concern of the Government as it ought to be in a Welfare State

Welfare Orientation to Tax Policy

Reduction of disparities in income is an important ingredient of planning for a Welfare State. If the increasing expenditure on social services is making for greater equality in an indirect manner the taxation structure in India has in recent years been reoriented to serve apart from its revenue supply fiscal discipline and anti-inflationary functions, as a method of securing redistribution of incomes. The Second Five Year Plan prescribed income-tax a tax on expenditure and wealth, estate duty and a ceiling on incomes for achieving income equality. We now have all these tax measures following Prof Kaldor's recommendations excepting a ceiling on income. The effect of wealth expenditure and gift tax could be assessed only after these have been in operation for some time. However, with the help of the Lorenz Curve analysis, the *Eastern Economist* has in two of its recent issues shown that as a result of progressive income-tax there has been net redistribution of income to the extent of 10% between 1949-50 and 1956-57. That is the percentage of assessed income that has been shifted from the high to the low income brackets. The journal shows that between 1949-50 and 1956-57 the concentration index of taxable incomes before tax has recorded a decline of 17.5%. It is also contended that growth in income from industrial and tertiary sectors by as much as 23.3% during this period has played a significant part in reducing inequality among the tax paying classes as an effect of income

The journal also shows that the progress in respect of equality of [illegible] recorded an impressive [illegible] el... in respect of income bef[illegible] the concentration index of [illegible] as much as 24%, for income af[illegible] a fall of 20.6 for income before [illegible] been shown that the concentration [illegible] by the top 1 per [illegible] 10 per cent. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

pattern of income recipients the share has declined from 21 per cent to 0 per cent

India is thus well on the road to a Welfare State cast in the mould of a Socialist pattern. The State as the principal agency creating for and acting on behalf of the community has assumed the responsibility for implementing the national Plan and for ensuring the achievements of the broad social and economic objectives embodied in it. The [illegible] Mr Wilhelm Roepke has said about the Welfare State and [illegible] do not seem to have as yet emerged in India and we hope they never would.

(From *AICC Economic Review*)

Progress of Industries in India

With 1951, which was the beginning of the First Five Year Plan as the base, the index of industrial production rose to 107.6 in 1953 and then steadily climbed up to the figure of 137.1 in 1957. For the first three months of 1958, the index stood at 141.7.

The index is based on the production indices of a large number of industries among which the greatest weight is given to cotton and jute textiles which may, very largely have the lowest weight. In other words the index is much [illegible] a rise or fall in the production [illegible] textile industries than in [illegible] industries like machinery [illegible] [illegible] contain features [illegible]

To have a better [illegible] [illegible] it would be advisable to have an index [illegible]. Thus 195[illegible] the index for [illegible] in 1956 and [illegible] in 1957.

[illegible]

WHAT SATELLITES HAVE REVEALED

SATELLITES and rockets are of value for two reasons. In the first place they make it possible to find out about the properties of space some hundreds of miles above the earth by direct measurement not inference. Secondly they can be used as automatic laboratories which can observe more distant heavenly bodies without the hindrance of the earth's atmosphere which makes so much mundane observation difficult. The rockets and satellites which have been launched in the last twelve months have justified themselves on both counts. Three examples, each of which is of high importance, will show how much ground has been covered.

How Hot, How High?

The way in which the earth's atmosphere tails off into the comparative emptiness of inter stellar space is clearly one which is susceptible to study by satellites. Previously inference based on a sensible physical view of the way in which the upper atmosphere was supported by the lower layers and on the scant information provided by rocket fight, had made it possible to pin down with some certainty the way in which the density of the atmosphere decreases with increasing height and of the way in which temperature varies from one level in the atmosphere to another up to a height of about a hundred miles. At greater heights estimates of density and temperature were necessarily more speculative and a sharp conflict between what may be called the hot and cold views of the upper atmosphere became apparent.

The cold view was that the atmosphere's temperature increases fairly steadily above a height of 50 miles where it is about minus 65 degrees Centigrade to an average value of about 300 degrees at 150 miles. The hot view supposed that the temperature increases steadily to a maximum of 1,200 degrees at between 200 and 300 miles.

On both views it was supposed that temperature would remain roughly constant at greater altitudes, though on the cold view large fluctuations of temperature occasionally reaching 1,200 degrees or more were supposed to be necessary so as to explain how helium could escape as rapidly as it does from the atmosphere. The cold atmosphere was supported by a certain amount of experimental evidence mainly concerned with observations of the layers of electrical ionisation in the upper atmosphere. The reason that, on each view the upper atmosphere was supposed to be much hotter than that with which we are familiar was that in a sense it would "skim the cream off" energy producing radiation from the sun.

At extreme altitudes the temperature was assumed to be constant because it would otherwise be necessary to suppose that heat would be conducted downwards into the lower layers of the atmosphere and it was impossible to account for the production of this energy by the absorption of solar energy in the very tenuous layers of atmosphere six or seven hundred miles up.

Satellite's Discovery

On the cold view the atmosphere would tail off much more rapidly than on the hot. Indeed at a height of 200 miles "cold" atmosphere was calculated to have a density only one hundredth of the "hot". This is a point which the satellites have been able to test directly for the rate at which their motion is perturbed by atmospheric drag can be told from careful analysis of their position as time goes along.

In Moscow last week members of the American satellite groups reported on their analyses and announced atmospheric densities at heights of between 200 and 600 miles which correspond to an atmosphere which is if anything a little hotter than the hot atmosphere which had previously been talked about. Moreover they found that there was no point in the range of altitude which their analyses covered at which the temperature of the atmosphere became constant. Instead at a height of 600 miles they have been led by their calculations to suggest that the temperature is as much as 2,200 degrees and that higher it is still increasing.

The significance of this discovery is that the earth is in some real sense embedded in the atmosphere of the sun—90,000,000 miles away. In other words some of the heat which reaches us from the sun gets here by direct conduction through interplanetary space. The earth must be thought of not as a warm oasis in the chill of empty nothingness but rather as a cool spot in what is effectively the outer edge of the sun's hot atmosphere.

In sympathy with this changing view is the American discovery of unexpectedly high temperatures [illegible] covered by their satellites. The Moscow meeting was apparently given a touch of drama by the arrival from the United States of a telegram reporting results obtained between July 26 and

29 with the earlier launched on the first date

Safe At Sea Level

It is [illegible] the intensity of the radiation [illegible] by a factor of 100 between 200 and 1,000 miles. The rapid increase starts at 250 miles and corresponds to a doubling of the intensity of radiation for every six miles of height. At a height of 1,000 miles the dose of radiation received by an unprotected person would amount to roughly the dose he would receive from natural causes at sea level in about ten years—a sobering thought for would-be astronauts.

The American experiments have shown that a substantial proportion of the radiation is carried by very fast atomic particles. Indeed, in one radiation counter shielded by a quarter of an inch of lead the intensity of radiation recorded was as much as 40 per cent of that recorded in an unshielded counter. [illegible] there appears to be some evidence that these particles consist mainly of electrons, it can be concluded that the energy of the fast [illegible] must be greater than that corresponding to 6,000,000 volts.

The origin of this phenomenon is still obscure. It is presumed that many of the particles responsible for this belt of radiation are trapped in the earth's magnetic field and thus forced to travel to and fro above the earth from a northerly to a southerly latitude. This is supported by the observation that the intense band of radiation is farther away from the earth above the Equator. There are some suggestions that these particles [illegible] from the decay of cosmic rays reflected from the earth's atmosphere, but it may well be that some other mechanism accounts for them.

Ultra Violet "Stars"

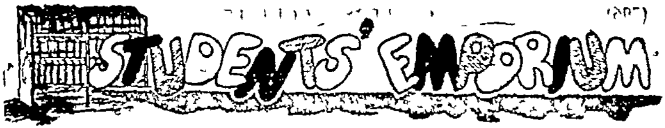
The American [illegible] programme has also [illegible] [illegible] to be a new [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] during the night on March 1957 and when [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with instruments which could measure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ultra-violet light [illegible] [illegible]. These were [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

has been possible to [illegible] amount of hydrogen in the [illegible] hundred of the [illegible]. It [illegible] that there is at least one hydrogen atom in each cubic centimetre of space and that there is [illegible] between a hundred and a thousand [illegible] the same volume. These [illegible] the [illegible] would perhaps have been accepted.

More exciting perhaps is the [illegible] is another part of the ultra-violet spectrum the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] emission of ultra-violet in different directions. These appear to [illegible] point to [illegible] which radiate only ultra-violet light. These [illegible] well [illegible] be called [illegible] phenomenon. Because of the [illegible] with which that [illegible] radiation is absorbed in space it is possible to say that the [illegible] must be [illegible] [illegible] far what they are is at present a puzzle. It will take a great deal of [illegible] before it is possible even to guess.





SUCCEED AT INTERVIEW

If you are the ambitious type, bent on climbing into the ranks of the executives then sooner or later you will find yourself running the gauntlet of a panel of interviewers—Commerce and Industry's up-to-the-minute system of executive selection Each of the several interviewers will be armed with a list of questions about you and your personality During the next fifteen minutes or so you will supply the answers to these questions—not by direct answer, but by the way you look the way you act what you say and equally important, how you say it.

If you think it over you will realise that a set of arbitrary but useful rules of conduct can be formulated that will prevent you making silly mistakes Let's try to list them dealing in turn with the four aspects of you that reveal the sort of man or woman you are

First, your appearance. Most interviewers are conservatively minded They distrust the bizarre and eccentric, probably because they fail to understand either So be conventional Wear a quiet business suit and the usual accessories Remember that only an overpowering personality can hope to carry off green corduroys and a goatee beard Bear in mind also that although an impressive appearance will not by itself win you the job carelessness in this respect may well be responsible for losing it.

Next the way you act Be easy and unhurried—when you are asked to sit down make yourself comfortable once and for all. Do something definite with your hands such as crossing them in your lap Above all meet the eye of the person you are addressing or who is addressing you Failure to do this always conveys an impression of shiftiness and lack of self-confidence

What you actually say to the panel is the manifestation of your character and personality that can be altered least at this stage Your answers to questions will be conditioned by knowledge environment, intelligence and past experience But nevertheless some advice can be given.

During the weeks before the interview read regularly and thoroughly some good newspaper such as the *Time* or *Telegraph* Remember that as a potential executive you will be expected to demonstrate wide interests and knowledge This reading will ensure that you are capable of discussing recent happenings with some degree of assurance

Think twice before you contradict an interviewer on matters of fact If he does make an error it will probably be a genuine one, not a trap, and he will not thank you for correcting him

On the other hand do back up any statement of yours that is challenged, with a logical and reasoned supporting case The panel is not looking for yes men and they will respect and approve your readiness to defend your opinion But don't try to browbeat them.

Don't bluff unless you are absolutely certain it will not be found out If you do and express an opinion without knowing the data necessary to formulate it the next question will almost certainly be Why do you think that ? Exposure as a bluffer will not help you

The way you say things is something you can definitely improve Don't mutter and don't dither Don't apologise for real or imaginary shortcomings Say what you have to say clearly and decisively and make quite sure that your voice can be heard easily by every member of the panel Don't be humble and don't boast—aim at the happy medium. When you are asked for an opinion take a few seconds for consideration but once your mind is made up give it to them straight from the shoulder without hedging or faltering

If you stick to the precepts given above you will at least know that you will not fail through any easily avoidable mistakes. And if you find the list of Do's and Don'ts a little formidable don't despair there's a well tried method of improving your performance at almost anything—practice the stuff that makes perfect.

Persuade an acquaintance preferably one you do not know too well—a colleague of your father perhaps, to act as practice interviewer Treat it seriously and try to imagine that he is the real thing You will be astonished how

27 ... the ... attached on the first day

Safer At Sea Level

It turns out that the intensity of the radiation increased by a factor of 1,000 between 220 and 1,000 miles. The record measured at 220 miles ... a doubling of the intensity of radiation for every six miles of height. At a height of 1,000 miles the dose of radiation received by an unprotected person would amount to roughly the dose he would receive from natural causes at sea level in about ten years—a sobering thought for would-be ...

The American experiments have shown that ... of ... of the radiation is carried by very fast ... particles. Indeed in one radio ... shielded by a quarter of an inch of lead the intensity of radiation recorded was as much as 40 per cent of that recorded in ... counter. Since there appears to be ... evidence that these particles consist mainly of electrons, it can be concluded that the energy of the fast ones must be greater than that ... exceeding ... 6,000,000 volts.

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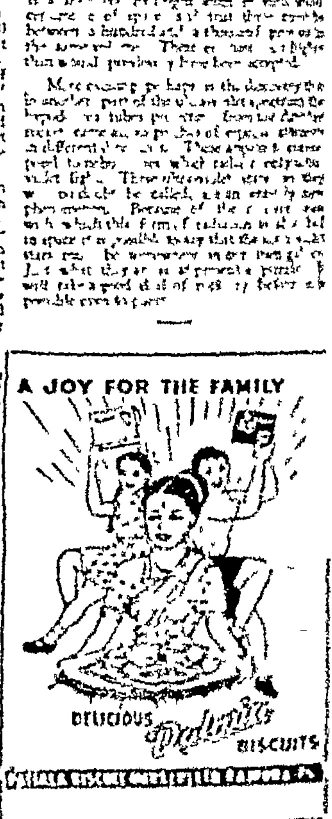
Ultra Violet "Stars"

The American rocket programme has also proved ... what may prove to be a new field of ... comparable in importance with ... An American rocket fired ... March ... 1957 and which reached a height of 190 kilometres, was fitted with ... measure the ... of ... from ... direction. These ... by ... of ...

...

... has been possible to make estimates of the amount of hydrogen in the ... high ... of the earth. It turns out that there is ... hydrogen ... each ... centimetre of space and that there ... between a hundred and a thousand ... the ... than ... been accepted.

More exciting perhaps is the discovery ... in another part of the ... the ... tubes ... from the ... came ... a ... different ... These ... found ... what ... ultra-violet light. These ... stars ... may ... be called, ... some ... phenomenon. Because of the ... with which this form of radiation ... to space it is possible to say that the ... stars ... be ... Just what they are is at present a puzzle. It will take a good deal of ... before ... possible even to guess.



STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

SUCCEED AT INTERVIEW

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Next, the way you act. Be easy and unhurried—when you are asked to sit down, make yourself comfortable once and for all. Do something definite with your hands, such as crossing them in your lap. Above all meet the eye of the person you are addressing or who is addressing you. Failure to do this always conveys an impression of shiftiness and lack of self confidence.

What you actually say to the panel is the manifestation of your character and personality that can be altered least at this stage. Your answers to questions will be conditioned by knowledge, environment, intelligence and past experience. But nevertheless some advice can be given.

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Persuade an acquaintance, preferably one you do not know too well—a colleague of your father perhaps—to act as practice interviewer. Treat it seriously and try to imagine that he is the real thing. You will be astonished how

[illegible]

... speak at all.

[illegible]

BOOKS TO BE READ OVER AGAIN

[illegible]

GIL BLAS while Birkbeck Hill wished it would never come to an end, he lost count of the number of times he had read it 'always with delight.

Edward Fitzgerald only bound up his favourite books in his library, reading them over and over again He was quite inseparable from *Don Quixote* and the works of George Crabbe Cervantes immortal work has been a favourite for centuries Dr John Brown wrote to a friend 'I have been reading slowly Don Quixote, I don't think that I have ever enjoyed anything more", and it was also a great favourite of Dickens

Oscar Wilde declared he never travelled anywhere without Pater s *Studies in the History of the Renaissance* calling it his "Golden Book", Samuel Rogers read right through Marivaux s *Vie de Marianna* six times and Sir William Jones performed the even more arduous feat of reading all the works of Cicero every year Bourdaloue re read Cicero and other authors well over fifty times

When Ford Madox Brown gave Anne Gilchrist a copy of Walt Whitman s then recently published *Leaves of Grass* she announced she could from then on read no other book It holds me entirely spellbound and I go through it again and again with deepening delight and wonder'

When Tennyson s *Maud* first appeared, Birkbeck Hell kept a copy by him at all times day and night while the Prince Regent had a complete set of Jane Austen s all novels in each of his residences *Jane Eyre* is another book with fanatical admirers William Cory said he 'never wearied of it and read it straight through at a sitting on two separate occasions

W C Hazlitt never grew tired of conning over St John s *Montaigne the Essayist* Howell s *Venetian Life* or *Italian Journeys* or Thoreau s *Walden* When a mere youth Mark Pattison read through Gilbert White s *Natural History of Selborne* so many times that he knew it by heart and was so familiar with Gibbon s Autobiography that he could repeat whole paragraphs.

Quite often the favourite books are obscure ones

Frederic Harrison who could read most of Scott at least once every year argues quite convincingly for this dotage on a few favourite books which are constantly re-read A man he claims "can hardly be said to know the 12th Mass or the 9th Symphony by virtue of having once heard them played ten years ago he can hardly be said to take air and exercise because he took a country walk last autumn And so he can hardly be said to know Scott or Shakespeare Moliere or Cervantes when once read them since the close of his schooldays or amidst the daily grind of his professional life

'The immortal and universal poets of our race are to be read and re read till their music and their spirit are a part of our nature they are to be thought over and digested till we live in the world they created for us.

(By *David Gunston*)

* * *

HOW TO CROSS 150 FRONTIERS

How to cross the frontiers of 150 countries and territories running, in alphabetical order from Abu Dhabi to Zanzibar, is explained in the newest edition of Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities published jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Union of Official Travel Organizations

The more frontiers a traveller crosses the better his chances of increasing his understanding of his fellow men states the foreword to this publication in handy loose leaf format (to allow for changes) "Frontier formalities are like many administrative regulations their purpose is not to hinder but to supervise For those who have to comply with them however certain problems are inevitable

To solve these problems Travel Abroad offers information on passport and visa requirements custom formalities and allowances health regulations currency regulations and rules governing the entrance of foreign vehicles in each of the countries it covers

It also presents a complete picture of various ways of reducing the cost of travel once you ve crossed the border Generous reductions on rail air and sea tickets accorded to students groups or even ordinary tourists are listed in each country where they exist.

Finally for the student who encounters difficulties away from home 'Travel Abroad' also lists organizations assisting educational travel

* * *

THE AVERAGE COLLEGE GRADUATE

More than a decade ago the noted American educator Everett Dean Martin described the average college graduate in his work *The Meaning of a Liberal Education* :

"Whereas the education of the average college graduate falls of its true goals in very great [illegible] be called the danger [illegible] of the [illegible] has been [illegible] of independent judgment formed. The average man shares the [illegible] of his community. He runs with the crowd after the [illegible] of the hour, and shows the same lack of [illegible] as do the [illegible]. He wears the party [illegible] with his neighbours, and puts the same value on material success as do the illiterate. His education has made very little difference in his religious beliefs, his social philosophy, his ethical values or his general outlook on the world. Like all [illegible] and [illegible] people he jumps to hasty conclusions, believes what others believe, does things because others do them, [illegible] the past [illegible] the present."

The present day college student [illegible] according to the results of surveys [illegible] director of [illegible] at the University of [illegible], told the twelfth national conference on higher education that college students were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

• • • •

GUIDE TO CAREERS : THE NURSE

A Nurse's Work is the care and treatment of the sick. She may have to be in charge of a number of patients in a hospital ward, nursing home or else may attend to the sick in a private residence.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Nurse's [illegible] [illegible]

Day and night duty [illegible], however, usually arranged by rota [illegible]. The [illegible] a working [illegible], however, [illegible]. The patient's need [illegible] service is not only [illegible], but the nurse has to be ready to receive [illegible] cases at all hours.

The Way To Qualify : Training in nursing is given generally in institutions attached to hospitals including selected military hospitals. The period of training is normally 3 years. There are about 200 nurses' training centres in India which admit nearly 3,000 students every year.

Candidates for nurses' training should ordinarily have passed the [illegible] examination. A number of the [illegible] schools, however, admit students who have studied only up to the matriculation standard. The minimum age for admission is 17 years. For entry to the Armed Forces women between 18 and 30 years of age are accepted for training if they possess the necessary educational qualifications. For admission to the training course applications should be made to the Nursing Superintendent of the hospital at which the candidate desires to receive training. Specially [illegible] selection [illegible] and teachers the heads of the training schools make the selection.

Married women, unless [illegible] from their husbands, are ordinarily not admitted for training. Trainees are not allowed to marry during the training.

The [illegible] English [illegible]

Nursing Training consists of elementary [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Nurses' Training is free During training a student nurse receives a stipend of Rs 15 5-30, (in Military Hospitals the Probationer Nurse receives Rs 30 5 40) and additional allowances for board, uniform and laundry These allowances vary from State to State They live in rent free furnished quarters

In some training institutions the students are required to execute a bond to serve for a specified period, generally of 2 to 5 years after training

Degree Courses are provided in the College of Nursing New Delhi S N D T College for Women, Bombay and the School of Nursing Christian Medical Hospital Vellore

Further Training The College of Nursing New Delhi and the School of Nursing Vellore offer facilities for post graduate training The College of Nursing and the General Hospital, Madras also offer a combined course in nursing administration and teaching in schools of nursing The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta conducts a course of training in public health nursing

Personal Qualities necessary to make one an efficient nurse are a genial and even temperament, a great fund of patience, tact and sympathy good health good eye sight and hearing friendliness to people initiative good judgment and presence of mind

The Way To Enter The Profession Each State has its own organisation for registration of nurses After successful completion of training a nurse should register her name with the State Nurses Council to be eligible for employment

For nursing Commissions or for training as a Probationer Nurse in the Army Medical Corps applications should be made to the Director General of the Armed Forces Medical Services Ministry of Defence, New Delhi Qualified nurses between 21 32 years of age are eligible for direct Commissions provided they are medically fit and are unmarried or legally separated or widows without encumbrances.

Openings for nurses are readily available in government and private hospitals Vacancies also occur in the Red Cross Many industrial concerns, private maternity nursing homes sanatoria and educational institutions regularly employ trained nurses.

The field of nursing service comprises besides general nursing in hospitals bed side nursing in private residences and industrial nursing in factories. Other special fields include nursing in maternity and child welfare centres psychiatric clinics infectious diseases hospitals and orthopaedic nursing concerned with the correction of deformities

Salaries of nurses vary in different States. The nursing appointments are graded, as also the pay In addition nurses receive dearness allowance as well as allowances for boarding lodging uniform and laundry Central Government scales of pay are

Staff nurse Rs 100 5 125-6 185
Nursing sister Rs. 150 7 185 8 225
Assistant Matron Rs 200 10-300
Matron Rs 320 20-400

Private nursing like the medical practice of a qualified doctor can be lucrative in cities

Prospects For Advancement are not only steady but show good promise in the coming years as nursing is an expanding and well graded service Promotions are made to positions of staff nurse, nursing sister sister tutor assistant matron and matron Public Health Nursing too offers a wide scope in the matter of promotion

In the Military Nursing Service, nurses are promoted to the rank of Senior Sister (equivalent to Captain s rank in the Army) after completing 9 years service Senior Sisters are eligible for promotion as Matron (equivalent to the rank of Major) and Principal Matron (Lieutenant Colonel s rank)

Every training school is expected to assign one sister tutor for a batch of 50 student nurses with a nursing sister to assist for every additional 15 students Opportunities for promotions therefore exist for every qualified and efficient nurse entering the services

For Further Information regarding training facilities State Government pay scales and related matters you may contact

1 The Director of Health Services of your State
2 The State Nurses Council of your State
3 The Secretary Indian Nursing Council Church Road New Delhi
4 The Director General Armed Forces Medical Services Ministry of Defence New Delhi and
5 The Employment Exchange nearest your place of residence

Nurses are required ... the existing hospitals.

child-welfare centres, but also to meet the [illegible] medical and [illegible] needs [illegible] Community [illegible] Administration, the National [illegible] scheme and the [illegible] Five Year Plans.

There is an overall shortage of nurses in the States of Punjab, Rajasthan, Pepsu, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin. It is estimated that [illegible] nurses are needed to provide [illegible] the country a [illegible] standard of nursing service. There will be then one nurse for every [illegible] representing a [illegible] unit of 4000 persons. The present nursing service is [illegible] inadequate and in some States like Orissa an average population of 9200 is served by one nurse. Even in a highly industrialised city like Bombay there is only one nurse for every [illegible] persons.

There is likely to be a rapid growth of the nursing services in the next few years and a large number of trained nurses will find jobs. There will be, besides, a considerable number of places for higher appointments and in [illegible] departments.

[illegible] has been [illegible] in the ranks of nurses [illegible] being absorbed in administrative posts. The present strength, which [illegible] and 200, is most inadequate.

A [illegible] may be expected in the employment of nurses during the next few years.

Nursing is the [illegible] as well as [illegible] and it makes a career which offers [illegible]. As such it can absorb an increasing number of young women from the [illegible] Schools and Colleges [illegible] the country.

[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EXAMINATION

Assistants' Grade Examination—1959

The [illegible] examination at [illegible] Bombay, [illegible] Madras [illegible]

[illegible]

(Assistants' Grade) of the Railway Board [illegible] Service. AGE LIMITS: [illegible] must have been born not earlier than 2nd August [illegible] and not later than [illegible] 1941. Upper age limit [illegible] Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes [illegible] displaced persons from [illegible] and [illegible] residents of [illegible] part of India [illegible] Government has been [illegible] belonging to the Andaman and Nicobar [illegible] and certain categories of Government [illegible] dates. QUALIFICATIONS: A degree or equivalent. Applications from candidates who have appeared or intend appearing at the qualifying examination [illegible] PAY SCALE: Rs. [illegible] [illegible] Age [illegible] obtainable from the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, [illegible] House, New Delhi [illegible] by crossed Indian Postal Orders [illegible] ASSISTANTS' GRADE EXAMINATION 1959 [illegible] full postal address in block letters. [illegible] Orders or cheques or currency notes will not be accepted in lieu of [illegible] Completed [illegible] must reach the Union Public Service Commission [illegible] 1959 (27th [illegible] 1959 [illegible]). [illegible] date will be entertained.

Value of Right Emotions

[illegible]

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

1 Read very carefully through the following passage at least twice, and then answer the questions

What a thrill it is to get ready for the summer holidays ! In fact the expectancy of going to the sea side is often better than the sea side itself for with this English climate of ours we never know when we will get two fine days together Nevertheless packing is a pleasure in itself That is when we are packing for going and not for coming back Often our parents do not take the same view for with them it is a matter of getting as much as possible into the least possible space And when father finds he has left out his razor just when everything is at last neatly packed you may expect squalls

(a) Explain in your own words the meaning of expectancy in line 2

(b) Explain what the author means by saying the expectancy of going to the sea side is often better than the sea side itself

(c) Why does he say this ?

(d) Give one word to describe the English climate

(e) Does the author say that packing is always a pleasure ?

(f) Do our parents always regard packing as a pleasure ?

(g) What do our parents think about packing ?

2 The [illegible] of the underworld lord Dan Sullivan came to an abrupt end when his machine gun bullet riddled body slumped to the sidewalk in front of the National dairy

A merciless killer he was feared not only by the proprietors of businesses from which his gang extracted toll but by his own confederates His arrogance and selfishness increased with his power but when he decided not to split fair with the rest of the mob he signed his death warrant

Even before the inquest Professor Fordney learned that eight of his allies had plotted to 'rub him out' By name they were Bad Palmer Tony Morney 'Dopey' Regent Alex Wood Tom Yerger Willie Hursen Marty Johnson and Steve Patterson—the smartest of the gang—and that one of them had killed Sullivan

Through dangerous investigation Fordney also learned the following

1 Palmer Regent and Sullivan's murderer were the most dissatisfied

2 One of the eight was Sullivan's bodyguard (on the quiet) but that Yerger and Johnson knew who he was

3 That the night before the killing Hursen Patterson Palmer and the bodyguard had lost heavily in a gambling joint

4 That Morney the murderer and Yerger had a week before asked Sullivan for a 'new deal' and when refused Wood and the leader's killer had unsuccessfully tried to get the bodyguard to do the job

5 Also that the leaders in the revolt against Sullivans were Hursen, Patterson and the killer

The eight were eventually rounded up and while they refused to talk all Fordney from the above identified the bodyguard and Sullivan's murderer Who was the bodyguard and who was the killer ?

3 Take the added letter (s) and make a new word out of the other letters [illegible]

(a) HARM with an [illegible]

(b) VERB with an A

(c) WORN with a C

(d) NAME with a T
(e) ERA with a [illegible]
(f) [illegible] with [illegible] R
(g) SLAB with a T
(h) ARMY with [illegible] a T
(i) MIRAGE with a C

4 In the absence of the first [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the accuracy of the [illegible] here shown [illegible]

•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
•	•	•
23	7	7

If, however, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the figure [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] about difficulty. [illegible] [illegible]

5 Explain how the following [illegible] [illegible] The message: Come to London At [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

6 Here are some well-known [illegible] [illegible] each of which one word has been changed. Which word is [illegible] and what should it be?

(a) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
And [illegible] not [illegible]
(b) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
(c) As every [illegible] a [illegible]
(d) [illegible] the first [illegible] of the world [illegible]
And we shall [illegible] [illegible]

7 Make one new word [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from each of these
(1) [illegible] (2) GOAT (3) STAR (4) [illegible] (5) CHAPTER
Make one new word by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of these:
(1) STEAL (2) [illegible] (3) REVEAL (4) [illegible] (5) [illegible]

8 In the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of each word [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1 [illegible] ([illegible])
2 [illegible] ([illegible])
3 [illegible] ([illegible])
4 [illegible] ([illegible])
5 [illegible] ([illegible])
6 [illegible] ([illegible])

9 In each of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Example DAY, MONTH, YEAR, MOON, HOUR
Answer is: MOON

1 ATLANTIC, ANTARCTIC, [illegible], MEDITERRANEAN, INDIAN
2 AUGUST, OCTOBER, JANUARY, MARCH, EASTER
3 FIRST, THIRD, FIFTH, [illegible], SEVENTH
4 CLIMB, [illegible], HOIST, [illegible]
5 DEVOUR, [illegible], [illegible], EAT, CHEW
7 INCH, YARD, FURLONG, [illegible], FOOT

10 Answer this:
A man was looking at a photograph. He turned to his companion and said, "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]." Whose photo [illegible] was it?

ANSWERS

1 (a) Leaving [illegible]
(b) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
(c) [illegible]
(d) [illegible]
(e) [illegible]
(f) [illegible]
(g) [illegible]

2 [illegible]

[illegible] on [illegible]

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished look up for the answers and compare

—QUESTIONS—

1 (a) What is the total number of States and Union territories in India after the recent reorganization ? Name them

(b) How has the former State of Hyderabad been dealt with ?

(c) What are the capital cities or towns of East Punjab Madhya Pradesh Andhra, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

2 Who were the following and for what were they noted ? Answer in about 4 lines each

Womesh Chander Bonnerjee Alan Octavian Hume, Swami Dayanand Guru Govind Singh Kautilya (Chanakya)

3 What are the main functions of the Reserve Bank of India ?

Or

In what ways is the establishment of a Communist Government in Kerala a land mark ? Answer in about 6 lines

4 Name any five major industrial towns or townships of India and state the chief industry of each

5 What are the three highest ranks that are actually filled at the present time in each of the following ?—

The Indian Army, The Indian Navy, The Indian Air Force.

6 Write short notes (three or four lines) on each of the following ?—

Marshal Zukhov General Neguib Mr Aneurin Bevan, Mr V K Krishna Menon Ferdinand de Lesseps

7 Where are the Red Sea and the Gold Coast and why have both been in the news in recent months ? Answer in about 10 lines.

8 What do the following stand for ?— WHO UNESCO ECAFE, USSR

9 There has been much discussion of late on the preservation of wild life in India. What steps would you suggest ? Answer in about 10 lines

10 Complete the following sentences, filling in the gaps —

(a) From pitchblende was isolated the metal———

(b) Many lives of miners are saved by Davy s———

(c) Alexander Fleming first discovered———

(d) The tree from whose bark a specific for malaria is obtained is called———

(e) The science which deals with heredity is known as———

(f) The unit for measuring a ship s speed is known as———

(g) The inventor of the electric lamp was———

(h) Variations in atmospheric pressure are measured by a———

(i) The energy which a body possesses by virtue of motion is called———

(j) The transmission of visible moving image by means of electro-magnetic wireless waves is known as———

11 What do you associate with the following ?

Sir Ronald Ross Einstein Harvey Abraham Lincoln.

Were any of them connected in any way with India ?

12. With what sports do you connect the following terms ? (If with more than one name all)

Offside sticks Fault off spinner M.C.C.

In the case of the last also state what the letters mean

ANSWERS

1 (a) Total No of states 14

(b) Total No of Union Territories 7

The [illegible] (1) [illegible] (3) [illegible] (4) [illegible] (5) [illegible] (6) [illegible] Pradesh (7) [illegible] (8) Orissa (9) [illegible] (10) West [illegible] (11) [illegible] (12) Mysore (13) [illegible] (14) Jammu and Kashmir

The 7 Union Territories are (1) Delhi, (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Manipur (4) Tripura (5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (6) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (7) Naga Hills Tuensang Area

(8) [illegible] At the time of States Reorganisation in November 195[illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] Hyderabad [illegible] of the Northern [illegible] [illegible]

State	Capital City or Town
1 [illegible]	[illegible]
2 Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
3 [illegible]	[illegible]
4 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	[illegible]

[illegible]

2. [illegible] The Indian National Congress [illegible] In 1913 [illegible] [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

3. The [illegible]

(a) [illegible]
(b) [illegible]
(c) [illegible]
(d) [illegible]
(e) [illegible]
(f) [illegible]
(g) [illegible]
(h) [illegible]
(i) [illegible]

Or

[illegible] for the first time that [illegible] [illegible]

4	Town	[illegible]
1	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]

5. [illegible]

[illegible]

with Naguib holding the posts both of provisional President and Premier On November 14, 1954 he was deposed

3 *Mr Aneurin Bevan* He is the leader of the left wing group in British Labour Party He was responsible for introducing the National Health Service in England which came into operation in *1948* He was Minister of Labour in the British Labour Cabinet from January to April 1951

4 *Mr V K Krishna Menon* He is the present Defence Minister of India As a distinguished spokesman of our nation in the U N O Mr Menon has acquitted himself creditably In his early career he organized India League at London He was formerly Indian High Commissioner in London

5 *Ferdinand de Lesseps* A famous French engineer and diplomat of the 19th century The opening of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez was first suggested by him and it was he who supervised its construction. Another scheme proposed by him was that of the opening of Panama Canal

7 Red Sea stretches out in between Egypt Sudan and Ethiopia on one side and Arabian peninsula on the other Gold Coast lies on the West Coast of Africa along the gulf of Guinea for 370 miles

The recent developments in Egypt bordering the Red Sea have pitch forked it into prominence The developments in these areas have acquired great significance because of their impact on international events

Gold Coast attained independence on March 6 1957 and it is now known as Ghana This adds another golden chapter to the emancipation of Negroes of Africa. Independent Ghana is sure to play an important role in African Affairs

8 1 World Health Organisation

2 United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization

3 Economic Commission for Asia and Far East

4 Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

9 The necessity and significance to preserve wild life in India have now begun to capture the attention of authorities The variety and the number of wild animals which inhabit the wild forests of India have registered an alarming fall in the course of the last few years. The campaign organised by some people to destroy forests and thus increase the land available for cultivation is certainly not a step in the right direction Hence government should enforce laws strictly forbidding the destruction of forests So too *Shikaris* out for hunting should not be permitted to enter forests and shoot wild animals. All this will go a long way in preserving the wild life of India

10 (a) Radium (b) Safety Lamp
(c) Penicillin (d) Cinchona
(e) Genetics (f) Knot
(g) Edison (h) Barometer
(i) Kinetic energy
(j) Television

11 (a) Malaria Parasites
(b) Theory of Relativity
(c) Circulation of blood
(d) Abolition of Slavery

Ronald Ross made the discovery of Malaria Parasites in India

12 (a) Football and Hockey
(b) Hockey
(c) Tennis
(d) Cricket
(e) Cricket

Marylebone Cricket Club

—o—

Intelligence Test

(*Continued from page 802*)

3 (a) Marsh (b) Brave (c) Crown (d) Meant (e) Raze (f) Crater (g) Blast (h) Martyr (i) Grimace

4
```
  2   5   7
  3   6   8
  4   7   9
  5   8   1
  6   9   2
-----------
2 3   7   7
```

5 B is used for A C for B D for C, E for D and so on Therefore the secret letter for X is Y

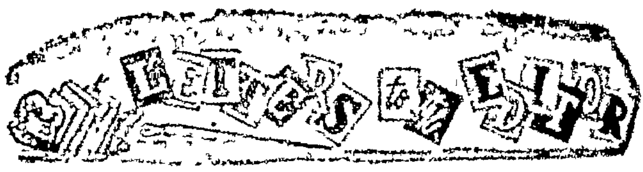
6 (a) Point Place (b) Savage Cruel (c) Prince King (d) Four Three

7 (a) Mock (rock) (b) Oat (pot) (c) Tar (d) Fir (ire) (e) Carter (f) Tea (g) Ant (pan) (h) Veal (reel rave vale) (i) Tear (tree rate) (j) East (eats ear seer)

8 (a) Padlock (b) Throats ( ) H [illegible] (d) Florin (e) Minuet (f) Ointment

9 (a) Mediterranean (b) Easter ( ) I [illegible] (d) Exit (e) Dead (f) Centigrade

10 He is a photographer



[illegible]

AN IDEAL STATE

[illegible]

LETTER WRITING

[illegible]

art in letter writing as in other forms of composition

In the past when life was more leisurely, great pains were taken in the writing of letters whereas to day, the tendency is to dispose them off in the shortest possible time. The letters of Lamb Horrace Walpole (in English) Ghalib Kriv'du and others have become classics and they certainly show the heights which can be reached in this art.

A letter whether of a business or a personal nature should be laid out properly. Neat and correct lay-out is pleasing to the eyes whereas an untidy or poor lay out will have the opposite effect.

The general tone of a friendly letter should be intimate and free and characterised by the absence of formal and stilled language. At the same time the general rules of grammar and construction must be regarded. Bad grammar or slipshod construction, is no more permissible in a letter than it is in any other form of composition.

Although the style must be lively slang should be avoided. In order to maintain interest, an abundance of interesting detail should be included. It is really amazing how with a little care in construction, the most common place happenings can be endowed with a very real interest.

Following points should be avoided in writing personal letters

1. Do not boast or say any thing which is likely to hurt the feelings of the receiver.
2. Do not use 'I' excessively.
3. Avoid down right slang.
4. Do not close with a crude excuse such as mother is calling me or I have run out of ink.

In a private letter the degree of friendship between the sender and the recipient will indicate the warmth to be used in the salutation and close. The greater the friendship the warmer should they be.

Kanpur — Yours etc
22 8 58 — Kultar M A

A USEFUL MAGAZINE

Sir

I have been thinking it my duty for a long time to write to you expressing my hearty thanks for rendering me such a good service. I would like to state that it is since two years that I am purchasing and reading your most instructive magazine and during this period I have never ceased to like it but on the contrary it has attracted my mind and interest very much towards it.

It is since May 58 that I have become a regular subscriber and now I am getting your magazine regularly.

In the end I thank you very much and hope that you will keep on encouraging your subscribers by rendering them a very good service.

Thanking you — Yours truly
4 8 1958 — Yash Pal

DEGREE COURSE IN MINING ENGINEERING

Sir

In the August 1958 issue of "Careers & Courses" you have stated that in our country Banaras Hindu University and Bihar University offer degree courses in mining Engineering. Here in W B both B.E College and I I T offer 4 years course in Mining Engineering. But the degree awarded is B E. (Min) or B Tech. (Min)

Thanking you — Yours faithfully
Sibpore (Howrah) — Chitra Ranjan Ghosh
7 8 '58

HUNCH BACK OF NOTRE DAM'

Sir

An error has crept in the September 58 issue of Careers & Courses under General Knowledge Test. In answer to question 6 (a) you have mentioned Alexnder Dumas as the author of *Hunch Back of Notre Dam*. This book came from the pen of Victor Hugo (French Novelist) and not from Alexander Dumas. This may please be verified.

—S Satyanarayana Murthy
New Delhi 5
Y P Thapar Simla

(The author of 'Hunch Back of Notre Dam' is Victor Hugo and not Dumas. The error caused by an overlight, is regreted.
Ed C & C)

WHERE IT RAINS MOST

Sir

In your monthly magazine *Careers & Courses* of April 1955 the answer to the question about Cherrapunji is wrong. Cherrapunji has not the highest rainfall which Mawsynram (village) about 30 miles away from Shillong has today. Mawsynram is a small village in Khasi and Jaintia Hills (Assam).

The following statistics may show your readers fact —

		1956	1957
1	Mawsihram	657	651
2	Cherrapunji	544	375

U C College Shillong — Yours etc
28-7-58 — Ty Rohbawmliangs Pautu

(The question whether or not the world's wettest spot has changed from Cherrapunji to Mawsynram in the Khasi Hills remains unsolved

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation Mr Ahmed Mohiuddin, told the Lok Sabha during question hour on September 2, that complete year's data which is available for the five years from 1912 to 1917 and for five years from 1940 show that during these years Mawsynram had an average of about 35 inches more rain than Cherrapunji. But during 1957 for which complete year's data is available Cherrapunji had about three inches more rain than Mawsynram.

The Minister said that it cannot, therefore be stated categorically that the world's wettest spot has changed from Cherrapunji to Mawsynram. He also mentioned that these two places are only 12 miles apart.)

EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

Sir

Our Government is facing the greatest problem of educated unemployed because with the increase in the number of educated young men, the corresponding number of jobs are not available. Very highly qualified persons offer themselves for minor jobs. When a post for an M.A. is advertised, so many Ph.D.s come forward that it makes difficult for M.A.s to try their luck. The fault lies mainly with the system of education, which is too much academic, divorced from practical training. These days teaching profession is very popular with youngmen because after B.A. or B.Sc. admission to B.T. is an easy affair. Only a few want to take risk by getting apprenticeship in a factory or in a business concern at low pay. Most of the teachers even in government service retire at a basic pay of Rs. 250. But in industry after 3 to 4 years apprenticeship a foreman gets much more as basic pay.

Another drawback with the youngmen is that they hate manual work. Once they are graduates, they feel it below their dignity to work with their hands. They may starve but won't allow their [illegible] with [illegible] which [illegible] youngmen increase unemployment.

Those who want to take to a successful career should not go to the Education Department but start apprenticeship with any factory after graduation. They can again become mechanics and serve the country better. The government will also be free from the problem of educated unemployment.

Pham, (Hoshiarpur) — Yours faithfully
29/8/58 — S.S. [illegible]

SAMPATIDAN

Sir

I was too much impressed by your editorial on 'The Sarvodaya Ideology' in the August issue of the "Careers & Courses". I liked the language of the article and also the method in which this ideology was explained. As soon as I finished the article I made up my mind to contribute something to this so-called Sampatidan movement sponsored by our respected Acharya Vinoba Bhave to fulfil the wishes of The Father of the Nation to see [illegible] a state with economic and social freedom for every Indian living even in the remotest village.

I propose here to put two naye paise in a box every day which on the end of the month will come to nearly 9½ annas or 60np only. I also propose to send this 60 np to Bhave's headquarters. It may be a little amount in comparison with the amount given by other persons but I am a student and I will send this money out of my pocket money. If every student of India made up his mind to contribute two np every day to this movement I hope it will be of great help to the Sampatidan Movement. Although apparently the idea of putting two np in a box every day may seem fantastic, if we think over it seriously we will find that of how much help this can be to Bhave's Movement. Because there are crores of students in India and the contribution of these crores of students will amount to lakhs of rupees every month.

There is one more reason why we specially student community should contribute something to this movement. This is that if we start the coming generation will gain the fruits of this movement and not those old persons who are working day and night to make this movement a success. So morally it becomes our duty to help this movement to the extent we can.

D [illegible] — Yours faithfully
Dt. 16-9-58 — Davendra Singh Pathak

Question Box

In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box**

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS

Q. Please mention the cause of foreign exchange crisis in India and suggest means to remedy it.

(*A B Gupta Pandu & D K Bhagat Damoh*)

Ans. Rapid industrialization envisaged in Second Plan involves importing of machinery, equipment accessories etc. to a large extent and for this foreign exchange is indispensable. But the foreign exchange at our disposal is too inadequate to keep up the tempo of such breakneck industrial development. This accounts for the crisis in foreign exchange which our planners are facing to-day.

A rigorous policy of import restriction coupled with an all-out and vigorous effort to promote exports will ease the tension to some extent. Moreover, international monetary institutions should be apprised of the gravity of the situation and the need for more generous help brought home to them. An ultimate solution of the problem depends on the degree of success attained by these measures.

DEGREE COURSES

Q. Kindly mention the names of Institutes in India where Degree Courses in Domestic Science and Music are offered?

(*K C Eipe Bhilai*)

Ans. The following Institutes provide B.Sc. degree in Home or Domestic science:

1. Allahabad University, Allahabad
2. Lady Amritbai Daga College for women, Nagpur
3. Lady Irwin College, New Delhi
4. M.H. College of Home Science, Jabalpur.
5. Queen Mary's College, Mylapore, Madras.
6. Women's Christian College, Cathedral, Madras
7. Faculty of Home Science, Baroda University, Baroda. [There is provision for M.Sc. (Home science) also.]

The following Institutes offer degree Courses in Music:

1. Bengal Music College, 4 Hindustan Road, Calcutta. *Degree*: B.Mus.
2. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, Baroda University, Baroda. *Degrees*: B.Mus., M.Mus.
3. College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras. *Degrees*: B.A. in Mus., M.A. in Mus.
4. Department of Indian Music, Madras University, Madras. *Degrees*: M.Litt. and Ph.D. in Music.
5. Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar. *Degree*: B.Mus.
6. Sangita Bhavana, Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan. *Degree* in Music.
7. S.N.D.T. College for Women, 1 Queens Road, Bombay. *Degree*: B.A., M.A. in Music.

ABBREVIATIONS

Q. What do the following abbreviations stand for?

(1) A.I.I.M.S. (2) N.D.S. (3) E.P.T.A. (4) I.C.I. (5) I.A.T.A. (6) O.P. (7) N.E.D. (8) m.s.l. (9) L.D.S. (10) E.B.

(*Miss C.S. Rajalakshmi, Elankunnapuzha*)

Ans.

1. All India Institute of Medical Sciences
2. National Discipline Scheme
3. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
4. Imperial Chemical Industries.
5. International Air Transport Association
6. Out of print
7. New English Dictionary
8. Mean Sea level
9. Licentiate in Dental Surgery
10. Efficiency Bar

WORLD OF BOOKS

Q. Please name the authors of the following books:

(1) Engaged In Writing (2) The Fine Art of Reading (3) Thoughts in the Wilderness (4) The Bay I left behind me (5) A Barbarian in India (6) A Greek Experience (7) The Challenge of Co-existence (8) The Perennial Philosophy (9) The Magician (10) Citadel (11) The White Peacock (12) Come, My Beloved
(*P A R. Chandran Karolbagh New Delhi*)

Ans. (1) Stephen Spender (2) Lord David Cecil. (3) J B Priestly (4) Stephen Leacock (5) Ralf Oppenheim (6) C. Maurice Boura (7) Hugh Gaitskell (8) Aldous Huxley (9) Somerset Maugham (10) A. J Cronin (11) D H. Lawrence (12) Pearl S. Buck

BAGHDAD PACT

Q When was the first meeting of Baghdad Pact held ? Which countries took part in it and what was its outcome?
(*N R. Saxena Khurja*)

Ans. The first meeting of Baghdad Pact was held in Baghdad on 21 22 November 1955 under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister of Iraq Nuri-es Said The countries which took part in the meeting were Great Britain Iraq Pakistan Turkey and Persia

At the end of its discussions the council announced the setting up of a Permanent Council of Deputies a permanent Military Committee and permanent U S Liaison with Baghdad Pact Organisation

CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS

Q Please name the principal forms of classical dancing in India
(*Ajit Singh, Delhi*)

Ans The principal forms of Indian Classical dancing are

(1) Kathakali (2) Bharata Natyam (3) Kathak (4) Manipuri (5) Odissi.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Q Please mention the names of Nobel Prize Winners (1957) In (a) Literature (b) Peace
(*D Ramiah, Kurnool*)

Ans (a) M. Albert Camus the French novelist and philosopher

(b) Lester B Pearson the former Canadian External Affairs Minister

COST ACCOUNTING

Q What are the facilities available in India for qualifying as a Cost Accountant ?
(*P Gopalakrishnan Trichur*)

Ans Examinations for awarding diplomas in Cost Accounting are held by the following Institutes

(1) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, 6 Hastings Street, Calcutta

(2) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants 23 Queen Square London, W.C. 1

In order to qualify as a cost accountant one must have passed the Matriculation examination or some examination recognized as equivalent by the two bodies mentioned above.

A number of training institutions in India conduct classes for the examination of the two bodies mentioned, while an equally large number of Institutions, here and abroad, provide valuable training by means of specially prepared correspondence courses.

PAY COMMISSION AND LAW COMMISSION

Q Please mention the function of Pay Commission and Law Commission appointed by the Government of India
(*K. M Khosla New Delhi*)

Ans The function of the Pay Commission is to enquire into the emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees. Law Commission is concerned with (a) the reviewing of the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggesting of ways and means for improving it and making it speedy and less expensive and (b) examination of Central Acts for amendment, revision etc.

FIRST BHOODAN VILLAGE

Q *Please Furnish particulars about the first land gift to Bhoodan Movement*
(*S P Kochgaway, Ranchi*)

Ans The first land gift to Bhoodan movement was 100 acres of land donated by Shri V R Reddy of Pochampalli village in Andhra State Pochampalli is a small village of about 700 houses and 3,000 people inhabited mainly by poor Harijans During his tour of Andhra State Bhave halted at this village and the acute misery and privation of the inhabitants pained him intensely Hence he made a fervent appeal to the landlord of the village which resulted in the first land gift to his movement.

RED TAPE

Q What is red tape and how does it hamper progress ?
(*Satya Gopal Ghose Chandernagore*)

Ans The term 'red tape' usually refers to the elaborate official rules and formalities. Almost all Government offices strictly adhere to these superficial formalities and consequently work is hampered at every stage The intricate and complex webs of stereo-typed official procedure usually create a vicious circle and to penetrate it is no easy task The outcome of all this is undue delay in the execution of work and this cuts at the very root of progress

SECURITY COUNCIL

Q Please describe the composition and powers of Security Council

(*Kshiroda Chandra Jena Puri*)

Ans The Council consists of 5 permanent members—U S A., Britain France Russia and China and Six non permanent members elected by the General Assembly from among the member states. Non permanent members in 1957 were Canada, Panama Japan, Iraq Colombia and Sweden. A decision on peace and security requires the agreement of at least seven of the eleven members with no negative vote from any of the five permanent members The President of the Council remains in office for one month only and he is succeeded in alphabetical rotation by the representatives of the member countries comprising the security Council

Security Council functions as the executive body of the U N It is mainly responsible for maintaining international peace It is in session all the year round that it may act quickly

SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Q Please comment on Somerset Maugham's analysis of feminine psychology as revealed in novels

(*Miss A P Susheela Trichur*)

Ans Somerset Maugham perhaps the greatest story teller of this decade shows a rare insight into the quaint and complex workings of feminine heart His analysis of feminine psychology is refreshingly novel and it bears eloquent testimony to his depth of vision and his remarkable grasp of modern psychology All his writings especially his novels reveal unmistakably his profound knowledge of the mind—models and thought patterns of women With the commendable dexterity of a surgeon he rips open and dissects in his novels the mysteries of feminine psychology Witness for instance his characterization of Bertha in "Mrs Craddock" In the delineation of Bertha one notices the gradual, yet steady unfolding of the various characteristics which go into her making He presents a candid picture of the emotional vicissitudes—intermittent phases of tempestuous passion philosophical resignation extremes of horror and loathing delight and anguish—through which Bertha's mind passes So too The Magician The Painted Veil Of Human Bondage , The Razor's Edge etc. switch the spotlight into the dark and obscure corners of feminine heart and the reader is simply enthralled by the beauty and grandeur of the image produced Moreover Maugham analyses the feminine conception of love in all its minute details in an adroit and superb manner In short, Sommerset Maugham's analysis of feminine psychology is unique

C.D PROJECTS AND N E S

Q What is the distinction between National Extension Service and Community Development Projects ?

(*Jitendra P Kaushik Mawana*
D S Sandhu Bhasin)

Ans. Community Development Projects aim at the intensive development of the rural areas. Hence the developmental efforts are concentrated over comparatively smaller areas to ensure successful functioning National Extension Service, on the other hand aims at an extensive development of the villages and hence it is spread over larger area In short Community Development Project is the method and National Extension Service the Agency through which the process of transformation of the economic and social life of the village is to be initiated

AIR CONDITIONING

Q What is air-conditioning ?

(*B Raghavan Madras*)

Ans Air Conditioning refers to the technique adopted to condition air in certain closed spaces. In a special apparatus used for air conditioning we can clean the air give it just the right amount of moisture (humidity) or keep it as warm or cool as we like

There are two types of air conditioning systems For a large place, there is a Central type system and air is carried through the pipes etc. through various rooms The other system is a Unitary type and the apparatus can be fixed in a certain place and is mostly used for air conditioning of the buses aeroplanes or railway coaches.

(1) Engaged in Writing (2) The Fine Art of Reading (3) Thoughts in the Wild erness (4) The Day I left behind me (5) A Barbarian in India (6) A Greek Experience (7) The Challenge of Co-existence (8) The Perennial Philosophy (9) The Magician (10) Citadel (11) The White Peacock (12) Come My Beloved
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Q When was the first meeting of Baghdad Pact held ? Which countries took part in it and what was its outcome ?
(*N R Saxena, Khurja*)

Ans. Th first meeting of Baghdad Pact was held in Baghdad on 21 22 November 1955 under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister of Iraq Nuri-es Said The countries which took part in the meeting were Great Britain, Iraq Pakistan Turkey and Persia

At the end of its discussions the council announced the setting up of a Permanent Council of Deputies a permanent Military Committee and permanent U S Liaison with Baghdad Pact Organization

CLASSICAL DANCE FORMS

Q Please name the principal forms of classical dancing in India
(*Ajit Singh Delhi*)

Ans The principal forms of Indian Classical dancing are

(1) Kathakali (2) Bharata Natyam (3) Kathak (4) Manipuri (5) Odissi.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

Q Please mention the names of Nobel Prize Winners (1957) in (a) Literature (b) Peace
(*D Ramiah, Kurnool*)

Ans (a) M Albert Camus the French novelist and philosopher

(b) Lester B Pearson the former Canadian External Affairs Minister

COST ACCOUNTING

Q What are the facilities available in India for qualifying as a Cost Accountant ?
(*I, Gopalakrishnan, Trichy*)

Ans. Examinations for awarding diplomas in Cost Accounting are held by the following Institutes

(1) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, 6 Hastings Street, Calcutta

(2) Institute of Cost and Works Accountants 23 Queen Square London W.C. 1

In order to qualify as a cost accountant one must have passed the Matriculation examination or some examination recognized as equivalent by the two bodies mentioned above.

A number of training institutions in India conduct classes for the examination of the two bodies mentioned while an equally large number of Institutions, here and abroad provide valuable training by means of specially prepared correspondence courses.

PAY COMMISSION AND LAW COMMISSION

Q Please mention the function of Pay Commission and Law Commission appointed by the Government of India
(*K M Khosla New Delhi*)

Ans The function of the Pay Commission is to enquire into the emoluments and conditions of service of the Central Government employees. Law Commission is concerned with (a) the reviewing of the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggestion of ways and means for improving it and making it speedy and less expensive and (b) examination of Central Acts for amendments revision etc.

FIRST BHOODAN VILLAGE

Q Please Furnish particulars about the first land gift to Bhoodan Movement
(*S P Kashyap, Ranchi*)

Ans The first land gift to Bhoodan movement was 100 acres of land donated by Shri V R. Reddy of Pochampalli village in Andhra State Pochampalli is a small village of about 700 houses and 3 000 people inhabited mainly by poor Harijans. During his tour of Andhra State, Bhave halted at this village and the acute misery and privation of the inhabitants pained him intensely Hence he made a fervent appeal to the landlord of the village which resulted in the first land gift to his movement...

RED TAPE

Q What is red tape and how does it hamper progress ?
(*Satya Gopal Ghose Chandernagore*)

Ans The term 'red tape' usually refers to the elaborate official rules and formalities Al most all Government offices strictly adhere to these superficial formalities and consequently work is hampered at every stage The intricate and complex webs of stereo-typed official procedure usually create a vicious circle and to penetrate it is no easy task The outcome of all this is undue delay in the execution of work and thus cuts at the very root of progress

SECURITY COUNCIL

Q Please describe the composition and powers of Security Council

(*Kshiroda Chardra Jena, Puri*)

Ans The Council consists of 5 permenent members—U S A., Britain France Russia and China and Six non permanent members elected by the General Assembly from among the member states. Non permanent members in 1957 were Canada, Panama, Japan, Iraq Colombia and Sweden. A decision on peace and security requires the agreement of at least seven of the eleven members with no negative vote from any of the five permanent members. The President of the Council remains in office for one month only and he is succeeded in alphabetical rotation by the representatives of the member countries comprising the security Council

Security Council functions as the executive body of the U N It is mainly responsible for maintaining international peace It is in session all the year round that it may act quickly

SOMERSET MAUGHAM

Q Please comment on Somerset Maugham s analysis of feminine psychology as revealed in novels

(*Miss A P Susheela Trichur*)

Ans. Somerset Maugham perhaps the greatest story teller of this decade shows a rare insight into the quaint and complex workings of feminine heart His analysis of feminine psychology is refreshingly novel and it bears eloquent testimony to his depth of vision and his remarkable grasp of modern psychology All his writings especially his novels, reveal unmistakably his profound knowledge of the mind—models and thought patterns of women With the commendable dexterity of a surgeon he rips open and dissects in his novels the mysteries of feminine psychology Witness for instance his characterization of Bertha in "Mrs Craddock" In the delineation of Bertha one notices the gradual yet steady unfolding of the various characteristics which go into her making He presents a candid picture of the emotional vicissitudes—intermittent phases of tempestuous passion philosophical resignation extremes of horror and loathing delight and anguish—through which Bertha s mind passes So too The Magician 'The Painted Veil Of Human Bondage , The Razor's Edge etc. switch the spotlight into the dark and obscure corners of feminine heart and the reader is simply enthralled by the beauty and grandeur of the image produced. Moreover Maugham analyses the feminine conception of love in all its minute details in an adroit and superb manner In short, Sommerset Maughams analysis of feminine psychology is unique

C.D PROJECTS AND N E S

Q What is the distinction between National Extension Service and Community Development Projects ?

(*Jitendra P Kaushik Mawana D S Saudhu Bhasm*)

Ans. Community Development Projects a m at the intensive development of the rural areas. Hence the developmental efforts are concentrated over comparatively smaller areas to ensure successful functioning National Extension Service on the other hand aims at an extensive development of the villages and hence it is spread over larger area In short Community Development Project is the method and National Extension Service the Agency through which the process of transformation of the economic and social life of the village is to be initiated

AIR CONDITIONING

Q What is air-conditioning ?

(*B Raghavan Madras*)

Ans Air Conditioning refers to the technique adopted to condition air in certain closed spaces. In a special apparatus used for air conditioning we can clean the air, give it just the right amount of moisture (humidity) or keep it as warm or cool as we like

There are two types of air conditioning systems. For a large place, there is a Central type system and air is carried through the pipes etc through various rooms The other system is a *Unitary type* and the apparatus can be fixed in a certain place and is mostly used for air-conditioning of the buses aeroplanes or railway coaches

FILM WORLD

Mr V. K. K. Menon on Films

Mr V. K. Krishna Menon Defence Minister expressed the view that the Indian film industry should be left alone to develop on right lines from within

Mr Menon who was presiding over the second annual conference of the Bengal Cine Art Society in Calcutta said that he did not agree with those who spoke of taking steps to raise "the moral standard of films" A democratic approach to the film industry was the only approach that would maintain its popular appeal and existence, he said

The Defence Minister said that the question of raising the standard of films was similar to that of raising the standards in any other walk of life

"I have often spoken to students of universities as to what should be done to raise their standards and am of the opinion that unless the standard is raised from within, outside influence or interference would not lead them far," he added

Cinema, said Mr Menon was not like other industries which only provided employment to people but it served as a medium of recreation and diversion from the drudgery and dullness of everyday life "Holidays on the calendar all the year round do not provide opportunities for recreation and I strongly feel that the cinema does serve this purpose"

He asked the people to look upon films as a medium which focussed on and reflected in true perspective the culture language and regional habits of the country "We should utilise it as a useful and strong vehicle of understanding in this vast country of ours"

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New Films for Children

The Standing Committee of the Children's Film Society which met in New Delhi on Saturday September 6 1955 decided to produce two films for children One is based on the Panchatantra and the other on the experiences of a group of children on a tour [illegible]

Earlier a total production programme of three feature films was drawn up for the year One will be [illegible] and two of them will be shorts These decisions were taken at the meeting of the newly constituted executive council of the Society

The Council decided that the length of the feature film should be about 6 000 ft. and the shorts about 2 000 ft. long The Council also decided to undertake production of filmstrips—an effective medium of audio visual education—as a pilot project. It was suggested that a few outstanding foreign children's films should be dubbed in Indian languages.

The Council accepted the suggestion of U N E S C O for a national film centre in India which will be affiliated to the International Children's Film Centre in Brussels.

The Council also decided to hold a children's film seminar and an international children's film festival to conduct audience research on the influence of films on children and to show children's films through the mobile vans of the Five Year Plan publicity units

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Venice Festival Awards

A Japanese film "The Rickshaw Man", directed by Hiroshi Inagaki was awarded the Golden Lion of Saint Mark for the best film at the International Film Festival at Venice on September 7 1958

The British actor Alec Guiness won the best actor award for his performance as Gulley Jimson in "The Horse's Mouth" directed by Ronald Neame

Sophia Loren the Italian actress won the best actress award for her portrayal of a widow in the "Black Orchid" an American film.

The Venice Jury's special prize was shared by the French and Italian directors Louis Malle and Francesco Rosi.

The Saint George Prize for 1958, a prize awarded by an Italian jury, went to Francesco Rosi's "La Sfida", starring Rosanna Schiaffino, a [illegible] film [illegible] the Naples under world

The International Film Critics Prize awarded by a jury of 1[illegible] critics from different countries went to "The [illegible]" a Czechoslovak film [illegible] [illegible] life at the turn of the century directed by J[illegible]

The International Jury praised the peace

winning Japanese film for its 'notably simple style poetic invention integral performances and the purity of its dominant sentiment'

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London Film Festival

The second London Film Festival will be held at the National Film Theatre from October 6 to 14 next.

Inaugurated last year under the sponsorship of the Sunday Times in collaboration with the British Film Institute, the Festival this year is to be presented by the Institute in association with the London County Council.

At least 20 films will be screened and it is hoped by the organisers that an Indian production can be included.

It is the policy of the London Festival to give cinema-goers an opportunity of seeing within the space of a few days some of the most notable films shown in the previous six months at the major film festivals in different parts of the world.

It is thus a 'festival of festival films' and its composition depends upon the success obtained by international films at established world festivals

Last year "Aparajita" was shown, and 'Pather Panchali' had a special screening at the National Film Theatre in association with the Festival

We certainly hope that an Indian film of high merit will be available for showing in October as a result of having achieved merit, at one or other of this year's international festivals', a spokesman said

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Stratford Film Festival

"Pather Panchali" an Indian film won the first Stratford (ontario) Festival Film Critics Award as the best feature at this year's Festival

Other awards were to Guilette Masina as best actress for her performance in the Italian film Nights of Cabiria and to Nikolai Cherkasov as best actor for his title role performance in the Russian film Don Quixote

Festival Director Mr Louis Applebaum, who announced the awards said they would be an annual event The Festival showed 27 films from 12 countries.

'Orders to Kill from Britain and The Seventh Seal" from Sweden were awarded runners up awards

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Manufacture of Cinema Films

The proposal of the National Industrial Development Corporation for setting up a factory for the manufacture of cinematographic and X ray films at Ootacamand in Madras State in collaboration with an East German firm Agfa, has been approved by the Government it is learnt authoritatively

Further negotiations are continuing for implementation of the project.

Raw films are now imported during the current half year by established importers on a quota of 60 per cent general and 60 per cent soft. Certain imports are also effected through the State Trading Corporation on rupee payment. Licences are also proposed to be granted on export promotion basis

The annual requirement of raw films in the country is estimated at 250 million ft The total quantity of cinema films imported in 1957 was nearly 271.32 million ft. as against 262 69 million ft. in 1956 and 297 76 million in 1955

The Government has also approved the scheme of an Indian firm to manufacture synchro-box cameras in collaboration with a German firm This firm will also take up the manufacture of 35 mm side projectors and folding cameras at a later stage.

The East Germans have offered long term credit facilities to the Union Government India is not in a position to pay credit in foreign exchange before 1971 Also financing machinery purchases required for the raw film plant from a third country has to be discussed The foreign exchange involved in such purchases is not considerable but a decision has to be taken by the government.

Another subject to be settled is the training scheme under which Indian engineers will be trained at the Agfa works in East Germany At the same time East German engineers will have to be associated with the raw films plant until production reaches a certain level

East Germans have also to indicate what part of the plant and machinery can be fabricated locally Mention of this possibility was made in the project report submitted last year by experts from Agfa. Certain type of boilers these experts suggested could be fabricated locally

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Keeping Films off T V

British film producers are to be paid to keep their pictures off the screen.

This is no move to deny cinemagoers—for the screen concerned is that of television. Movie men are acting to protect themselves from Suicide

All main sections of the industry have joined the plan for such a protection and have established the Film Industry Defence Organisation Limited which came into operation on August 31. The organisation has the backing of the three producers associations, the exhibitors association and the renters society. Its specific task is to acquire the television rights of old British films and so prevent their exploitation in competition with the cinema. A statement said that FIDO had been set up "so that in appropriate cases British film producers may be paid some compensation for withholding their cinema films from television."

The odd man out is a body of independent cinema owners who call the scheme imperfect and say that they will seek injunctions in the High Court against any contractual change introduced to enforce the levy.

Ealing Films have also reserved its attitude holding that television is not the only reason for the difficult times in the cinema. The company has substantial backlog of pictures suitable for television.

FIDO backers are confident the scheme will prove effective at the present level yielding £500,000 a year and warn that without it the chances of survival of the majority of British cinemas "are remote." The independents however, feel that the farthing rate levied would anyway yield only enough to buy up one producer's television potential and fear increasing demands upon them to swell funds.

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Vancouver Film Festival

Judges at the Vancouver International Film Festival [illegible] top prize for feature length film to the Indian film, "Pather P[illegible]" and [illegible] to [illegible] from Russia and France.

More than 300 films from 2[illegible] countries were entered at the two-week festival which drew some 20,000 people. One hundred [illegible] were selected for public showing.

"Pather Panchali," a black and white study of family [illegible] in India produced and directed by Satyajit Ray [illegible] the top award among feature films.

The Canadian National Film Board production "[illegible]" won the top prize for documentaries and Japan's "[illegible]" was adjudged the best children's film.

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The Conquest Of Atom

[illegible] of atomic research from Lord Rutherford to Sir John Cockcroft are featured in a film shown in London on July 10. It is available to 66 overseas countries and territories.

The film *The Conquest of the Atom* opens with shots of Calder Hall, the world's first industrial atomic-power station, which is feeding electricity into factories and homes in northern England and then switches to fundamental research carried out in British laboratories.

The early days of "string and sealing-wax" apparatus are recalled by shots of J. J. Thomson, who in the year 1897, was experimenting in the Cavendish Laboratory at the time when the atom was believed to be a solid indestructible sphere. Then follows in brief the story of Lord Rutherford whom Sir John Cockcroft in a personal introduction to the film has described as "the founder of the Nuclear age."

The film by diagram demonstrates how an atomic reactor provides a continuous supply of energy. It shows the way this energy is put to man's service in Calder Hall and ends by showing that research is continuing not only in fission but also in fusion processes such as occur in ZETA (the Zero-Energy Thermonuclear Assembly) a reactor designed not to split atoms but to fuse hydrogen atoms into helium at temperatures of more than 5,000,000°C.

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Edinburgh Film Festival

Two features—"Gotama the Buddha" and "Max"—and four documentaries—"Himalayan Tapestry," "Martial Dances of Malabar," "New Life" and "Women and Education"—are the Indian entries at the twelfth International Film Festival which opened at Edinburgh on August 24.

The Edinburgh festival is a non-competitive one and no prizes or awards are declared.

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Film Finance Corporation

The proposal for the setting up of a Film Finance Corporation had been held in abeyance in view of the present financial stringency, it was revealed in the Lok Sabha. The scheme for the setting up of the Film [illegible] and the Film [illegible] had, however, been examined and steps were being taken to set up these organisations.

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Indian Films in Iran

Indian films are popular in Iran, it was revealed in the Lok Sabha.

Exposed films valued at Rs. [illegible] were exported to Iran during 1957.

University Forum

ASSISTANCE FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs said in the Lok Sabha on September 3 that the proposals for the expansion and development of technical education in India under the T C M (Point Four Programme) had been finalished for the year 1958 59

The assistance to be provided by U.S.A in the current year, he said comprises

(i) 26 U S Experts in selected fields of engineering and technology to develop post graduate studies and research in our institutions and to assist in a programme of training of technical teachers (ii) facilities for the training of 20 Indians in institutions in U.S.A., and (iii) scientific equipment worth $ 80 000

An agreement for the above assistance has been signed by T C M and Government of India

U. S A had also offered this year under T C M 60 fellowships for the advanced studies of 60 Indian engineers and technologists in American institutions who would serve as teachers in Indian institutions after the training Shri Kabir added

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UNESCO SEMINAR ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

The three Committees of the UNESCO Regional Seminar on Educational Reform in South and East Asia concluded their deliberations in New Delhi on August 30, 1958

The General Committee discussed the possibilities of extending the co-operation of UNESCO and other organizations in the development of educational reform An important recommendation was the adoption by UNESCO of a major project on free universal and compulsory education in this region on the lines of a similar project in Latin America.

This Committee also studied the techniques used in the preparation and implementation of reform measures and emphasised the role of research in educational reconstruction The difficulties generally experienced in implementation of reforms were also discussed and among other measures recommended for avoiding wastage was the streamlining of administrative and financial measures to make the best use of available funds howsoever meagre.

The Primary Education Committee, among other problems, discussed the measures calculated to improve the quality of primary education, the problems relating to the financing of education and the problems connected with the education of girls An important recommendation adopted by this Committee related to the need of giving special training to supervisors of schools

Another recommendation related to the close co-ordination of all authorties from the local to the Central in the administration of primary education

The Secondary Education Committee considered some of the technical difficulties affecting the implementation of reforms, such as lack of equipment lack of proper instructional materials and multiplicity of languages In quite a few of the countries in this region, the children have to study three or more languages This imposes a very heavy burden on the children

The place of the external examination in secondary education and problems relating to the reform of the examination system as a whole were also considered The Committee considered it advisable to change the nature of the examination to relate it more intimately to the objectives of secondary education and the learning experiences curricular and co-curricular activities provided to achieve these objectives.

The Committee also reviewed the problems of bifurcation of courses and vocational education Lack of suitably trained teachers was a major problem in the provision of a diversified curriculum specially technical and vocational courses.

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RAISING TEACHERS STATUS

Dr K. L. Shrimali Union Minister of Education said in the Lok Sabha on August 30 that the Prime Minister has, from time

to time, written to the Chief Ministers about the necessity of improving the status of teachers in various ways

He has suggested that the measures should be taken for increasing the public esteem for teachers and for giving them adequate recognition at State and like functions. He has further suggested that the most important element in a school was the teacher and not so much the building for the school and that therefore money should be saved on building and applied for improving the condition of teachers

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EDUCATIONAL TOURS FOR TEACHERS

The Union Ministry of Education has formulated a scheme to give grant in aid to State Governments and Union Territories for encouraging teachers to visit places of educational historical geographical and cultural interest. The scheme which is being taken up on an experimental basis will be implemented during the current financial year

Under the scheme the Government of India will meet half the third-class return railway fare, the other half being covered by the railway concession. In such places which are not connected by rail, the actual bus fare would be paid by the Government. The tours may be of approximately two weeks duration but this limit can be relaxed in certain special cases.

The parties of teachers may consist of not less than 12 and not more than 32 persons. The scheme will be confined to the teachers employed in recognised elementary schools both basic and non-basic, teacher training institutions and pupil teachers in such institutions. Preference will however be given to teachers and pupil-teachers of Basic training institutions

During the current financial year each State Government and Union Territory may sponsor one party for such visits. The State Governments of Bombay Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh may however sponsor two parties each in view of their larger territories. The State Governments and Union Territories can also use the good offices of any recognised and well-established teachers association or educational institution for the actual implementation of the programme

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COLLEGES FOR GIRLS IN DELHI

There are at present six Colleges for girls in Delhi one of which is run by the Government. A large number of girl students who apply for admission cannot be accommodated in the existing colleges. Therefore the University of Delhi has instituted with effect from 1957-58 a scheme for providing tuition classes for girl students who enrol themselves as non-collegiate students for preparatory and B.A. first year degree course under the Advisory Board of Women's (non-collegiate) Education.

This scheme was expected to provide additional facilities for the education of such of the girl students who were not able to secure admission in colleges. During the current academic year all eligible students who applied for admission under this scheme had been admitted.

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RAJKUMARI COACHING SCHEME

Dr K.L. Shrimali Union Minister of Education, outlining the main features of the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme said that the Scheme aimed at the development of sports and games in the country by imparting coaching in the various sports and games

At present the Minister said the Scheme provided for coaching by experts in the following games and sports —

Athletics, Hockey Table Tennis Basket-ball Tennis, Football Swimming Gymnastics Cricket, Badminton and Volley-ball.

The Scheme had achieved considerable success in building up a talented group of players several of whom have distinguished themselves in National and International Events. All medalists in the 2nd and 3rd Asian Games and the last Commonwealth Games had received training under the Scheme he added

The Minister made this statement in the Lok Sabha on August 21, 1958

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INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

The Government of India have decided to establish a Central Institute of Education at Hyderabad. The Institute had been registered under the Public Society's Act, Hyderabad and would function under the supervision and control of a Board of Governors. The Institute is expected to start functioning some time in October 1958

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TWO MORE NATIONAL PROFESSORSHIPS CREATED

To mark the Independence Day this year the Government of India have created two more posts of National Professorships

of India with effect from August 15 1958 Professor Satyendranath Bose and Dr K S Krishnan have been appointed to these posts with effect from that date

The first post of National Professor was created in February 1949 and Dr C V Raman was appointed as the National Professor of India which post he still holds

Professor Satyendranath Bose F R S is well known for the Bose Einstein Law in quantum mechanics and Dr K S Krishnan F R S at present Director of the National Physical Laoratory is well known expert on crystallography

The National Professorships carry a salary of Rs 2 500 p m and have been created so that the holders may devote their entire energies to research work, which they may carry on in any university or institution of their choice Professor Bose and Dr Krishnan have been appointed for a term of five years in the first instance

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NATIONAL DISCIPLINE SCHEME

The National Discipline Scheme is operating at present in Delhi Punjab (including Pepsu) Uttar Pradesh Bombay (including Saurashtra) Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal The total number of students under this scheme was about one lakh The total expenditure incurred on this scheme so far by the Central Government is Rs 17 50 lakhs approximately Of this Rs 13 50 lakhs was incurred by the Ministry of Rehabilitation upto November 1957 and Rs 4 lakhs by the Union Ministry of Education so far during 1958 59

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PUNJAB UNIVERSITY (CAMP) COLLEGE

The Government of India have sanctioned the opening of four evening colleges from the current academic session under the aegis of Delhi University These colleges have since started functioning and have admitted students for the Preparatory (Arts) course of the Delhi University Simultaneously the Camp College has stopped admission to the first year of the Intermediate Course of the Punjab University

Nineteen members of the teaching staff of the Camp College have so far been appointed in the four Evening Colleges of the University of Delhi

The number of students admitted was 666 during 1958 This information was given by Dr K L Shrimali Union Minister of Education in the Lok Sabha

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN INDIA

India has had a glorious maritime history going back to about 5 000 years. The science of ship building developed early in India and the maritime activities of this country spread to the shores of Africa Madagascar, Persia and the farthest reaches of Malayesia

With the consolidation of the British rule in India, however, Indian merchant shipping suffered an eclipse The end of the last century saw British shipping and other interests displaced Indion merchants and acquire a monopoly of India s maritime trade

This state of affairs ended with the end of the British rule, and the Indian merchant shipping entered a period of steady progress.

With the objective of the emplementation of the policy of coastal reservation and securing increased participation of Indian merchant shipping in overseas trade, the First Plad allocated a sum of Rs 18 crores by way of loans to shipping companies and investment in the Eastern Shipping Corporation one of the two shipping companies set up in the public sector

At the end of the Plan the Indian merchant shipping consisted of 126 vessels out of which 90 were employed on the coastal and 36 on the overseas trade The total tonnage attained was 4 79 799 G R T

The target for Second Plan is 9 00 000 G R T to be able to carry 12 to 15 per cent of the country s overseas trade and 50 per cent of its trade with adjacent countries against the present proportion of 5 per cent and 40 per cent

A provision of Rs 45 crores is made for shipping in the Second Plan including Rs 8 crores placed during the First Plan period and Rs 20 crores earmarked for direct Investment in the Eastern Shipping Corporation.

Recently it has been agreed to set up a Shipping Development Fund for financing the acquisition of additional tonnage in the remaining period

I have [illegible] a great [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] When [illegible] [illegible] do it

— Sir John Lot

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Economic REVIEW

I PROMOTION OF EXPORTS

The necessity for vigorous and concerted efforts to promote exports seems to have now dawned upon the authorities. The significant and vital role which a process of export promotion plays in the present context of the Foreign Exchange crisis is self-evident. It is in recognition of this that a number of steps have been taken by the Union Government to promote exports.

Among them are relief in duties, supply of raw material required for goods meant for export, transport and shipping facilities, settlement of commercial disputes, securing of foreign exchange for business tours abroad and on-the-spot assistance at major ports.

A rebate in import and excise duties on raw materials used in export articles is allowed on about 75 commodities. The quantum of the rebate is now equal to the duty actually paid. The procedures have also been simplified reducing to the minimum the time—lag between shipment and the payment of rebate dues. Export duties on a large number of commodities have been abolished and export restrictions have been removed or relaxed.

Special assistance is given to exporters to get import licences for raw materials either under the general import procedure or under special schemes. Additional quotas to replenish the raw materials used are also given. In certain cases indigenous raw materials are being supplied by manufacturers at concessional prices.

Assistance for movement of goods on a priority basis on the railways is provided by the Directorate of Export Promotion. The movement of export goods by rail to ports has been accorded higher priority. Exporters are also helped in finding space.

For speedy settlement of commercial disputes, a standard contract form has been introduced for cotton textile exports. Exporters are encouraged to provide for arbitration clauses in contracts. Individual complaints are also investigated by the Directorate.

Exporters are helped to secure foreign exchange for their business tours either individually or in delegations organised by the different Export Promotion Councils. Foreign exchange is also made available for market surveys, trade inquiries and for publicity schemes in foreign countries.

The field officers of the Directorate in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras help exporters to solve individual problems on the spot. They give personal attention to such problems brought up by exporters and take up the matters, if necessary, with other Government departments at the ports or with manufacturers from whom exporters buy their goods.

Officers of the Export Promotion Directorate maintain liaison with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce and other trade organizations. By frequent and regular contacts with these bodies the questions raised by these organisations are discussed and efforts are made to remove procedural and other difficulties. These measures can certainly make some contribution in warding off the possibility of a Foreign Exchange crisis.

II EMPLOYMENT UNDER SECOND PLAN

The success of Second Five-Year plan depends to a large extent on the contribution it makes to the lessening of the acute unemployment problem. But the record of the Second Plan uptill now, in this respect, is very poor. This is no random statement. The observations of Mr Shriman Narayan, member of the Planning Commission, make the position crystal-clear.

According to Mr Shriman Narayan, progress with regard to provision of additional employment opportunities under the second Five-Year Plan so far was not encouraging at all. The various schemes under the Plan had been able to provide additional employment only to about 2.5 million people so far as against the revised target of 8 million [illegible] the Plan. At the present rate therefore it would hardly be possible to achieve even the revised target brought down from eight million. Every year there was a net addition of about 1.5 million people to the labour force of the country. There [illegible] to the [illegible] conclusion that full employment could be achieved [illegible]

by the use of labour intensive methods through the organization of a network of small village and cottage industries

Mr Narayan said it was true that smaller industries were now being established in the community development blocks, but the progress in this direction was quite slow Much remained to be done

It was therefore of paramount importance that we should turn once again to the fund of experience accumulated by Gandhiji in connection with his experiments of rural reconstruction in India.

Gandhiji he said had taught that the village community must be the basis of all economic planning After five years experience of community projects the country was convinced that the Gandhian approach was the most practical The recent community development conference had decided that economic planning should be carried out through the agency of the village institutions like the panchayat the co-operative and the school As Gandhiji said, attention must also be concentrated on the construction of minor irrigation works

The remedy suggested by Shrimanji may not be the best one to cure the ill that has afflicted the economy But, certainly economic development on Gandhian pattern can result in greater employment opportunities and hence it is worth experimenting

III CURB ON NEW INVESTMENTS

The over ambitious nature of the Second Plan is largely responsible for the varied difficulties that retard its smooth execution Any new investment in the Plan is sure to make its impact felt in an adverse manner on the national economy When viewed against this perspective the World Bank of India's recent warning to avoid new investment responsibilities in mining and industries assumes a new significance. The warning was contained in a report on India prepared by a team of World Bank officials which toured the country in May and June this year

This team according to reports had reached the conclusion that the time had come for India to consolidate her economic gains rather than make fresh investments

In a refreshing and frank analysis of India's foreign exchange position the report pleaded for urgent help to India

Plans for future development must be based on a realistic assessment of resources especially foreign exchange resources.

The report advised the Government of India 'to give serious thought to schemes for the third Five-Year Plan in the light of available resources

The report struck an optimistic note referring to the possibility of inflation in the country The World Bank team thought the rupee will not face a real risk of inflation if foreign exchange was forthcoming

According to the report there was serious deficiency in the administrative machinery especially in the way projects were planned The team felt that the administration was dangerously over strained by the Indian Government embarking on an ambitious programme

The Report advised India 'not to sacrifice efficiency for welfare It also discounted the official zeal often expressed in India to reduce the disparity in incomes

The report ascribed the foreign exchange crisis to the import of capital goods and heavy defence purchases from foreign countries.

Thus the observations made in the report reveal a marked insight into the economic problems of India The warning against any further investment is quite timely and our planners would do well to heed it.

VI RESERVE BANK OF INDIA AND RURAL FINANCE

It is heartening to see that the Reserve Bank of India has begun to show active interest in problems related to rural credit. The recent statement of Mr H V R Iengar Governor of Reserve Bank of India is indicative of this new trend

Mr Iengar revealed that the Reserve Bank had undertaken a follow up survey of rural credit as a sequal to the 1952 survey Addressing a Press conference Mr Iengar announced that the bank had decided to make a departure in regard to informing general public about its working especially in regard to the non-secret and non operational aspects of its functions

Mr Iengar drew special attention to the development activities of the bank which were assuming growing importance These activities had been most [illegible] in the sphere of rural finance in the wake especially of the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee The Reserve Bank has done much to assist in the setting up of an integrated system of rural credit The scale of financial assistance which the bank had been providing to the rural sector primarily through the agency of the State co-operative banks had been rising [illegible] the back of the

advance being made at a concessional rate of two per cent below bank rate

The total outstanding advances of the bank to the State co-operative banks which amounted to Rs. 3 crores on the eve of the commencement of the first Plan now stood at a little below Rs. 30 crores. Besides the bank had made available a sum of nearly Rs. 6 crores to the State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative institutions.

Along with the provision of more liberal finance Mr Iengar said the Reserve Bank had undertaken since December 1952 a scheme of voluntary inspection of co-operative banks. The Bank's inspection was complementary to that made by the registrars of co-operative societies and was designed to serve the wider purpose of improving the machinery and operations of co-operative credit.

If the agricultural credit Department of Reserve Bank of India keeps up the same tempo of activity in the coming years inadequacies in the system of rural credit can be solved to a large extent.

V STEPPING UP FOOD PRODUCTION

A satisfactory rate of increase in food production is a basic requirement of economic development. But the unhappy position regarding the supply of food in which the country finds itself at this juncture has been the cause of considerable concern and public discussion. The prices of food products, especially food grains have steeply increased. The supply has not been able to keep pace with the demand in spite of the continued heavy imports of rice and wheat. The Prime Minister forcefully put it during the Parliamentary debate on August 21 "There is nothing more important than agricultural production more especially food production."

But the problem is how to effect a marked increase in food production? F.I.C.C.I. in a new brochure entitled "The Food Problem—An analysis" offers some constructive suggestions.

Adoption of and adherence to a "firm [illegible] and long term agricultural policy" and re-examination of [illegible] that adversely affect production are among the suggestions made by the Federation [illegible] of the [illegible] problem.

Other [illegible] the brochure [illegible] the problem [illegible] greater stress [illegible] that would [illegible] increase [illegible] [illegible]

seed farms over other subsidiary programmes of development, encouragement to establishment of fertilizer factories, use by [illegible] of available irrigation facilities, [illegible] large scale and mechanised farming in suitable areas by the right type of persons and production of exportable commercial crops like groundnuts.

The Federation also want a [illegible] of the various uses of cotton seed oil and scheme to plant castor plants (or fruit trees) near the railway tracks.

Greater use of non-cereal foods like vegetables and fruits in the diet of the people, a policy announcement for the control and regulation of the increase in population and the need for collection of accurate statistics have also been recommended by the Federation.

The brochure emphasizes the need of production orientation. It says the policy in the matter of agricultural production in the country which must hold good at least for the next decade should be clarified categorically and adhered to scrupulously.

The brochure says the Government must frankly recognize that agricultural production is related to the economic size of the holding and programmes which are intended to deal with the age-old hunger for land must not adversely affect production. Experience in our country has already demonstrated that fragmentation of land on socio-political grounds has had its repercussions on production. Therefore policies which adversely affect production should be re-examined.

—o—

The Spirit Of Truth

To see the universal and all-pervading Spirit of Truth face to face one must be able to love the meanest of creation as oneself. And a man who aspires after that cannot afford to keep out of any field of life. That is why my devotion to Truth has drawn me into the field of politics, and I can say without the slightest hesitation, and yet in all humility, that those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means. —Mahatma Gandhi

Order Of The Day

[illegible]

SCIENCE & INVENTION

SPACE-PILOTS MUST MARRY

If you want to go to Mars better take your own Venus along

Sex will be necessary for the space pilots of the future

The space-cuties won t be pneumatic blondes in pressure suits—they ll be young women scientists married to members of a space ship s crew

And the space lovers will be graduates of a co-ed Space Academy which will encourage them to wed before heading for the stars

This picture of the future was drawn by two American scientists Drs. Donald Conover and Eugenia Kemp in a lecture at Los Angeles recently

The doctors said that space crews would have to be husband and wife teams because of the "psychological stresses brought on by the utter isolation of a journey lasting perhaps two or three years

Dr Conover said that in the last war the British found that men and women together at isolated posts performed their tasks more efficiently

* * *

EQUATOR IS GETTING HOTTER

The equator is getting hotter or drier or both That is the conclusion reached by scientists who have returned to Kampala (Uganda) from an expedition into the Ruwenzori mountains on the Uganda Belgian Congo border where they studied the glaciers of the 17 000 foot range

The expedition part of the International Geophysical Year programmes was led by F P Henderson lecturer in geology at East Africa s Makerere College

The Ruwenzori mountains have lost a lot of their ice and snow in the last 50 years the expedition reported. Preliminary measurements indicate that the ice cap is shrinking fast

The scientists discovered that equatorial ice is both harder and more elastic than Arctic or Alpine ice They asked for special drills to make holes for their marker pegs.

They suggest that the rapid and extreme changes in temperature give equatorial ice a a different and tougher cell structure

* * *

DRUGS TO STOP GROWING TALL

Doctors offer new hope for girls who look like growing too tall for ready made clothes

The British Medical Journal describes tests which can predict a growing girl s ultimate height with reasonable accuracy and better still a treatment which can be given in time to stop this height being reached if it is too tall

Most mothers would prefer their daughters to be less than 5 ft 10 in so there is likely to be quite a demand for this new keep-me-short treatment

The sex hormone oestrogen, in small doses every day has been given to girls aged 11 and 12, to reduce their ultimate height with apparent success Its action depends on antagonising the growth hormone from the pituitary—the body s master gland

No serious ill effects have been reported with this treatment But conservative gynaecologists and gland specialists have warned that oestrogen should not be given to girls before puberty without proper medical advice.

* * *

EXPLORER V

The U S Army failed in a bid to put a 37.5 lb satellite into the orbit around the earth at Cape Canaveral on August 24 1958

The satellite Explorer V, first of the five American satellites to be launched north east, so that it would fly over the Soviet Union was carried in the nose of a Jupiter-C rocket.

An announcement soon after the firing said all stages appeared to have functioned normally Radio signals were being received

But after the first few minutes tracking stations in the orbital band did not pick up any radio signals and an official statement later said the satellite had apparently failed to go into the orbit

* * *

THE EARTH IS EXPANDING

Prof Laszlo Egyed of Budapest University holds the revolutionary theory that the earth is expanding and not as has been generally accepted, slowly contracting it was reported in Venice on August 21 1958.

In an interview published in the *Hungarian Review*, he said "I have computed on the basis of paleogeographic maps that the radius of the earth is increasing by half a millimetre every year."

He claimed that one proof of his theory was that the oceans of the world were getting proportionately smaller compared with the land surface—whereas if the earth were contracting they would tend to cover a proportionately larger area.

The expansion of the earth, he maintained, was the cause of earthquakes. The expansion split the earth's crust.

"We are now in the 30 millionth year of the most recent phase of strain on the earth's crust," he concluded. "This means that cataclysmic changes in physical geography with the birth of *new* continents and oceans can be expected in about 20 million years from now."

* * *

FIFTH ICE AGE

Two leading U.S. scientists were reported at New York on August 25, 1958 to foresee a fifth Ice Age beginning about 100 years from now which may bury much of the U.S.A. and Western Europe under an ice sheet up to two miles thick.

An article in a magazine said Dr. Maurice Ewing, Director, Lamont Geological Observatory, Columbia University and Mr. William Donn, a geologist and meteorologist of Brooklyn College, New York, had completed a new theory on ice ages which explains how the world has alternated between glacial and inter-glacial periods.

The article said the two scientists believe that during the Ice Ages the Arctic Ocean was warm enough to be free of ice—not more frozen than it is today as was formerly thought.

Dr. Ewing and Mr. Donn have observed that the warm water of the Atlantic is moving rapidly northwards, the article said.

They deduce this from such phenomena as the cod fish being driven from Cape Cod to Newfoundland, the rise of the annual temperature in Iceland and Greenland by about ten degrees in [illegible] years, and the fact that the Arctic Ice Cap has been estimated to be 40 per cent thinner than 15 years ago and 1[illegible] per cent smaller in area.

If sufficient warm Atlantic water penetrates the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] before [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] condensation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

This could begin a catastrophic rise in the sea level throughout the North A[illegible] [illegible] build glaciers that would cover continents, the two scientists believe.

The article said there was independent scientific evidence to suggest that the [illegible] Arctic blizzards that would begin this process might come within the next 100 years.

* * *

MILKY WAY STAR

The Harvard college observatory [illegible] one of the sun's neighbours, the star [illegible] was exploded into great brilliance for the third time in 60 years. The star located [illegible] the constellation ophiuchus astride the celestial equator in our own milky way galaxy, normally has a magnitude of 11.5 and [illegible] [illegible] to the naked eye. On July 14 it was observed to have increased 100 times [illegible] normal brilliance becoming a 6th magnitude [illegible] easily visible to the unaided eye. Both in 1[illegible] and 1933 the star was observed to have [illegible] to a magnitude to 4.3.

* * *

RADIO-WAVE TO MOON

The U.S. Army Signal Corps had bounced an ultra high frequency radio-teletype [illegible] off the moon and back to earth for [illegible] the first time officials announced at Washington on July 23, 1958.

In a series of tests conducted recently [illegible] the army's electronic proving ground at Fort Huachuca (Arizona) a radio-teletype message was sent to Encino, New Mexico, using the moon as a passive relay.

The message travelled nearly 500,000 miles—the distance from earth to the moon and back.

* * *

DRUG TO PUT ENEMY TO SLEEP

Withania, a herb long known in India [illegible] under study in America for the U.S. Army as a possible agent for putting enemy troops to sleep in warfare.

Dr. Arthur F. Schwarting, Professor of Pharmacognosy (the science of crude drugs) at the University of Connecticut, has been awarded a grant by the U.S. Army's [illegible] warfare corps to study [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Some samples of the [illegible] were [illegible] here by Dr. Chand Atal, a graduate student from [illegible]. Dr. Schwarting has isolated and identified the "sedative chemicals" in the leaf. He said [illegible] security [illegible] [illegible] not [illegible] [illegible] to say what the dosage [illegible] of the

drug included mass introduction into food and water supplies

Dr Schwarting said withania fed to rats has kept them asleep as long as 36 hours He declined to speculate on possible military application of the drug, but pointed out that normal procedure in study of drugs is to develop antidotes in case the enemy has them

ERUPTIONS ON JUPITER

U.S astronomers have detected volcano-like eruptions on Jupiter the largest planet in the solar system some 446 million miles from the earth according to an announcement in Chicago on July 14 1958

Mr Gerard Kuip r professor of astronomy and director, Chicago University observatory in Wisconsin and his research associate Mr Alan Lenham using a 40 inch refractor telescope first noticed wide variations in Jupiter s normal appearance about a month ago

They said that they believed the outbreaks observed on Jupiter—the first seen for more than ten years—had been caused by the release of large amounts of heat energy on the surface of the planet

They saw a great number of dark spots—of various sizes ranging up to 7,000 miles across—floating into the normal dark belts streaked across the face of Jupiter These spots were assumed to be clouds of ammonia

REVIVAL AFTER DEATH

Dr Jean Henley of the Columbia University Medical Centre New York said on Tuesday July 8, that the Soviet scientists were exploring in an extra-ordinarily comprehensive way ' the problem of death and revival

Dr Henley who returned to New York from a visit to Moscow said the Soviet scientists were carrying on a highly systematic research into the complex bodily changes that occur at death—and seeking means for combating them to restore life

She said she did not know of any comparable programme in the U.S.A

She added ' They are studying every imaginable thing that happ ns from every physiological standpoint Biochemists Neuro-anatomists neuro-pathologists and others are all co-ordinating their skills on the problem

"They are trying to de ermine what happens to the cells the nerv s and r flexes at death what chemical and physical changes occur and to find the maximum limits of revival

Dr Henley who toured Soviet medical institutions with five other U S women scientists said she watched an experiment in which a dog drained of blood and dead for five minutes was brought back to life

' It was a very impressive experiment ' she said But I don t think it was world shaking

Soviet medical reports have told of dogs being revived after being dead for up to an hour through artificial refrigeration But Dr Henley said no refrigeration was used in the experiment she watched

ROBOT WORKS LIKE HUMAN BRAIN

The U.S Navy announced on July 7 the partial development of an electronic robot which it says will be able to match some of and functions of the human brain.

When it is fully developed the machine is expected to be able to perceive, recognise and identify its surroundings without any human training or control It differs from the ordinary computer in that it does not have to be fed with facts and figures in advance.

Among the potential uses to which such a robot eventually may be put the announcement said are these

New type automatic landing systems and automatic pilots for aircraft....automatic reading of the printed or written word responding to verbal commands automatic language translation either in written or vocal form automatic unearthing of scientific and other information buried in library books and even rapidfire recognition of musical compositions with all the accuracy of a music critic

MECHANISED COWS

British scientist are reported to have created a m chanical cow that may point the way to better feeding for millions of people

The scientists were quoted by 'Reynolds News ' of London as saying that their cow is more efficient than nature s version.

The idea is to produce the proteins humans need for a healthy diet direct from grass leaves and other green stuffs

Th newspaper adds Human beings are unable to digest grass

That is why it is fed to cows and other animals who convert it into highly concentrated protein in the form of s eaks milk pork chops and eggs

But we only get out of animals a tenth or 20th of the food they eat The 'mechanical

now extracts five times more protein from plants than we get from animals.

It does so by mashing up green stuffs to produce a juice which on heating becomes solid.

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GARBAGE CAN FOR SPACE-MEN

With all the talk about manned space stations there is not much mention of an interesting problem the crew would have — how to dispose of human wastes and garbage. Discussing Willy Ley's views of the problem the book Flight into Space says "Garbage and other undesired material, Ley points out, cannot be merely ejected from the satellite. It will follow the station on its orbit like a homeless but hopeful dog ... (The garbage) will select an orbit of its own closely paralleling the orbit of the ship. Soon the ship will be surrounded by a thin but faithful cloud of disseminated garbage. This retinue will be annoying and it will spoil the sharpness of astronomical observation. So Willy Ley proposes to enclose the refuse as it accumulates in light aluminium containers, each provided with a small rocket.

"When a container is full, it will be shot backward along the orbit, thus destroying its speed. ... Down it will swing in a long flat curve toward the waiting earth. When it encounters the atmosphere at 18,000 miles an hour it will slow and plunge steeply into it. The undesirable material incinerated by speed will be scattered by the garbage meteor through hundreds of miles of air as novel but inoffensive gases."

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ANTI-RADIATION PILLS

Two scientists have disputed claims that new anti-radiation pills would be really effective against wartime doses of atomic radiation.

Dr Walter Gordy an American told the International Congress of Radiation at Burlington (Vermont) on August 14 1958 that people should not be given "false hopes" that they can be immunised against radiation in hydrogen warfare.

They can always make the H-bomb bigger and faster than they can make the better pills.

Dr Raymond [illegible] said he doubted if anti-radiation [illegible] were as protective as their makers claimed.

Earlier this week Dr David G. Doherty of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory [illegible] the Congress about research work on a cheap pill which he said could reduce injuries from given amount of radiation 50 per cent.

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SPACE TRAVEL NOT ECONOMICAL

The fact that the energy released by a single hydrogen bomb is enough to lift the entire British Navy to Mars and bring it back to earth may or may not be a comforting thought, but this was the illustration used by Mr Arthur C. Clarke, a former chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, in an interview broadcast in the BBC's Far East News reel to indicate that space travel will not be economically practical until atomic energy is available for propulsion. In space, he thought, might be harnessed in fifteen or twenty years' time and the first landing on the moon—probably by conventional chemical means—might be made about twenty years from now.

Mr Clarke said that he thought the first direct impact of space travel on human affairs would be in the field of television and communication. "The range of the television transmitter is limited by the horizon," he said. "When we can put transmitters on satellites thousands of miles up a single transmitter could cover half the earth and you need only two or three of them in space round the earth to provide a global television network. If any one nation were to establish this and to provide good entertainment, news reporting, and commercial facilities that nation could dominate the earth in a cultural and economic sense." The best height for a satellite station would be about 22,000 miles, Mr Clarke said, because at that height the satellite appeared to be fixed in one spot instead of racing across the sky. He thought that man would be ready to set out to reach Mars and Venus something like five years after the first landing on the moon.

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MONKEY IN BALLOON

A U.S. Air Force research and development command [illegible] a [illegible] monkey [illegible] August [illegible] 96,000 ft.

The monkey [illegible]

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

JEAN FREDERIC JULIOT CURIE

Mr J F Juliot Curie noted French atomic scientist, died in Paris on 14th August 1958

Among the pioneers of atomic research Jean Frederic Juliot Curie and his wife will be remembered with much respect. Their efforts were contributed largely to the making of the atom bomb and the peaceful use of atomic energy It was mainly due to the painstaking work of this couple that humanity came to know so much about the mysteries of the atom.

Born of middle class parents in Paris on March / 19,1900 Jean Frederic Juliot made up his mind to become a scientist while he was only ten.

After graduating in engineering in 1923 from the Ecole de Physique et de Chimie Industrielles Paris he spent two years in heavy industry and military service

In 1925 he joined Mme Marie Curie director of the Radium Institute of the University of Paris as an assistant There he met his furture wife Irene (1897 1956) the elder daughter of Pierre and Marie Curie who was his fellow assistant in her mother's Laboratory They were married on October 9, 1926

While working in the laboratory of Mme Marie Curie he became keenly interested in the study of atomic physics and chemistry

He got a second bachelor's degree and in 1927 his Licence es Science by investigating the properties of alpha rays from radioactive elements

On his thesis on electrochemical explorations of the properties of radioactive and inactive elements in extremely diluted solutions he was awarded Docteur es Sciences degree by the Paris University in 1930

Upto this he was carrying his researches independently for the most part . H began to follow the path of his famous parent in law after 1930 Out of respect for the famous name of Curies he placed his name second in the combined nam Symbolised by their hyphenated name Jolio Curie he and Irene worked as a team.

Together they began atomic bombardment experiements They fired Alpha Particles at the light metal beryllium Their researches prepared the ground for James Chadwick's discovery of the neutron in 1932.

Bombarding the element boron with alpha particles obtained from polonium they probed the method of production of the other newly discovered particle known as positron or positive electron

Here it may be mentioned that the radioactive element polonium was discoverd by Mme Marie Curie in 1898 and was named by her after her native land of Poland (called Polonia in Latin)

Their efforts resulted in their own production of artifical radi activity in 1934

In 1933 the Juliot Curies with Mme Marie Curie established the condi ions in which positive electrons develop by means of gamma rays of great quantum energy In 1934 this brilliant group succeeded in artificially producing radioactive elements thus furnishing proof of the possibil ty of transforming elements For this last named achievement the Joliot Curies were awarded jointly the Nobel Prize for ch mistry in 1935

In 1933 and 1934 th y received the Henri Wilde and Marquet prizes of the Academie des Sc ences

Both were in 1940 honoured by the award made only once in five years, of Columbia University's Barnard Gold Medal for Meritorious Service to Science

Frederic Juliot-Curie served various scientific research institutions of France as well as the Paris University as a director and Professor He became a professor of College de France in 1937

He and his wife continued their researches in Atomic Physics and in February 1940 they were among the first experimenters to attain the long sought chain reaction in nuclear fission

He was a great patriot During the Second World War when France was run over by the Nazis the scientist stood in the forefront of underground activities as a leader of the Front National, the Resistance movement in the university circles of Paris

As soon as France was liberated he was honoured by his countrymen

In the post war period he directed the atomic energy researches in his country as well as held several official posts in this connection

In 1946 he was elected to the presidency of the newly formed World Federation of Association of Scientific Workers an organisation dedicated to the initiation of action to insure that science plays its proper part in helping to solve the urgent problems of our time"

Of contemporary French scientists he was the most prominent in political affairs He was a member of the Communist Party which he joined in 1940

He was appointed French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy and alternate French delegate to the International Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in 1946

Later in 1950 he was removed from all official posts in connection with atomic energy because of his Communist affiliation but he continued to be professor at the College de France and member of the National Committee for Scientific Research In 1956 he was elected to the Faculty of Sciences, University of Paris which post he held till the time of of his death

He and his wife came to India in 1950 They attended the thirty seventh meeting of the Indian Science Congress Association which was held at Poona in January 1950 and visited many cities of our country including Calcutta where his wife opened the Institute of Nuclear Physics (Calcutta University) and the Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital.

He was a great champion of peace He advocated the peaceful use of atomic energy

He was the chairman of the World Peace Congress In 1951 he was awarded Stalin Peace Prize

His wife died in 1956 They have left one son and one daughter and it is hoped that they will maintain the tradition of the Curie family

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MR J G STRIJDOM

A vehement segregationist and a staunch advocate of apartheid policy South Africa's Prime Minister Mr Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom, died in Cape Town on August 24 1958

He was an outspoken republican and it was his Government which [illegible] the Union Flag as the only official flag of South Africa. At the same time it abolished the provision which laid down that the British Flag should be flown side by side with the Union Flag on official occasions He also ordained that only [illegible] the Union National Anthem should be played at official functions, thus ending a tradition under which "God save the Queen" had equal status with it

Mr Strijdom was chairman of Die Voortrekker Pers Beperk the publishers of the Johannesburg newspaper "Die Transvaler"

He was married twice His first marriage to the South African actress, Marda Vanne was dissolved. In 1931 he married Miss Susanna De Klerk, daughter of Dutch reformed church minister They had a son and a daughter

Mr Strijdom—known as Hans—was born on July 14 1893 at Willowmore Cape Colony the son of Mr P G Strijdom, and came of Boer stock

He was educated at the Old Victoria College now the University of Stellenbosch and at the Transvaal University College Pretoria where he took a degree of Bachelor of Laws

In 1917 he joined a firm of attorneys in Pretoria and was admitted to the bar a year later Then he went to Nylstroom Transvaal where he practised as an attorney until 1934 when he retired to devote himself entirely to politics and to the running of his farm on the Springbok Flats in Transvaal

Appointed Secretary of the Nationalist Party in the Transvaal in 1918 he was first elected to Parliament in 1929 as member for Waterberg

In 1948 when the Nationalist Party was voted to office under Dr Daniel Malan, Mr Strijdom went into the Cabinet as Minister of Lands and Irrigation.

In November 1954, the Nationalist Party elected him leader following the resignation of Dr Malan.

The same day the Governor General invited him to become Prime Minister and form a new Ministry

As Prime Minister, Mr Strijdom set out to settle the constitutional struggle started by Dr Malan over the removal of coloured voters from the common roll

His first major step was to introduce a bill increasing the number of Senators from [illegible] to [illegible] and altering the method of election to the Senate as a result of which the Nationalists secured 77 seats in the new Upper Chamber against a combined opposition of 11

Then he called a joint session of both Houses—in which the Nationalists now had an easy two thirds majority—to pass the South African Amendment Act which removed the coloured voters from the common roll giving them communal representation on a separate list with four white Members of Parliament to look after their interests

He was an ardent believer in the pre-eminence of the Volk—the Afrikaaner people A strict votary of apartheid he was convinced that "keeping the kaffir in his place was absolutely essential for the white man to remain the master

In June 1957 he refused to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference on "personal reasons," but it was unofficially reported that the real reason for his decision was his reluctance to sit with Dr K Nkrumah Ghana's Prime Minister at the same table.

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MALIK FIROZ KHAN NOON

Mr Firoz Khan Noon Prime Minister of Pakistan arrived in New Delhi on 9th September 1958 to discuss Indo Pak border disputes with India's Prime Minister, Mr Nehru

Malik Mohammed Firoz Khan Noon who was born in 1893 received his education at the Aitchison College Lahore the Wadham College Oxford and was called to Bar from the Inner Temple London He was first appointed a Minister in the Punjab Provincial Government in 1920 to represent the rural interests.

When the new constitutional reforms were introduced in India he was elected to the first Legislature of the Punjab in 1920 of which he remained an elected member up to June 1936 In the same year he was appointed the non-official High Commissioner for India in London

In 1941, Malik Firoz Khan Noon was appointed a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council in Delhi In the same year he went to the United States of America and Canada visiting many important towns and explaining to the people the role India was playing in the Second World War Later in the year he returned to India as the Member for Labour in the Viceroy's Executive Council.

In 1942 he became the first Indian Defence Member of the Governor General's Executive Council which office he held till September 1945 While a member of the Governor General's Executive Council he went to London in 1941 to represent India on the War Cabinet In the summer of 1945, he represented India at the first United Nations Conference in San Francisco In 1946 he resigned his post as a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council and joined politics He successfully fought an election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly on the Muslim League ticket

In 1947 he was sent by late Mr M. A. Jinnah as his Special Envoy to the Middle Eastern countries, including Turkey

In April 1950 he was appointed Governor of East Pakistan an Office which he held till the 3rd April 1953 when he was elected leader of the Punjab Muslim League Assembly Party and was appointed Chief Minister This office he held till June, 1955

Malik Firoz Khan Noon who was a member of the Pakistan first Constituent Assembly led the Pakistan Delegation to the ECAFE Conference at Singapore in 1949, and also headed the Pakistan Delegation to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations Organisation in the later part of 1949 at Washington

Malik Firoz Khan Noon is the author of four books These are a novel on India called "Scented Dust a comparative administrative study known as Canada and India", a descriptive illustrated book on India called India and a short story book for children named Wisdom from Fools

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MR N V GADGIL

Mr N V Gadgil has been appointed the Governor of Punjab in place of Mr C P N Singh

Mr Gadgil was a member of the Lok Sabha from 1935 to 1957 except for four years when he was in prison in connection with the freedom struggle.

Mr Gadgil was once Minister for Works Mines and Power holding this office for five years from August 1947 to May 1952 He continued thereafter as a member of the Lok Sabha until the last general elections when he was among the major congress casualties to the Samyukta Maharashtra Thereafter he was found a berth in the State Bank of India as its Vice Chairman. This assignment he took up in July 1957 At 62 Gadgil who began as a lawyer and a politician finds himself a Governor

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PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister of Cambodia arrived in New Delhi on Monday August, 11 on a one-day unofficial

ment. He left for China next day after having important discussions with India's Prime Minister Pandit Nehru. In a press Conference Prince Sihanouk described the talks with Mr. Nehru as satisfactory and acknowledged the advice he had received from the Indian Prime Minister on many points.

Short, plump, 36 year old Prince Norodom Sihanouk has been one time King and four times Prime Minister of the tiny Indo-China Kingdom of Cambodia.

Immensely popular with the masses, unconventional (he is a writer of popular tunes) and as shrewd a politician as any plebeian agitator, His Royal Highness came to power originally because the French authorities in Cambodia made (for them) an error of judgment.

When King Sisowath died in 1941 the French passed over his successor the Crown Prince Monireth because they wanted someone more malleable. They chose the grandson—Norodom—who turned out to be a fiery nationalist—and have regretted it ever since.

From his grandfather the new crowned inherited the jaw-breaking title of Preah Bat Samdech Preah Sisowath [illegible] Varman Hariraksh [illegible] Kraywre's Sulilay Preah Chan [illegible] Campuchea Tippeday—a remarkable handle indeed even by Indian princely standards. But it meant nothing for the new royal democrat.

Last year Prince Norodom was in Bombay en route by sea to France for medical treatment (he has a weak heart) and said, "It's a beautiful city. I want to come again."

On arrival in New Delhi on August 11, he said, "It is always with a profound emotion that I touch the soil of India to which the world is so much indebted. Bonds closely unite our two countries which, through the centuries, have always maintained fraternal relations."

Silk Industry In India

The Central Silk Board was constituted in 1949 for the promotion and development of sericulture and the silk industry in India.

The Board's programme for the Second Five Year Plan is intended to achieve self-sufficiency in the silk industry by the end of the Plan period.

A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been included in the Second Five Year Plan for expenditure on sericulture by both the Centre and the State Governments, of which a sum [illegible] is earmarked for expenditure on the administration of the Central Silk Board and on the Central schemes implemented by the Board.

During 1956-57, on recommendations of the Central Silk Board, grants amounting to Rs. 37,74,575 and loans amounting to Rs. 20,57,050 were sanctioned to the State Governments against a budget provision of Rs. 50,00,000 for grants and Rs. 50,00,000 for loans.

The pattern for assistance for 1957-58 was liberalised to provide 100 per cent assistance for development schemes (excluding the cost of buildings) [illegible] and 75 per cent of the expenditure [illegible] from the Central funds. In case of other schemes, the [illegible] equally between the Centre and the State Governments but the [illegible] capital is provided as a loan by the Centre.

From 1957 [illegible] the Central Silk Board's programmes have been mainly for improvement of silkworm rearing, mulberry cultivation, silk reeling of raw silk and for an All India Sericultural Training Institute.

An important scheme which the Central Silk Board is pursuing [illegible] is that for [illegible] Race Seed Station at [illegible] which was initially sanctioned in 1956-57.

Another important Central scheme taken up during the year relates to the setting up of an All India Training Institute. Arrangements are under way to start [illegible] the Institute [illegible] in buildings [illegible] located in Mysore.

With the efforts being made by the State Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore [illegible] Dr. J. Tarbox, an expert [illegible] from Japan, [illegible] the Indian sericultural [illegible] and the services of Mr. [illegible] another expert have been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

The Monsoon Session of the Lok Sabha began on August, 11, 1958

Indo-Pak Border Incidents

Speaking on an adjournment motion on the opening day by five Opposition Members to discuss the recent Incidents on the Indo-Pakistan border the Prime Minister Shri Nehru said that India was quite alive to the situation and she was going to protect her borders from any kind of incursion Shri Nehru said he did not know whether Pakistani troops were being concentrated on the other side of the border but he did not think there was any danger of fighting on a bigger scale While India should be prepared for any contingency she preferred to solve the border dispute with Pakistan in a civilized way The Speaker declined to give his consent to the motion after the Prime Minister had stated that he proposed to keep the House informed of the situation from time to time if necessary, every two or three days

The Middle East Situation

In a statement in the Lok Sabha on August 14 on West Asian situation the Prime Minister reiterated India's firm view that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from the region He also reiterated India's opposition to the sending of any U N police force to that area Shri Nehru said this was bound to cause resentment in the region.

Shri Nehru mentioned that during the past few weeks he had received many suggestions from friendly countries with whom we are intimately connected in favour of limited conferences or joint statements "It seems to me, Shri Nehru said that in a situation like the one we are passing through any limited action of this kind would not be helpful It is the powers principally involved in the disputes that had to be brought into the area of discussion Any settlement in West Asia Shri Nehru emphasised must have the good will and co operation of the Arab nations The need for oil by the Western European countries is patent There should be no difficulty in arriving at a friendly arrangement which would assure the supply of oil.

India's Foreign Exchange Position

About the foreign exchange position Shri Morarji Desai Finance Minister, said in the Lok Sabha on August 13, 1958 that the Government had been able to bring down the average weekly withdrawal on the country's sterling balance to a little over four crore of rupees in the first seven months of this year This compared with more than seven crores in the corresponding period last years The Finance Minister said that according to the latest estimate India's requirement of foreign exchange would be of the order of 560 crores for the last three years of the current Plan The previous estimate was about 500 cores Shri Desai also mentioned the various measures taken by the Government to develop the country's exports But he pointed out that the task of making an improvement in the export earnings during the current year was likely to encounter great difficulties because of the recession in international trade and the dullness of the outlook for exports.

Earlier on August 11 the Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel Sardar Swaran Singh told the Lok Sabha that no difficulty about foreign exchange was likely for the mining part of the Neyveli Valley Project This had already been included in the core of the Plan

Water supplies to Pakistan

The Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi re affirmed in the Lok Sabha on August 12 that India stood by her earlier declaration that it would not be possible for her to supply water to Pakistan from the eastern rivers of the Indus Basin beyond 1962 That position he said had been made clear and that position stood.

Legislative Business

The Lok Sabha passed on August 12 the Official Bill seeking to provide for the preservation of ancient and historical monuments archaeological sites and remains of national importance The object of the Bill is to demarcate clearly the Central and States spheres in regard to the protection of ancient monuments. One of the conditions laid down for a monument to be declared as ancient [illegible]

that it should have been in existence for not less than 100 years.

The House also passed on August 12 the All-India Services (Amendment) Bill which provides for the extension of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service cadres to Jammu & Kashmir State.

The Lok Sabha passed on August 13 an Official Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance which was issued recently to re-adjust the excise and customs duties in the light of the reduction in prices agreed to by the principal companies distributing oil products in India. Explaining why the reductions had not been passed on to the consumer the Finance Minister said that the price reductions were not of a magnitude which would be reflected significantly in the consumer prices.

Discussion on Food Situation

Opening a debate on the food situation the Food and Agriculture Minister, Shri Ajit Prasad Jain said in the Lok Sabha on August 20 that there were reasons to believe that the food prices should cease to show an upward trend with the prospects of arrival of the *kharif* crop. Next six to eight weeks were going to be difficult and all that he could say was that Government would do their best to cope with the situation. He expressed the hope that with the present stocks of foodgrains at Government disposal and with further imports for which contracts had been entered into Government would be able to meet [illegible] the present rate of [illegible]. He said negotiations with the United States for importing foodgrains under the Public Law 480 would be completed in the next few weeks. When [illegible] supplies were available the Centre would be in a position to increase [illegible] to the States. He [illegible] ed the [illegible] were going on for a better exchange of [illegible] for [illegible].

Shri Jain said Government['s] [illegible] policy about the [illegible] of food would be to maintain [illegible] in the movement of food and to [illegible] control. Fair price shops would continue to operate and wherever necessary [illegible] would be [illegible]. [illegible] trading in food grains would continue to be [illegible]. Government would [illegible] wheat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] market. [illegible] Government had been asked [illegible].

[illegible]

in the country than increasing the [illegible] production. The Government and the [illegible] ing Commission had realised this [illegible] to bring this realisation to all the [illegible] ments as well. He said one of the [illegible] developments in India in the last few years had been the extraordinary dependence of the individual on outside help with the result that people tended to look to Government for all their needs. He added. "Let us not live in an atmosphere of despair, weakness or [illegible] and complain and blame others and not do the job ourselves."

The two-day discussion on the food situation in the Lok Sabha concluded with the adoption of a motion stating that the steps taken by Government so far to improve the situation were generally satisfactory. The House further requested the Government to take more suitable and active steps with a view to making the country self-sufficient in food in the shortest possible time.

Benaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill

The Lok Sabha on August 18 referred to the select Committee the Benaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill. This seeks to replace recent Ordinance to improve the day-to-day working and administration of the University.

Intervening in the debate the Prime Minister defended the Government's action in relation to the Benaras Hindu University. He said it was a well known fact that for a considerable time things had not been satisfactory in the University. Shri Nehru pointed out that the Government had no alternative but to accept the recommendations of this highly competent independent and impartial Committee.

Foreign Affairs Debate in Rajya Sabha

Opening a debate on foreign affairs in the Rajya Sabha on August 26, the Prime Minister [illegible] mainly on Indo-Pakistan relations with Pakistan. He said that he was not optimistic enough to suggest that an end to the border [illegible] would lead to a solution of the [illegible] problems between the two countries. But it would lead to the creation of an atmosphere for settling other problems.

The Prime Minister said that the [illegible] [illegible] of partition and the past [illegible] happenings was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] both the countries [illegible] [illegible]. What was more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the old Muslim League. That was a legacy of [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] everything that [illegible] [illegible]. Even in the case of [illegible]

questions like Kashmir the canal waters or rehabilitation, one could not go towards a solution without coming up against this solid wall of violent hatred which was nurtured and kept up in the Press and the speeches of the leading men in Pakistan As an instance Shri Nehru referred to a speech by the Muslim League leader, Mian Mumtaz Daultana, in which he had said that it was the duty of Pakistanis to hate everything Indian Mr Daultana had said if any good thing came from India, Pakistan should not accept it.

The Prime Minister said that while Pakistan had denied the existence of any foreign bases on her territory the fact was that military equipment of Pakistan had grown and grown This arming of Pakistan was a matter of some concern to India Pakistan was an independent country and was free to do what she chose but it became a matter of concern to this country when the arming was accompanied by a background that was exhibited in Mr Daultana's speech

Winding up the debate on foreign affairs in the Rajya Sabha on August 27 the Prime Minister welcomed the Anglo-American offer to stop nuclear tests for a year from the end of October He hoped the tests would ultimately be given up for good and that no country would undertake them Shri Nehru also answered criticism about the delay in the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry He said that he had been assured by the present French Government that they stood by France's earlier commitments in regard to this and that they wanted to give effect to those commitments as soon as possible

L I C's Investment Policy

The new investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation was announced in the Lok Sabha on August 25 by the Union Finance Minister He placed on the Table of the House a notification making applicable to the Corporation certain provisions of the Insurance Act.

Under the new scheme the investments of the Corporation will be divided into three categories firstly Government and approved securities which generally meant gilt edged securities secondly investments approved under section 27 (a) of the Insurance Act which have been made applicable to the Corporation; and thirdly other investments At least 50 per cent of the total funds of the Corporation would be held in Government and approved securities and not more than 15 per cent in other investments The result will be that about 35 per cent will b held in what is known as approved investments

Working Journalists' (Fixation of Wages) Bill

The Lok Sabha passed on August 25 the Official Bill seeking to replace the Ordinance about the setting up of a Special Committee to make recommendations for fixing rates and wages for working journalists Replying to the debate the Minister for Labour and Employment Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, said that in determining the wage structure the capacity to pay was being taken into consideration The Special Committee would ascertain all the facts before making its recommendations It would be open to the Committee to take into account the regional variations but Shri Nanda pointed out the approach in the industrial fields these days was towards standardised wages so that day to-day bickerings and disputes might be avoided The Committee would also go into the position of small newspapers

Legislative Measures

The Rajya Sabha passed on August 25 two Official Bills one seeking to extend the All-India Services Act to Jammu and Kashmir and the other providing for reciprocal arrangements about service of court summons and warrants between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India Both have already been adopted by the Lok Sabha

The Lok Sabha passed on August 26 the Sugar Export Promotion Bill. It seeks to replace an Ordinance the object of which is to provide for the export of sugar in the public interest and for the levy and collection in certain circumstances of an additional excise duty on sugar produced in India

The Lok Sabha passed on August 28 the Central Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, as reported by the Select Committee The House also passed on that day another Official Bill seeking to amend the Industrial Disputes (Banking Companies) Decisions Act

Centre to Supply Foodgrains to U P

The Food Minister Shri Ajit Prasad Jain told the Lok Sabha on September 3 that he had agreed to supply this month 25 000 tons more of foodgrains to Uttar Pradesh This quantity had already started moving by special trains. He was making a statement in connection with a number of motions of adjournment relating to the food situation in U P tabled by a dozen Opposition members. Disagreeing with the contention that Centre was directly

responsible for the supply and distribution of foodgrains as this was a matter specifically mentioned in the concurrent list the Food Minister stated that the relevant entry in the Concurrent List related to trade and commerce in the foodgrains. In this particular case the question was one of supply. The Central Government had not taken an absolute responsibility for the supply of foodgrains. The States were not prohibited for making purchases either in their own territory or in other parts of the country. It was no the exclusive responsibility of the Centre to meet all the requirements of the State Governments.

Ruling out the adjournment motions the Speaker observed that food was primarily the concern of a State Government although the Central Government did not detach itself from the welfare of the States. So far as procurement of food was concerned there was no impediment to a State Government procuring whatever was necessary from its own resources or from other States. Whatever supplies the State Government had been asking for, the Centre had been supplying. The Centre the Centre had not defaulted.

B H U (Amendment) Bill Passed

The Lok Sabha on September 2 passed the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Select Committee. Intervening in the debate the Home Minister defended Government's action in issuing the ordinance after having seen a chapter of [illegible] failures in the University for the last few years. He pointed out that there was no other course open but to appoint a Committee to enquire into the state of affairs at the University and to follow its recommendations as Government had done.

Earlier on September 1 the Minister for Education Dr Shrimali commended the Bill and [illegible] of the changes made by the Select Committee in regard to the Screening Committee now termed as Reviewing Committee. He [illegible] that [illegible] and independence of the University had to survive the [illegible] that had grown there during the last seven years.

Canal Water Dispute

The Lok Sabha held on September 4 a [illegible] discussion on the canal water dispute. [illegible] the Minister for Irrigation and Power Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, said India was supplying water to Pakistan not because she was afraid [illegible] on humanitarian considerations. [illegible] the suggestion that India should not [illegible] link canals in Pakistan, he said India had given no commitment about the [illegible] to Pakistan. She had not taken any decision [illegible]. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim also referred to the point made in the debate that India [illegible] stop water supplied to Pakistan after 1962. He said India had already made her [illegible] clear.

Working Journalists Bill Passed

The Rajya Sabha on September 4 passed the Official Bill to provide for the fixation of rates of wages for working journalists. The measure had already been [illegible] by Lok Sabha. Replying to the [illegible] in the Rajya Sabha the Minister for Labour Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, [illegible] a suggestion that India had tried to circumvent the judgment of the Supreme Court about the decision of the Wage Board. [illegible] Government ought to [illegible] the [illegible] ment was fully complied with and the defects pointed out by the Court were removed. Shri Nanda said much had been made of collective bargaining but that had been [illegible] without any success. Those who quoted the Press Commission's report about collective bargaining could as well have [illegible] Commission's suggestion about the [illegible] scales of pay.

Memorial At Rajghat

The Lok Sabha passed on September [illegible] the Raj Ghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill which seeks to maintain [illegible] provisions of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the Samadhi. In [illegible] the [illegible] Samadhi the Prime Minister said that work would [illegible] start at Raj Ghat in Delhi on the first phase of the [illegible] [illegible] Gandhi. [illegible] [illegible] and he felt that [illegible] first phase of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the year.

Foreign Events

STABILITY IN MIDDLE-EAST RESTORED

The U.N. General Assembly on August 21, 1958 gave unanimous approval to an Arab resolution aimed at restoring stability to the Middle East and securing the withdrawal of American and British troops from the Lebanon and Jordan.

The resolution drawn up by the ten Arab members of the U.N. in a surprise move on August 20 and introduced in the Assembly on August 21, gave assurances against interference by Arab nations in each other's affairs and called on the U.N. Secretary General to undertake a new peace making mission in the Middle East.

Eighty nations voted for the resolution. The Dominican Republic was absent when the vote was taken.

The rare unanimity in the General Assembly caused a great burst of applause and relief after seven days of tense and bitter debate.

Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic and Yemen were announced as the sponsors of the Arab resolution which Mr. Mahgoub formally introduced in the name of all the Arab States represented in the Assembly.

Presenting the Arab resolution Mr. Mohammed Mahgoub, Sudanese Foreign Minister, said it brought the Middle East family dispute to a happy conclusion.

The Sudanese Foreign Minister said what was required in the Middle East was "to develop and strengthen the League of Arab States and to enable it to play a greater role than it is able to play at the present time. The Arab States should each be given full right to decide for itself and according to the wish and desire of its people to join in a federation, confederation or a union as the case may be—or to remain completely independent," he declared.

"We are in complete agreement that foreign troops should be withdrawn from the Lebanon and Jordan," he said, "but we sincerely believe that such withdrawal will not by itself remedy the situation from which the Middle East has grievously suffered and continues to suffer."

Mr. Arthur Lall (India) said it was with joy and pride that he welcomed the Middle East resolution which the ten Arab nations introduced in the General Assembly's Middle East emergency debate.

"We see in this a beginning of a new era of co-operation and prosperity, a new era of peace in the Middle East in which we as a neighbour will share," he declared. "Their prosperity and their peace is ours. We have friendship for all peoples of the Arab world and all their States."

Mr. Nehru addressing a public meeting at Aurangabad on August 23, 1958 extended his whole-hearted congratulations to the Arab nations who sponsored the resolution in the U.N. General Assembly on the West Asian situation and to the U.N. for its acceptance.

He said the joint Arab resolution had brought about a situation in which the possibilities of a dreaded war had receded. "We have been saved from the tribulations of war," he said.

Mr. Nehru said the situation in the Lebanon and Jordan following the revolution in Iraq had spelt danger of war a few days ago. "These dangers have now very much receded after the acceptance of the joint Arab resolution by the U.N. General Assembly," he said.

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PAKISTAN TAKES OVER GWADOR

On the advice of the United Kingdom Government the Sultan of Muscat and Oman returned the territory of Gwador, an enclave on the Mekran Coast of Pakistan, to the Pakistan Government on September 8, 1958. Agha Abdul Hamid, Cabinet Secretary, Government of Pakistan, has under [illegible] vested in him by the President of Pakistan taken over the possession of the port of Gwador and the allied area. Now the territory is a part of Pakistan in the Province of West Pakistan.

Gwador is a sea port situated on the Mekran Coast between [illegible] and [illegible], about 300 miles west of Karachi and about 45 miles from Iran-Pakistan border. It is a natural port and can be developed into a harbour.

The name Gwadar is a combination of two Baluchi words Gwad and Dar which mean the Gateway of Wind. Gwadar has a temperate climate and is considered one of the best places in the coastal towns of the Persian Gulf.

The indigenous produce of Gwadar is fish which provides the main source of livelihood for the inhabitants. There is a great scope for the development of this industry. Trade is mostly in the hands of Hindus and Khojas.

Gwadar is now the main centre for smuggling of goods to Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. Large steamers cannot enter the harbour but small vessels ply to Basra, Muscat, Karachi, Bombay and Malabar Coast.

The population of Gwadar is estimated to be 14,000 to 20,000. There are about 8,000 to 10,000 people in Gwadar town proper and 3,400 in the two subsidiary ports of Sur and Pishukan which are in fact small fishing villages. The rest are scattered over the area known as Dasht [illegible] whose boundary with the former Kalat State has never been demarcated. The majority of the inhabitants are Baluchis who call themselves Makranis and have close connections with Makran of West Pakistan and Karachi. Also there are some Arabs and Hindus.

The only source of revenue is from the customs duty on goods imported by land and sea. In pre-war years this amounted to no more than Rs. 30,000 a year. By 1958 it has risen to Rs. 18,00,000 per annum. This large increase is due in part to goods intended for consumption in Pakistan and exported through illicit channels.

Gwadar was known to the Portuguese who sacked and burnt it in 1581. They seemed to have renewed the occupation of the area because they have left behind a masonry dam in the easternmost area of the promontory.

Gwadar came under the control of G[illegible] [illegible] of Makran [illegible] in the early 17th century. In 1735 they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Persia but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Kalat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In 17[illegible] of Gwadar as a [illegible] allowance for the [illegible]

In 1792, on the death of his father, Syed Sultan returned to Muscat and became its Sultan as well as that of Oman. He continued to enjoy the revenue of Gwadar. Ever since that date the Sultans of Muscat and Oman have continued in control of Gwadar. With the creation of Pakistan the Pakistan Government claimed the territory of Gwadar as an integral part of its own country. The Sultan's right to exercise control over Gwadar was not acknowledged by Pakistan who in 1949 raised the question with the British Government of a possible transfer of Gwadar to Pakistan. The U.K. Government undertook to use their good offices in this connection. After prolonged negotiations the Sultan agreed to accede the territory to Pakistan.

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RACIAL RIOTS IN LONDON

Racial riots began in Nottingham [illegible] district of West London on August 23, when a mob of Whites attacked Coloured persons living in or passing through that area. Four persons—two Coloured men, one White man and a White woman—were arrested and charged with obstructing the police.

The trouble started when burning waste material was thrown through the window of a house occupied by a Coloured man. Shortly after London's pubs closed down for the night, a mob of 100 youths armed with sticks, iron bars and knives gathered under a railway bridge and marched [illegible] towards the streets where many of the Negroes live. Soon the roads were full of people. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mob, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

More than 500 people fought with [illegible] clubs, stones and broken bottles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] against London's [illegible] Negro [illegible] August 31. Terrified men and women barricaded themselves in homes [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] One car charged [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] house. A gang of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] More than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in a wild melee A mob of white teenagers stormed down one road where a large number of coloured colonials and Asians live smashing windows in houses and apartments

Flying squads of police with dogs rushed into the crowd to disperse them

Almost exactly 19 years since the outbreak of World War II the Nazi Swastika showed up in town. Youths draped it across a car It was ripped away by a police sergeant

There has been concern in Britain about the heavy, post war influx of West Indians and Asians from the far flung multi racial Commonwealth There is no restriction on immigration into Britain from the Commonwealth and colonial countries

A leader of the Labour Party said that despite the heavy immigration in recent years there were only 190 000 coloured persons in Britain out of a population of 50 million.

The authorities and the public in London were shocked and concerned as children's minds are influenced by the racial virus

Ugly racial phrases such as Niggers will get you lynch the blackies were shouted by hundreds of children in the streets who were bent upon deriving excitement from organised attacks on Negroes

Indians were not involved in the racial outbreak The main target were West Indians and others

According to the News Chronicle reporters ' a plot to stir up racial feelings was responsible for disturbances in the Notting Hill area of London This tends to confirm earlier findings that South African agents and Fascists were backing anti social elements to continue racial riots

Police detectives visited cafes and other places for information about this well-directed anti coloured movement Thugs were moving along the London streets in big cars each containing eight or ten persons and hunting for victims This confirms the affair was well organised and well financed

Amongst the people of Europe the British are said to be the most race conscious Unless prior arrangements have been made about accommodation a non white visitor to London and other British cities may find himself stranded White hotel keepers are reluctant to cater to non Whites and the story is the same in regard to houses of entertainment Intercourse between the whites and the non Whites is strictly limited

What contact there has been between the Whites and the non Whites in Britain has been more of a formal than social nature The Whites have been conscious of their supposed superiority to the non whites while the latter have philosophically endured what they could not help

After attainment of freedom by some Asian and African countries the non Whites have naturally ceased feeling inferior to the Whites either in Britain or elsewhere in the world Emergence of this new attitude of self respect amongst the non whites is something intolerable to general run of white population in Britain which till yesterday treated non whites as subject races and slaves

But Indians and people of some other Asian and African countries are not subjected to the same hostility by the White population of Britain as the non whites from West Indies Asians and people from African countries keep only restricted contact with the Whites of Britain and live in their own groups and clubs That is not the case with non whites from West Indies many of whom are of Indian, African or mixed origin They are accustomed to the same social life as of the Whites in Britain Their contact with American whites makes them at home in Western social life in any other country including Britain They meet the white girls of Britain on the same footing as the white youths. People from West Indies compete with the Whites in all fields when they come to Britain This is said to be the key to understanding of the present flare-up of racial antagonism in Britain

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'NAUTILUS' PIONEERS TRANSPOLAR SEA ROUTE

The historic voyage of the 2930-ton nuclear powered submarine *Nautilus* across the Arctic Sea has provided scientists with new data on the Arctic Ocean and has charted a possible and shorter new commercial seaway from the Pacific to the Atlantic

Announcement of the dramatic voyage was made in Washington on August 10 1958 when President Eisenhower personally pinned a Legion of Merit on Commander W R Anderson 37 year-old skipper of the Nautilus Mr Eisenhower also awarded a special presidential unit citation to the officers and crew of the atomic powered submarine for their outstanding achievements

The history making feat opens up a new horizon for world navigation, and a new and cheaper sea route for commerce between east

and [illegible] In the future years it may become possible to use this short route across the top of the world as a commercial undersea line between the world's major oceans.

Beginning the historic voyage, the Nautilus left Hawaii on July 23, and sailed to the Bering Strait, which separates Russia from Alaska where it arrived on July 29. Then it surfaced briefly to inspect the ice pack. On August 1 it moved under the Arctic ice, passed under the North Pole on August 3 and emerged from under the ice at a point between Spitsbergen and Greenland on the morning of August 5. It arrived off Iceland on August 8 and completed its trip on August 12 when it arrived at Portland, England. It sailed nearly 8,000 miles in all and rarely surfaced.

Describing his trip, Comdr. W. R. Anderson said that the Nautilus cruised about 400 feet below the ice pack at a speed of about 20 knots trying to find the best highway [illegible] transpolar route. During the trip the crew of 116 men could look through the periscope and see the ice going by overhead.

It found [illegible] ranging from 300 to 1200 feet deep in the Arctic [illegible]. The Nautilus was under the polar ice for 96 hours sailing 1,830 miles in that time. The commander said that the submarine's [illegible] was entirely through [illegible] waters. While the [illegible] to [illegible] in the air above it for [illegible] its [illegible] under the ice pack. But when the [illegible] under the Ice Cap [illegible] were shown, cheers [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] and the [illegible] played [illegible].

The polar voyage of the Nautilus has provided [illegible] data on the Arctic Ocean as well as [illegible] possible and [illegible] commercial seaway from the [illegible] to the Atlantic.

The Nautilus, carrying 10 [illegible] degrees [illegible] data [illegible] and [illegible] for measuring the depth of the ocean [illegible] than 11,000 [illegible] relatively unchartered Arctic Basin. The [illegible] of water at [illegible] Pole at 13,410 feet some 1,[illegible] feet deeper than [illegible]. Scientists [illegible] the [illegible] based on the [illegible] of [illegible] although [illegible] feet [illegible].

[illegible] the Arctic.

Ocean, also were determined during the [illegible] days cruise under the polar [illegible]. A [illegible] made [illegible] enabled the submarine to plot precisely its position at all times without reference to such conventional navigation guides as celestial [illegible].

In order to illustrate the commercial possibilities for cargo submarines that were opened up by the Nautilus's voyage, officials pointed out that the existing surface route from London to Tokyo was 11,200 miles, but the undersea route was only 6,300 miles, a saving of approximately 41 per cent in travel time and cost.

To prove that the feat of the Nautilus was no fluke in the [illegible], another U.S. [illegible] submarine Skate a week later [illegible] the [illegible] trail blazed by the Nautilus. [illegible] traveled from [illegible] surfaced a number of times through [illegible] in the near solid wall of Arctic ice.

Preparations for the under-the-ice [illegible] in the Arctic Ocean began many months before the historic trip. Last year the Nautilus on a [illegible] Arctic exploration, travelled more than 1,000 miles under the ice collecting scientific data on water [illegible] and [illegible] currents and cold weather [illegible] of equipment and machinery.

The world's first atomic powered undersea craft was officially christened Nautilus and launched on January 21, 1954 by Mrs. [illegible]. But it was a year later, on January [illegible] 1955 that the atomic [illegible] power was realized when the [illegible] from her berth at Groton, Connecticut and [illegible] the [illegible] message "Under way on nuclear power."

Since then the Nautilus has broken practically all records held by the conventional submarines. On her first charge of atomic fuel [illegible], the boat [illegible] 60,000 miles and [illegible] twice around the world. [illegible]

The [illegible]

The Arctic [illegible]

from the atom, the ship's turbine is actually driven by conventional non radioactive steam

The *Nautilus* is the U S Navy's veteran atomic submarine She has two sisterships in service—the *Seawolf* and the *Skate*

Three more nuclear submarines—the *Swordfish*, *Sargo* and *Skipjack*—have been launched and are awaiting commissioning Two others will be launched soon—the *Seadragon* and the *Triton*

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DETECTION AND CONTROL OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The Geneva conference of nuclear scientists from East and West in a report published in London on August 30 1958 recommended a world wide network of control posts to police a ban on nuclear tests

The conference which met from July 7 to August 20 and was attended by top scientists from the U.S.A Britain France Canada the Soviet Union Poland Czechoslovakia and Rumania decided it was possible technically to supervise an international political agreement to cease nuclear tests

It suggested the establishment of a control system consisting of 160 to 170 ground stations plus about 10 on ships The distance between the control posts would be from 1 000 kilometres to over 3 500 kilometres

They should be divided between continents as follows

North America 24 Europe 6 Asia 37 Australia 7 South America 16 Africa 16, Antarctica 4 Island 60

The scientists did not specify how many control posts they thought should be in each country as, for example in the Soviet Union China or the U.S.A

To perform its job, the scientists thought each control post might require about 30 specialists plus supporting staff

In addition the control system would use aircraft for air sampling They would fly regular north south oceanic routes over the Atlantic and Pacific and also over areas of the oceans remote from surface control posts

Special flights would be sent to search for a radioactive cloud if there was suspicion that a nuclear explosion had been set off

When control posts detected an event which could not be identified but was suspected of being a nuclear explosion the international control organ could send a special inspection group to the site

In special cases the conference thought it would be more difficult to detect nuclear explosions Such cases would include explosions in ocean areas where control posts were few and meteorological conditions were unfavourable shallow underground explosions, and explosions on islands in seismic regions.

The system did not include specific means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions higher than 30 to 50 kilometres in the air

The main methods of detecting nuclear explosions would be as follows from acoustic waves from seismic waves from radio signals and from radioactive debris

On high altitude explosions the report said that nuclear explosions from 30 to 50 kilometres and more above the earth produce not only gamma rays and neutrons and optical phenomena which are likewise produced by explosions at lower altitudes but also disturbances of the ionosphere For the purpose of detecting nuclear explosions which might occur at such heights the Geneva conference considered it possible to use earth satellites and ground based equipment to record gamma rays and neutrons optical phenomena and ionization of the air

The conference did not include these techniques among those recommended as basic methods for a control system

The scientists said that nuclear explosions, including low yield explosions (one to five kilotons) could be detected and identified. They said that a control system should be directed by an international control organ.

The western delegation to the Geneva talks was led by Dr James B Fisk, of the U.S.A and included Sir William Penney father of Britain's nuclear weapons.

The Soviet side was headed by Prof. E. Fyodorov one of the Soviet technicians who helped put Russia's earth satellites into orbit

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The Great thing with work is to be on top of it not constantly chasing after it

—Dorothy Thompson

* * *

We are tired by the work we do not do, not by what we do

—Florence Brillhart

* * *

During a very long life I have often been asked How did you manage to do it all? The answer is simple Because I did everything promptly

—Sir Richard Tangye

HOME AFFAIRS

"MARTYRS' MEMORIAL" AGITATION IN AHMADABAD

A "martyrs memorial" was erected by the Maha Gujerat Janta Parishad on Friday August 9 on a traffic island opposite the Congress House in Ahmedabad. The police removed this "Memorial" early in the morning of August 12 after taking into custody eight Parishad Volunteers who were on round-the-clock watch duty. This action enraged the pro-Maha Gujerat elements who began acts of vandalism in the city. After day long clashes between the crowds and the police, a blanket 24 hour curfew was clamped down in the walled city of Ahmedabad at 9 p.m. The Police opened fire three times, made lathi-charges at 35 different places and burst over 100 tear gas squibs to disperse defiant crowd.

Nearly 12 police chowkis and six sub-post offices were attacked and set fire to or damaged by the crowds before the curfew and a heavy cloudburst drove them home. The police reported 140 cases of vandalism, which included burning of sheds, municipal bus stands and control cabins and retail mill cloth depots.

More than 300 people were rounded up by the police during the day-long disturbances.

Most of the shops, markets and educational institutions remained closed in response to the Parishad to observe hartal in protest against the police action in removing the "martyrs memorial" at Ahmedabad, Kaira and Nadiad.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik M.P. and President of the Parishad announced earlier in the day that he was entering a seven-day fast in protest against the police action and for making good the damage to public property caused by the [illegible].

Mr. Yagnik and other leaders [illegible] a [illegible] the Parishad would [illegible] the Congress House [illegible] the [illegible] 24 [illegible] curfew [illegible] Parishad volunteers would [illegible] the "martyrs memorial" [illegible]

Reports of clashes were also received from Nadiad. The police made a lathi-charge there to disperse a crowd. Both Nadiad and Kaira observed hartal.

Disturbances also broke out in [illegible] where crowds demonstrated against the removal of "martyrs' memorial" in Ahmedabad.

The police fired tear gas shells to disperse the crowds.

The Ahmedabad police opened fire on August 13 at two places in Ahmedabad, Khadia and Panchkuva, where rioting in spite of the curfew was widespread. One man was killed and two were injured in police firing.

Disturbances also spread to the suburban areas. The mob continued to attack and set fire to police chowkis, and [illegible] other properties.

About a dozen policemen were injured in stone-throwing and about 150 people were rounded up from different parts of the city.

Two police chowkis and a police [illegible] were burnt down by mobs and an attempt was made to set fire to a [illegible]. The police chowkies were situated outside the curfew area.

Police fired 26 tear gas shells to disperse crowds on the [illegible] Road. By midday 115 persons had been arrested under [illegible] of the curfew order.

The District Magistrate of Ahmedabad extended the curfew by another 24 hours.

On August 14 a young man was killed by police firing on a crowd [illegible] 2 miles from Ahmedabad [illegible] was clamped down [illegible] stone-throwing incidents and attacks on police and private property.

[illegible]

[illegible] Curfew was [illegible] Ahmedabad where the [illegible] August 16. The police [illegible] opened fire [illegible] at [illegible] different places in the city. [illegible]

Mr. Y. B. Chavan [illegible] of Bombay who [illegible] Ahmedabad

in the morning, of August 14 said that the 'situation in the city seems quieter and well under control today' The Chief Minister said that from what he saw he was convinced that the police had acted with great restraint coupled with firmness where firmness was warranted

Mr Chavan said the Government would not allow a memorial to be erected at any public place even if the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation were to allow one or decide to build one

He said the State Government would invoke the Bombay District Police Act to prevent erection of any structure in a public place causing obstruction 'There is no political consideration in the State Government s policy It is a matter strictly affecting obstructions in public places the Chief Minister said

Mr Indulal Yagnik President of the Maha Gujerat Janata Parishad announced on August 16 that he would defy the prohibitory order banning assembly of five or more persons and lead a batch of volunteers to offer satyagraha near the Congress House. The 69 year-old Parishad leader who entered the sixth day of the seven day fast notified the district collector of his intention to violate the ban

The Parishad had announced its decision to launch at 8 a m on August 17 a *satyagraha* for the reinstallation of the memorial and called for enrolment of volunteers for the campaign A 24-hour curfew from 5 a.m on August 17 was imposed in the area of about one mile radius from the Congress House

Upto August 16, a total of 1100 persons were rounded up by the police during the three days of disturbances in Ahmedabad The city had returned to complete normality but reports of disturbances poured in from other provincial towns.

Mr Indulal Yagnik and six other Parishad leaders were arrested at Ahmedabad on August 17 when they entered the curfew area and broke a ban on the assembly of five or more persons.

The attempt to offer satyagraha marked the beginning of a prolonged phase of the Parishad s resolve for the restoration of the memorial and the achievement of a separate State of Maha Gujerat, according to the convener of the martyrs memorial action committee of the Parishad

On August 20 Mr Indulal Yagnik and six others arrested with him were sentenced to one month simple imprisonment by the Judicial Magistrate of Ahmadabad

Mr Ahmed Mian Sheikh Bombay M L.A. and a Vice-President of the Maha Gujerat Janata Parishad and seven others were arrested in Ahmadabad on August 19 when they entered the curfew area and violated the prohibitory order on assembly of five or more persons

Mr Chinubhai Chamanlal Mayor of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation on August 19 tendered resignation of his office within a few minutes of the Corporation s unanimous decision to permit the Maha Gujerat Janata Parishad to get up a martyrs memorial in the traffic circle opposite the Congress House

Mr Chavan Bombay Chief Minister had declared earlier that the Government would not allow the setting up of a memorial in a public place even if the Corporation permitted it

On August 26 the authorities in Ahmadabad announced the reimposition of a 22 hour curfew in an area of about half a mile radius from the Congress House Meanwhile, the central executive committee of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad on August 26 decided to broaden the memorial satyagraha and invite satyagrahis from the entire Gujerati speaking region to ensure the re-erection of the martyrs' memorials in Ahmedabad which were removed by the police on August 12.

Shri Maneklal Shah Bombay State Minister for Local Self Government said in Bombay Council on September 4 that the Bombay Government would not reconsider its earlier decision not to permit the erection of a martyrs memorial in the traffic island opposite the Congress House in Ahmadabad

Upto September 16 batches of volunteers of the Maha Gujerat Parishad had been offering Satyagrah in Ahmadabad and courting arrest There seemed to be no hope of any early settlement between the Government and the Maha Gujerat Parishad

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BORDER TROUBLE WITH PAKISTAN

On August 4 India lodged a strong protest with Pakistan against the terror tactics of West Pakistan armed patrols adopted in the Ferozepore area on Saturday August 2 In this area the Pakistani armed patrols had opened fire on their Indian counterparts patrolling the right guide bund on the right bank of the Sutlej

Incursions by Pakistan into Indian territory in this area have been going on since 1948 in spite of the fact that the Radcliffe Award had drawn the boundary clearly and the demarca

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Nearly 12 police chowkis and six sub-post offices were attacked and set fire to or damaged by the crowds before the curfew and a heavy cloudburst drove them home. The police reported 140 cases of vandalism which included burning of shops, municipal bus stands and control cabins and retail mill cloth depots.

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Mr Indulal Yagnik, M.P. and President of the Parishad announced earlier in the day that he was entering a seven-day fast in protest against the police action and for atoning for the damage to public property caused by the demonstrators.

Mr Yagnik and other leaders announced at a public meeting that the Parishad would offer satyagraha opposite the Congress House by breaking the ban under Section 144 Cr. P.C. immediately after the 24 hour curfew was lifted. Parishad volunteers would squat and fast at the place from where the police have removed the 'martyrs memorials' they declared.

Reports of clashes were also received from Nadiad. The police made a lathi-charge there to disperse a crowd. Both Nadiad and Kaira observed hartal.

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About a dozen policemen were injured in stone-throwing and about 150 persons were rounded up from different parts of the city.

Two police chowkies and a police wireless jeep were burnt down by mobs and an attempt was made to set fire to a mill. The police chowkies were situated outside the curfew area.

Police fired 26 tear gas shells to disperse crowds on the Gandhi Road. By mid-day 115 persons had been rounded up for breach of the curfew order.

The District Magistrate of Ahmadabad extended the curfew by another 24 hours.

On August 14, a young man was killed by police firing on a crowd in Nadiad town 25 miles from Ahmadabad. A 48 hour curfew was clamped down in Nadiad after several stone-throwing incidents and attacks on public and private property.

Reports of trouble in many other towns in North and Central Gujerat were also received. Curfew was extended for another 24 hours in Ahmedabad where the situation deteriorated after mid-day on August 14. The police had to open fire on riotous crowds at five different places in the city. Three persons were injured in the firing and six including a woman in the lathi-charge.

Mr Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, who made an air-dash to Ahmedabad

in the morning of August 14 said that the "situation in the city seems quieter and well under control today The Chief Minister said that from what he saw he was convinced that the police had acted with great restraint coupled with firmness where firmness was warranted

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Incursions by Pakistan into Indian territory in this area have been going on since 1948 in spite of the fact that the Radcliffe Award had laid down the boundary clearly and the demarca-

tion work has been going on. Close to the Radcliffe Award line lies in the Indian territory the marginal bund. An arrangement was entered into between the engineers of the two countries that Pakistani engineers would look after the maintenance of the bund and India would pay for it. Encroachments by Pakistan began soon after and within a year an area not less than six to seven miles in length and about two miles in breadth was occupied by Pakistan and the encroachment was complete up to the right guide bund lying lower. Several protests were made by India against these incursions.

On October 11, 1950 there was a clash at the right guide bund. On November 21 it was decided that the bund should be patrolled jointly by India and Pakistan.

Eastern Border: Pakistani armed forces on August 7, 1955 made a surprise attack on the border village of Lakhimpur (Tripura), overpowered the Indian police force there and took possession of the major portion of the village.

Pakistanis also moved into and occupied Tukergram village in Cachar district on the Assam border and kept up continuous firing all along the 13-miles long Surma Sector.

The Assam Government lodged a protest with the authorities in Dacca against the Pakistani aggression.

Tukergram, a village about one square mile in area, has a population of about a thousand. *It is only about ten miles from* Karimganj and is near Bhangabazar which experienced heavy Pakistani firing recently.

On August 9 Pakistani armed forces continued firing across the uneasy Cachar-East Pakistan border on Indian territory.

Authoritative reports said Pakistanis were shooting with machine-guns on the Bhanga-Karimganj Road. All traffic between Bhanga Bazar and Karimganj was dislocated as a result.

The Karimganj Merchants' Association, at a meeting held on August 9, resolved to make arrangements for supply of essential commodities to Tripura whose borders had been sealed by Pakistan since August 3, 1955.

Pakistani forces withdrew on August 9 from bunkers and trenches dug by them in Tukergram village occupied by them two days previously.

However on August 10, the Pakistani troops sneaked into Tukergram again and tried to occupy the village. The Indian border police resisted and foiled the Pakistani attempt.

On the entire 13 mile Surma sector indiscriminate Pakistani firing with mortars and machine guns directed against Indian villages was continuing with varying intensity on August 10.

Pakistani armed forces kept up heavy firing from midnight of August 12 till the morning of August 13 in Dawki area, the last Indian outpost facing Tamabil checkpost of East Pakistan in Sylhet district.

Simultaneously, *Pakistani* troops opened fire on Bhangabazar in the Surma sector. Firing in this sector was continuing all day on August 13.

India sent a strongly worded communication to Pakistan on August 13 asking Pakistan that Pakistani armed forces must immediately quit the forcibly occupied Tukergram village.

On August 16 Pakistan agreed to a meeting at official level at Akhaura to discuss the sealing off *by the East Pakistan authorities* of the route from Assam to the Indian Union Territory of Tripura. In violation of an agreement providing for facilities for the transit of goods to Tripura the route was sealed off by Pakistan on August 3 and goods worth many lakhs of rupees were detained at Akhaura.

Pakistani troops on August 16 fired on the border Indian village of La.un about a few miles from Karimganj widening their area of attack.

On Aug. 16 it was learnt in New Delhi that Mr. Noon, Pakistan's *Premier*, had offered to meet Mr. Nehru to discuss the border shooting incidents.

Commenting on Pakistan's activities particularly the sealing of the Tripura-East Pakistan border and the detention of goods meant for Tripura, a spokesman of the Indian External Affairs Ministry said: "It is a technique to change the *status quo* by force." He was obviously explaining how on both the eastern and western borders Pakistan had been trying such methods to grab territory that does not belong to her. In the east the latest attempt reportedly was to establish a claim to Lakhimpur village.

Demarcation of Boundaries: An important border problem is demarcation of the boundaries. On the Assam-East Pakistan border, demarcation of 21? out of 670 miles has been completed. On the Tripura-East Pakistan border 467 out of 522 miles are yet to be demarcated.

On the West Bengal East Pakistan border 1 034 out of a total of 1 350 miles have been demarcated Demarcation cannot be proceeded with over a length of 117 miles in this sector unless the existing disputes are settled On the Punjab-West Pakistan border 158 out of 318 miles are yet to be demarcated On the Rajasthan West Pakistan and Cutch Pakistan side, the entire border of 644 miles and 514 miles, respectively remains to be demarcated

Pakistan re opened East Pakistan Tripura border traffic on August 17 after an Indo-Pakistan officers level conference at Akhaura.

Officials representing the two Governments however could not reach a settlement over Lakhimpur village which was suddenly occupied by Pakistani troops on August 7

The conference agreed that any future border dispute of any nature would be dealt with in the normal agreed procedure instead of concentrating troops In the case of a reported concentration of troops on any side the district magistrate concerned would report to his opposite number and decision would be taken after a joint inquiry

Armed forces from across the border indulged in intermittent firing on Aug 26 compelling the Indian border police in that area to reply in kind and in self-defence

The East Pakistan Government unilaterally sealed the border between Sylhet and Khasi Jaintia Hills on August 25

According to reports reaching Shillong from Sylhet at least 119 prominent and leading Hindus were arrested by the district authorities in Sylhet under the recently promulgated Preventive Detention Ordinance, just on the eve of sealing this important road.

Ceasefire A cease-fire on the Sylhet Cachar border across which Pakistani troops had been continuously firing on Indian territory for the past 20 days became effective from midday of August 26

The suggestion for the cease fire was made by Mr Nehru on August 22 in a message to Mr Noon Pakistan Prime Minister Mr Noon in his reply the next day agreed with the proposal

Pakistani troops fired two rounds each on Latu and Mahishasan and six rounds on Sutarkandi between 12 noon and 4 p.m on August 26 in spite of the cease fire order effective from the noon. The Indian border police did not reply to these firings

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KARACHI CONFERENCE ON BORDER DISPUTES

Indo-Pak talks on border issues began in Karachi on August 30 1958 The nine member Indian delegation was led by Mr M.J Desai, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations The Pakistan delegation was led by Mr M.S.A Baig Pakistan's Foreign Secretary

The Secretaries' Conference reached quick agreement in principle on the early release of prisoners taken both by India and Pakistan in the recent border clashes Three sub-committees were set up one to report on questions of exchange of prisoners and the other two to list and report on the nature of the disputes in the eastern and western borders Their findings were to be presented to the Conference on September 1

On Monday September 1, Pakistani Premier Mr Feroze Khan Noon announced in the Pakistan National Assembly at Karachi that the Conference of Secretaries "has almost completely failed to come to any agreement on border issues However the talks between representatives of India and Pakistan continued under cordial atmosphere.

According to a joint *communique* simultaneously issued in Delhi and Karachi on September 3 the conference decided that "prisoners taken by either side during the course of recent border incidents should be released" The first batch of releases was to be effected on September 9

The two Governments also decided to issue instructions to the State Governments and the survey authorities on either side to take all steps that would help in expediting demarcation of the border

The two delegations examined several proposals for the settlement of a number of existing territorial disputes and "some progress" was made at the conference according to the joint communique. Certain principles for expediting the demarcation work and securing an early settlement of disputes was also enunciated.

The joint communique expressed the hope that as many border disputes as possible would be resolved during the meeting of the two Prime Ministers to be held in New Delhi. It stated that "unsolved disputes will be settled in accordance with the procedure accepted by the two Governments viz by reference to an impartial tribunal in terms of the decision of the Indo-Pakistan Steering Committee of March 1955"

NEHRU NOON TALKS IN NEW DELHI

Discussions began in New Delhi on September 9 between Mr Nehru, Indian Prime Minister and Mr Noon Pakistan's Prime Minister on the border problems facing the two countries The Prime Ministers met for over two and a half hours The Indian Commonwealth Secretary, Mr M J Desai and the Pakistan Foreign Secretary Mr M.S.A Baig were present at the meeting of the two Prime Ministers

It is believed that the Prime Ministers first surveyed the ground covered by the joint *communique* issued on the conclusion of the Karachi conference and later took up the proposals which the two delegations to the conference were to have made for the settlement of the existing territorial disputes

The disputes pertaining to the eastern border include the four which were at one time referred to the Bagge Tribunal. But there are differences between the two countries on the implementation of the tribunal's award

Formal talks between the Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers concluded on September 10 after two separate sessions of about 80 minutes each Mr Nehru told the newsmen that the talks had largely succeeded.

A joint *Communique* on the Conference of the two Prime Ministers was issued on Thursday, September 11 simultaneously at New Delhi and Karachi The following is the text of the communique

"The Prime Ministers had frank and friendly discussions about these border problems They arrived at agreed settlements in regard to most of the border disputes in the eastern region. They also agreed to an exchange of enclaves of the former Cooch Bihar State in Pakistan and Pakistan enclaves in India

Some of the border disputes namely, two regarding the Radcliffe and Bagge Awards in the eastern region and five in the western region require further consideration.

The Prime Ministers agreed to issue necessary instructions to their survey staff to expedite demarcation in the light of the settlement arrived at and to consider further methods of settling the disputes that are still unresolved In regard to the Hussainiwala and Suleimanke disputes the Foreign Secretary of the Pakistan Government and the Commonwealth Secretary of the Government of India, will, in consultation with their engineers submit proposals to the Prime Ministers.

The Prime Ministers agreed that when areas are exchanged, on agreed dates, as a result of settlement and demarcation of the disputed areas, an appeal should be made to the people in the areas exchanged to continue staying in their present homes as nationals of the State to which the areas are transferred.

The Prime Ministers further agreed that pending the settlement of unresolved disputes and the demarcation and exchange of territory by mutual agreement, there should be no disturbance of the *status quo* by force and peaceful conditions must be maintained in the border regions Necessary instructions in this regard will be issued to the respective States and to the local authorities on the border

The Prime Ministers agreed to keep in touch with each other with a view to considering various steps to be taken to further the common objective of maintaining and developing friendly and cooperative relations between their two countries

Mr Firoz Khan Noon in a statement issued in Karachi shortly after his return from Delhi said while agreed settlements had been reached during his talks with Mr Nehru on most of the border disputes in the eastern region one issue on which no agreement was reached was about referring still existing disputes to a tribunal.

Mr Noon said nine out of the 11 disputes on the eastern border had been settled. A dispute relating to the Feni river had been left over for further consideration

"The other unresolved dispute" said Mr Noon "relates to the Kushaira river which was finally settled by the Bagge Tribunal but the award has not been implemented so far"

Referring to the disputes in the eastern region, Mr Noon said it had been agreed that the territories covered by the Bagge Award in the West Bengal East Pakistan sector, where demarcation had been completed should be exchanged by January 15 1959

The question of the East Bengal Railway which passed through a part of Tripura State had been settled by India agreeing to give this piece of land in perpetual right to Pakistan, he said. Pakistan has agreed to the exchange of old Cooch Behar enclaves in Pakistan with Pakistan enclaves in India. This will give Pakistan about eleven square miles of extra territory without having to pay any compensation to India

Mr Noon said as a result of the discussions in Delhi the field of controversy has been narrowed down and the need for immediate demarcation of the boundary and exchange of territory after demarcation has been fully recognized.

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Prof V N Adarkar Director J J Institute of Commercial Art Bombay elected as Chairman of the All India Board of Technical Studies in applied arts

Mr A K Roy formerly chairman of the Central Board of Revenue appointed as secretary of the Department of Economic Affairs

Mr Feroze Gandhi appointed as the Chairman of the Board of Directors Oil Refineries India (Private) Ltd.

Mr Ravindra Varma leader of the Indian delegation to the third general assembly session of the World Assembly of Youth elected as the President of W A Y

Dr Justo Giusti del Giardino Ambassador-designate of Italy presented his credentials to the Indian President on August 21

Mr J M C James appointed Deputy High Commissioner for U K in India

Mr Syed Hussein Jamil Ambassador designate of Iraq presented his credentials to the Indian President on August 22

Dr J F Castillo appointed area representative in India of the World Health Organization

Mr N V, Gadgil a veteran Congress leader appointed Governor of Punjab

Mr T N Singh Congress member of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee appoint d a m mb r of the Planning Commission.

Dr Jagannath Khosla at present Indian ambassador in Czechoslovakia appointed ambassador to Indonesia

Mr K N Ramanathan appointed General Manager of the Press Trust of India in succession to Mr D P Wagle

Mrs Indira Gandhi elected President of the National Council of Youth Congress.

Dr Hendrick French Verwoerd Minister of Native Affairs elected South Africa s new Prime Minister by the caucus of the Nationalist Party

OBITUARY

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale (62) M P from Nagpur died at Bangalore on August 12

The French Atomic Scientist *Jean Frederic Joliot Curie* died in Paris on August 14

Sir John Hubert Marshall (82), Director General of Archaeology in India from 1902 to 1931, died in London on August 18

Dr B P Wadia (7), well known theosophist, died in Bangalore on August 20

Mr Hamish McArthur, the leader of the Chamba Lahaul Expedition to the Himalayas died on August 15

Mr Roger Martin du Gard (77) the French Nobel Prize winning novelist, died at his home at Belleme in France on August 22

Mr Johannes Strydom (65) Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa died in Capetown on August 24

Dr Ralph Vaughan Williams (85) the British composer, died in London on August 26

Mr Parmatma Nand Singh (65), Deputy Minister for Revenue U P died in Lucknow on August 27th

Dr Ernest U Lawrence, Nobel Prize winning Physicist, died in California on August 27th.

Mr B Kameshwara Rao famous Telugu humorous writer died at Rajamundhry (in Andhra Pradesh) on August 29th

Sardar Sampuran Singh (72) first Deputy High Commissioner for India at Lahore passed away in Jullundur on September 10

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Vancouver (British Columbia) International Film Festival aw rded the First Prize for feature length motion picture to the Indian film ' Pather Panchali

VISITORS ARRIVALS ETC.

Mr Janusz Buraklewicz Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, arr ed in New Delhi on September 7 on a four day visit at the invitation of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Dr Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the British Government, arrived in New Delhi on September 9 in the course of a three week tour of British Information Offices overseas.

NEWS DIARY

AUGUST

11 The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, indicated in the Lok Sabha his willingness to meet the Pakistan Premier, if need arose to discuss the firing incidents in the East Pakistan border

The East Pakistan Government unilaterally sealed the border between Sylhet and Khasi Jaintia Hills

12 The police used tear gas several times in a three-hour street battle with stone-throwing demonstrators who took out a procession along the main Bara Rasta of Jaipur demanding judicial inquiry into alleged police excesses on student demonstrators arrested on August 9

The Delhi Municipal Corporation decided to accept Hindi as its official language

The Punjab Government turned down the demand for recognition of Urdu as one of the regional languages of the State.

A 24 hour curfew clamped down on Ahmedabad where the police opened fire, exploded tear gas shells and made numerous lathi charges to quell stone-hurling demonstrators protesting against the removal of "Martyrs Memorial" placed by the Mahagujerat Parishad leaders opposite the Congress House on August 8

Cambodia decided to recognize the new republican regime in Iraq

13 Two persons killed and eight others were injured when the police opened fire thrice to curb mob violence which flared up again in Ahmedabad in connection with the removal of the "Martyrs Memorial"

One man was killed near Baroda when the police opened fire on a rioting crowd of Mahagujerat supporters

14 One youth killed in Nadiad (in Gujerat) in the "Martyrs Memorial" agitation of the MahaGujerat Janata Parishad

The British Foreign Secretary Mr Selwyn Lloyd, declared his country's support to President Eisenhower's six point plan for peace in West Asia

Mr Saeb Salam leader of the United Opposition Front in Lebanon, rejected President Eisenhower's six-point plan for West Asia and declared that they would never agree to any kind of U N "overlordship" over Lebanon.

The Bank Rate of Britain key to the rate of interest charged on loans in Britain, reduced to 4½ percent from 5 percent

16 The Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Firoz Khan Noon accepted Mr Nehru's suggestion for mutual discussion on the Indo-Pakistan border issue

The Lok Sabha referred the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill to a select committee with instructions to report back by August 22

17 America's first rocket to the moon exploded in flight soon after roaring off from its launching base in Cape Canaveral (Florida)

The first batch of seven MahaGujerat Janata Parishad Satyagrahis led by Mr Indulal Yagnik M.P., courted arrest in Ahmedabad by defying curfew in connection with the Martyrs' Memorial agitation

Pakistan re-opened [illegible] in Tripura border

Fifteen persons including three lawyers, arrested in Jaipur in connection with the High Court agitation

18 The Prime Minister Mr Nehru informed Pakistan Prime Minister Mr Feroz Khan Noon of his readiness to meet him to discuss the Indo-Pakistan border dispute and suggested Delhi as the venue for the talks.

19 Atomic Scientists from the East and the West discussing nuclear test control in Geneva reached agreement on a system for supervising any possible future nuclear test ban

U.S. announced in Washington an agreement to sell Indonesia arms and services for the maintenance of Indonesian internal security and self-defence

Pakistani troops widened the area of their firing upto Sutarkandi, nine miles West from Karimganj on the Assam border

20 The President of the Mahagujerat Janata Parishad Mr Indulal Yagnik M P and 13 other "Martyrs Memorial" satyagrahis each sentenced to one month's S I and a fine of Rs. 50 by a Judicial Magistrate of Ahmedabad

22 President Eisenhower announced in Washington that the U S was prepared conditionally to suspend nuclear weapons tests for one year beginning October 31

The total volume of business transacted by the L.I.C. touched a record figure of Rs 281 90 crores in 1957

The three-power International Armistice Supervisory Commission for Vietnam complained in a report issued in London about lack of co-operation from the Government of South Vietnam.

Gen Charles de Gaulle in an address to Madagascar Assembly declared that Madagascar and all other French colonies were free to secede from French Union before the end of 1958 if their people so desired

23 Chinese guns pumped an estimated 50 000 shells at the Kuomintang held Quemoy Island Group.

Six Indian nationals killed and 15 wounded so far by Pakistani bullets in Assam territory since last March announced Mr B P Chaliha in Assam Legislative Assembly

24. The Union Government tentatively decided to develop the Second Shipyard at Cochin as recommended and preferred by the British technical mission

Chinese artillery opened up with a bombardment of the Quemoys after Peking war planes carried out their first air attack against the Kuomintang on the island strongholds off the Chinese mainland

A powerful Jupiter C Rocket launched America's heaviest satellite, Explorer V, through space in Cape Canaveral (U S A) but it failed to orbit

25 Mr Siddhartha Sankar Ray who resigned from Dr B C Roy's Cabinet in March last and quit the Congress party re-elected to *the West Bengal legislative Assembly from* Bhowanipore Constituency

Parliamentary Government restored in East Pakistan with the swearing in of Mr Ataur Rahman Khan as Chief Minister

26 A cease fire ordered on the East Pakistan-Assam border, pursuant to an agreement arrived at between Mr Nehru and the Pakistan Prime Minister Mr Firoze Khan Noon

27 A three day conference of India's creditor nations ended in Washington in an atmosphere of optimism.

The U S President Mr Eisenhower told his weekly news conference in Washington that the U S would not shirk its responsibilities to help defend Formosa against attack.

28. Peking Radio announced that China had warned Kuomintang defenders on Quemoy to surrender because the island is "doomed" owing to an imminent landing of its forces

The U S warned Peking against trying to conquer the islands of Quemoy and Matsu off the China mainland.

29 Moscow radio announced that two dogs landed safely from a space rocket which reached an altitude of 281 miles It added that the dogs were aboard a one stage rocket launched in the Soviet Union on August 27

The Government of India decided to ban the export of rice with immediate effect from the entire state of Uttar Pradesh with a view to bring down the high prices prevailing there

President Eisenhower signed a bill in Washington providing $ 3 billion in new military and economic aid to friendly countries during the current financial year

31 More than 500 people fought with knives clubs stones and broken bottles in an outburst of violence against London's mounting negro population

SEPTEMBER

1 Dr Homi Bhabha India's top nuclear physicist challenged in Geneva a French Professor's view that it would not be advisable for under developed countries to look to atomic energy for speedy assistance in their fight for better living standards

Racial fighting broke out in Notting Hill, once one of London's most fashionable districts for the third successive night

2 China urged the Kuomintang forces on Quemoy to surrender immediately and guaranteed the safety of those who returned to the mainland.

The Lok Sabha passed the Banaras Hindu *University (Amendment Bill)*

3 The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr Firoz Khan Noon told the Pakistani National Assembly that the reckless advocacy of war with India for a solution of the Kashmir or canal waters dispute might have the effect of suspension of further military aid from America

Russia warned the U.S that it would stand by China in any struggle for Formosa or the offshore islands.

4 A racial clash occurred at lunch time in the Paddington area of north-west London which was the scene of disturbances on last two nights

Dr Sampurnanand won the confidence of the U P Vidhan Sabha defeating the censure motion tabled by the opposition members

China extended its territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles offshore covering the offshore islands of Quemoy and [illegible], and warned

foreign ships and aircraft not to enter the limit without permission.

The Pakistan Prime Minister Mr Firoz Khan Noon told the National Assembly that the agreement between India and Pakistan over the provision of canal waters in May 1948 had been subsequently repudiated by Pakistan Government.

The U.S rejected China's extension of its territorial waters from 3 to 12 miles

Britain announced that she would make available to India nearly £ 40 m in financial aid before March 31 1959

5 Russia answered President Eisenhower's warning to China over Formosa with the threat of a devastating counter blow if the U.S intervened with direct military action in the Far East.

Sixty-one P S P Volunteers arrested in four eastern districts of U P in a Government counter-offensive to foil P S Ps bid to launch a civil disobedience movement against its food policy

6 Seventy nine persons including two M Ps arrested in various parts of Uttar Pradesh in connection with the agitation launched by the opposition parties against state government's food policy

The Chinese Premier Mr Chou En lai restated Peking's claim to Formosa but indicated that his government was still willing to negotiate a Far East settlement

7 Mr Triloki Singh and Dr A G Pandi leaders of the opposition in the U P Vidhan Sabha and the Vidhan Parishad respectively arrested along with 12 P S P members in Lucknow in connection with the food agitation.

The Prime minister, Mr Nehru in an address in Delhi described the situation in the Formosa straits as serious and reiterated the view that the off shore islands of Quemoy and Matsu should go to China

Tunisia and Morocco decided to join the the Arab League as full members.

Marshal Nikolai Bulganin removed from his duties as member of the Presidium of Central Committee of Soviet Communist Party

A group of army men took over the Venezuelan government's head-quarters and other key buildings in an attempt to overthrow the regime of President Wolfgang Larrazabel.

Russia warned the United States that "the Soviet Union will consider any attack on the Chinese People's Republic as an attack against the U.S.S.R."

8 In riot conditions a platoon of Provincial Armed constabulary men drove out from Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Saba 13 Socialist legislators punching and kicking them. Police action followed in the wake of the refusal of the opposition leaders to leave the House despite the speaker's order to that effect.

The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, announced in the Lok Sabha the Government's decision to convene an informal meeting of 25 to 30 M.Ps belonging to all parties in both the houses to discuss the food situation on September 11th.

9 The Indian and Pakistani Prime Ministers sat down to discuss the border disputes between the two countries within a few hours of Mr Firoz Khan Noon's arrival from Karachi

Following a series of exchanges in the U P Vidhan Sabha all the five opposition groups walked out announcing their decision to boycott the rest of the session

Eight hundred and twenty-one persons arrested so far in various parts of U P in connection with the food agitation launched by various political parties in the State

Opposition members of the Rajya Sabha, except a few independents, staged a walk-out to express sympathy with the opposition parties and the people of U P who are suffering privations under the present government

10 Mr Morarji Desai's visit to Washington ended with the announcement of about $303 m in loan and other financial aid from the United States to India

The total number of arrests in connection with the food agitation launched by the opposition parties of U P has come up to 1170.

11 The Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan succeeded in settling all but two of the border disputes in the eastern region and five in the western region, according to a joint Communique issued in New Delhi

The Quemoy island subjected to the most violent bombardment the Chinese have ever carried out against them.

The joint opposition agitation against the food policy of U P Government continued with greater vigour

The Rajya Sabha gave approval to the controversial Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Bill

China gave its fourth serious warning to the United States over alleged intrusion of China's air and sea space.

An official spokesman of the British Prime Minister Mr Harold Macmillan, said that Britain had no commitment of any kind with the U S. in the East Asian crisis ***

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Q Explain the aims of National Culture Trust.

Ans The National Culture Trust was se up to promote art and culture and foster the consciousness of art among the people This is sought to be achieved through the agency of the *Lalit Kala Akademi* (Academy of Art) *Sangeet Natak Akademi* (Academy of Dance Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters) The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State ha e also been pressed into service to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage A number of institutions have actively colla borated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts

Q Describe the activities of government in the realm of art

Ans. The activities in the realm of art, sponsored direc tly or indirectly by the *State* aim at the preservation of the traditions of the past their enrichment by the work of modern artists, the improvement of standards in art and the refinement of public taste

Lalita Kala Akademi

The *Lalit Kala Akedemi* set up in October 1954 is devoted o the promotion of the study and research in painting sculpture, architecture and the applied arts. It al o co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State academies encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and inter national contacts through exhibitions, ex hange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of the different regions of the country The ma... nance of a photographic record of ancient monu ments sculptures and painting and *reproduction* of works of art that have decayed are among other important activities undertaken by it. A beginning has been made in these directions with the *photographing* of the paintings in the Kulu palace and the reproduction of paintings in the Badami Caves in Bijapur district of Bombay State

A seminar on 'Art Education sponsored by the Akad mi in 1956 was attended by a number of distinguished artists and educationists

The holding of annual national exhibitions and displays of exhibits in various art centres in the country has been another activity aimed at enabling artists to reach a wider public than before Four such national exhibitions have been held so far

In furtherance of the objective of establishing inter national contacts through exhibitions of traditional and modern art exhibitions of Canadian paintings Hungarian folk arts Chinese handicrafts Polish and contemporary German art were organised An Indian exhibition comprising samples of contemporary art and classical museum pieces was arranged in Europe in 1956

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are *Mughal Miniatures* a *Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings* a set of 12 picture Postcards in colour consisting mainly of Rajasthani paintings *Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings* and two *Portfolios of Ajanta and Mattur Paintings* The forthcoming publications of the Akademi are three portfolios of Krishangarh and Bundi paintings and Indian paintings in relation to Indian poetry The Akademi *also brings* out a bi annual art journal *The Lalit Kala*

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications These include *Kangra Valley Paintings Indian Art Through the Ages Architecture and Sculpture of India 5000 Years of Indian Art Buddhist Sculptures and Monuments The Way of the Buddha*, and *Buddhist Shrines in India*

National Gallery of Art

(I) The National Gallery of Modern Art, established

in 1954, now possesses works of nearly 100 artists, including Rabindranath Tagore, M A R. Chughtai, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, Mukul Dey, Amrita Sher Gill, M.F. Hussain, Kripal Singh Shakhawat, E F Brunner, Avinash Chandra, D P Roy Chaudhury, Sudhir Khastgir, Freda Brilliant, J Sultan Ali, N.S. Bendre, A K. Haldar, G Bhatt, K.S Kulkarni, R D Rawal and Satish Gujral

Q Sketch the progress registered by India in the sphere of dance and drama

Ans. The active promotion of India's dance and dramatic traditions and adapting them to modern conditions has been a significant feature of the cultural activities since the achievement of independence

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The main task which the Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in January 1953, has set for itself is the survey of and research in the different art forms of the country. In order to preserve them as part of our cultural heritage the Akademi has a plan to record and film them. To develop these arts and to make them popular, it organises and sponsors seminars and festivals and establishes new art institutions

The National Festival of classical, traditional and modern ballet dances, excluding folk dances, was organised by Akademi in Delhi in 1955. The Akademi has taken over the Manipur College of Dance at Imphal in order to make it the main centre of training in the Manipuri style of dance. Recitals by leading classical dancers are being filmed in order to preserve all the important styles of dancing. Books on Indian dance are being collected to build up an up-to-date reference library

The Folk Dance Festival has become an integral part of the annual Republic Day celebrations. To keep a record of the different styles, folk dances are being filmed and recorded by the national and regional academies of dance and drama.

A National Drama Festival was sponsored by the Akademi in 1954 and plays in all the major Indian languages as well as in Sanskrit, English and Manipuri were staged. A seminar on Films and another on the 'Future of Indian Drama' were organised in 1955 and 1956

Among other proposals under active consideration are establishment of a National Theatre in New Delhi and the starting of a National School of Drama

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, has made available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. The presentation of these plays in all the twelve major languages of India has involved a big literary effort by eminent men in their translation and adaptation

Q Describe the sustained effort of Sangeet Natak Akadami and All India Radio to promote music.

Ans A sustained effort to preserve and develop our music—classical, light and folk—and to make it popular is being made by the Sangeet Natak Akademi and All India Radio. While the Akademi has been devoting itself chiefly to survey and research publications, seminars, festivals and training institutions, All India Radio has come to be the biggest patron of music.

Music Festival

The first National Music Festival was held in Delhi in 1954 and the second in Patna in 1956 under the auspices of the Akademi. These festivals will soon be a regular feature of the activities of the Akademi and will be organised in different Parts of the country

Library of Music

In order to build up a library of Indian music, efforts are being made by the Akademi to record select renderings by the leading classical musicians belonging

to all the schools Old gramophone records are also being collected for this purpose Complete classified catalogues of manuscripts on Indian music are to be published A library of books on Indian music is being built up to facilitate research Folk music is being filmed and recorded by the regional academies.

Seminar on Indian Music

At the third seminar of Indian music leading exponents of the Karnatak and Hindustani systems discussed such topics as music education and its future growth and problems of popular music, relationship and affinity between folk and classical music problems of orchestration in Indian music and group singing etc.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This annual feature of All India Radio provides an opportunity to people all over the country to hear in one series all the great Indian masters of Hindustani as well as Karnatak music During the 1957 *Sammelan* concerts of Hindustani music at Delhi and Bombay and of Karnatak music at Madras Vijayawada Tiruchi and Hyderabad were held. This regular musical event of the year aims at stimulating appreciations of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis*. An annual music competition confined to young artists is now a regular feature preceding the *Sammelan* and aimed at discovering new talent Along with the *Sammelan* symposia are organised wherein eminent musicologists discuss the varied problems relating to the development of music and examine possibilities of giving it a new direction Rhythm and Tempo in Indian Music" was the subject of discussion at the symposium held in 1957

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, the Programme aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two of music forms —Hindustani and Karnatak In this weekly programme listeners have an opportunity to hear top-ranking artists Folk music and operas are also broadcast periodically.

Light Music

The planned development of modern light music is another feature of AIR's music policy Based on classical and folk melodies and making use of old and new lyrics light music is prapared and presented by a number of station

Folk Music

Fully equipped units for on the sport recording of folk music and for their editing and presentation are to be set up soon at a number of stations Selected folk music now forms an important part of both national and local programmes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR National Orchestra (*Vadya Vrinda*) set up in 1952 has bulit up a reportoire of 113 compositions The *Vadya Vrinda* has recently attempted thematic compositions such as *Meghadootam* and *Kalingavijayam* Among the new items presented during 1957 were *Jwalamukhi* and *Hanali* on the occasion of the centenary of India's first struggle for independence.

Q Give an account of the varied activities of the government in the field of literature

Ans In the field of letters as in that of art and music, an attempt is being made to improve standards to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages to create among the people the consciousness of the basic unity of the literatures in various Indian languages and to promote through them the cultural unity of the country

Sahitya Akademi

The *Sahitya Akademi*, which seeks to achieve these objectives, was in March 1954 The publication of a *National Bibliography of Indian Literature* to include all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the 14 major languages specified in the Constitution as well as books in English published

in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities in the Akademi. The final text of this bibliography edited at the National Library Calcutta, is now being printed.

Preparation of critically edited texts of Kalidasa's works by eminent scholars has made progress. *Meghaduta* edited by S. K. Dey has already been published. Prof. Velankar's critical edition of *Vikramorvasiya* is in the press. The text of *Ritusamhara* collated by the late P. M. Lad, is being finalised by S. K. Dey.

Bharatiya Kavita 1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the 14 major languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. A second volume covering the years 1954 and 1955 is in the press.

Histories of Malayalam literature by P. K. Parameswaran Nair and of Bengali literature by Sukumar Sen are been completed and will shortly be published.

Selections from the *Adi Granth* have been compiled, edited and translated into English by a committee of distinguished Sikh scholars under the auspices of the Sahitya Akademi. The translation, which was sponsored by *UNESCO* will be published shortly. Another publication similarly sponsored by *UNESCO* and prepared under the auspices of the Sahitya Akademi is C. Rajagopalachari's English rendering of selections from the *Kamba Ramayana*.

Twenty-five foreign classics have been selected for translation into all the major Indian languages. Translations of the Chinese classics *Analects of Confucius* and *Wisdom of Tao*, of the Japanese classic, *Tale of Genji*, of Voltaire's *Candide*, of Moliere's plays, and of Thucydides's *History of the Peloponnesian War* are ready for publication.

Hindi translations of well-known works in other Indian Languages published so far are: (i) *Bhagavan Buddha* (Marathi classic by Dharmananda Kosambi), (ii) *Jeli Ka Patla* (Oriya novel by Fakirmohan Panigrahi), (iii) *Kerala Simham* (Malayalam novel by K. M. Panikkar), (iv) *Aranyak* (Bengali novel by Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyaya), (v) *Do Ser Dhan* (Malayalam novel by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai), (vi) *Vaidik Samskriticha Vikas* (Marathi classic by Lakshmanshastri Joshi), (vii) *Arogya Niketan* (Bengali novel by Tara Sankar Bandyopadhyaya) and (viii) *Amrit Santan* (Oriya novel by Gopinath Mohanti).

Translations of these works in other Indian languages have been taken in hand. *Bhagavan Buddha* has already been published in Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi's novel, *Banabhatta Ki Atmakatha* has been published in Gujarati, Kannada and Malayalam. Its Bengali translation is in the press. *Mati ki Murten* (rural sketches in Hindi by Rambriksha Benipuri) has been translated into several languages.

Twenty-one short stories and 101 poems of Tagore are being transliterated into Devanagari script and will shortly be published. The two volumes will then be translated and published in other Indian languages. Selections from classics in all the Indian languages are under preparation and will be published in the original language as well as in translations.

Other publications already brought out include a *Russian Hindi Dictionary*, a symposium on *Contemporary Indian Literature*, and the first number of a half yearly Journal *Indian Literature*. A Who's Who of Indian writers is also under preparation.

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956 a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches, and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. These volumes are to be brought out in English, Hindi and Gujerati, the three languages in which Gandhiji wrote or spoke. Work on the collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings which appeared in *Indian Opinion* in South Africa and other [illegible]

to the period *prior* to 1903 has been completed Translation of the material already collected has been taken in hand The first volume in this series consisting of the writings and speeches of Gandhiji from 1884 to 1896 was brought out on January 26 1958

Literary Broadcasts

Air programmes have also made their impact on contemporary Indian literature. The policy of associating eminent literary men in all the regional languages of India as producers of the Spoken word has helped the evolution of a class of literature which is adapted to the special exigencies of a listening audience.

Select broadcast talks are brought out in the form of a quarterly journal *AIR Selections* in English and *Prasarika* in Hindi They are also published in the form of books on different themes

A National Symposium of Poets, organised for the first time in 1956, is now a regular annual feature providing an opportunity for listeners to listen to the latest compositions of the leading poets in the country

An all India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956 At this *Sahitya Samaroh*, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second *Sahitya Samaroh* meeting in April 1957 devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the requirements of language for mass communication.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 with C.D Deshmukh as Chairman to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities Classical Indian literature translations of foreign classics and of Indian classics from one regional language to another and reproduction of the pick of Indian art will receive special attention The universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will be the principal publisher of the Trust.

Q How does our government endeavour to promote cultural relations with other countries ?

External Relations Division

Ans An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and good will by means of exchanges of delegations of artists students scholars publications, exhibitions art objects as also through presentation of books selection of Indian teachers for service abroad participation in international congress and conferences cultural agreements construction and maintenance of international students houses and hostels, and subsidising of foreign translations of Indian classics

Delegations

A cultural delegation of six writers led by Humayun Kabir was sent to attend the Pakistan Cultural Conference held at Kagmari Dacca in February 1957 The Madras University Hockey Team visted Kabul on the occasion of the Afghan Jashan celebrations during August 1957 Nalinaksha Dutt and D Valisinha were selected to go to Cambodia and J M Majumdar D Valisinha and Rev J Bikkhu to Thailand to participate in the 2 500th Buddha Jayanti Celebrations on the invitation of the Governments of Cambodia and Thailand respectively A party of musicians and dancers was sent to Nepal to participate in the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations organised by the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu

A delegation of students from Sikkim visited India at the invitation of the Government of India Ten Nepalese students were invited as observers to the Fourth

Inter University Youth Festival A forty member Rumanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble from Rumania visited India as guests of the Government and gave performances in Delhi, Bombay Calcutta and Madras. A delegation of leaders from Nepal belonging to different political parties and another of prominent women from Russia visited India during 1957 An important writer to visit India during the year was Mr Halldor Laxness, a Nobel Prize winner in Literature

Cultural Agreements

To promote cultural relations, cultural agreements were concluded with Poland and Rumania

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of *ad hoc* grants was given to the following societies engaged in furthering their cultural contacts Indo Egyptian Cultural Association, Cairo; Indo-Iranian Cultural Association Teheran Indo Turkish Cultural Association, Istanbul Indo-German Cultural Society Bombay Indo-Nepal Friendship Association, Kathmandu Tibetan School at Kalimpong Ramakrishna Mission Centre in London School of Oriental and African Studies London Indian (YMCA) Union and Hostel London Indian Students Association, Paris India League Sydney and Indian Students Associations in the United Kingdom.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949 with the object of establishing reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR the following are worthy of mention (i) Exchange of eminent scholars savants and students (ii) Maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities (iii) Appointment of lecturers in Indian culture abroad (iv) Presentation of books and films about India (v) Welfare of foreign students in India (vi) Reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India and (vii) Organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students in India

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely *Indo Asian Culture* in English and *Taqafat ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides it subsidises a journal in Persian and English under the *Indo Iranica*. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and other valuable books about India and undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

The Indian Constitution *recognises* 14 languages. *Hindi* the language of nearly 42 percent of the people has been declared the State language but for a period of 15 years from 1950 English will continue in official use

Origin and Growth

The Indian languages have been classified under four heads (1) Indo-Aryan, (2) Dravidian (3) Austric and (4) Sino-Tibetan. The Aryan languages are descended from the ancient speech of the Indo-European invaders who came to India from their original homeland in the Eurasian plains The oldest form of Aryan speech is to be found in the Vedas the four sacred books of the Hindus which are believed to have been compiled c. 10th century B.C. Vedic Sanskrit gradually evolved to have into what are known as the middle Indo-Aryan dialects Between 600 B.C and 1000 A.D the period of Aryan expansion these dialects gradually spread over northern India The early literature of Buddhism is enshrined in Pali By the 10th century A.D the middle Indo-Aryan dialects gradually developed into the modern Indo-Aryan languages.

The most important of these is Hindi and on the basis of the numbers who speak it it is the third most important language in the world after northern Chinese and English The home districts of Hindi are eastern Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh. It has also come to be accepted as the literary language of the neighbouring areas. Hindi is easily understood by people who speak other Aryan languages such as Bengali Assamese Oriya Marathi and Nepali. It is thus the most representative language of modern India

Though Delhi is reputed to have been the birth place of Urdu it is known that *Persian speaking soldiers* settled down in the Punjab 200 years before the first Muslim Sultan ascended the throne of Delhi They inter married and spoke a variation of the local language heavily interlarded with Persian. The invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Mohammed Ghori helped to establish Urdu in Delhi, and within a few years it passed into common speech

Urdu thus evolved as a result of Persian influence on Hindi and came to be written in Persian characters It became current in north western and upper Gangetic India and later in the Deccan

The Dravidian languages spoken by 20 per cent of the people have their home in peninsular India Tamil Malayalam Telugu and Kannada are the most important of them Tamil the oldest member of the group preserves a good deal of the general character and vocabulary of the ancient Dravidian speech it has a most extensive vocabulary Malayalam is closely related to Tamil but has borrowed considerably from Sanskrit

Primitive tribes constituting 1 3 per cent of the population and living in the forest areas of Bengal and Bihar speak dialects of their own and till recently they did not even have a script. These languages are said to be related to those of south-east Asia Along with the latter they are described as Austro-Asiatic languages They are believed to have come to India from the north-east long before the Indo Aryan invasion

Sino-Tibetan dialects are spoken by small tribes along the southern slopes of the Himalayas and in north Bengal and Assam Nawari of Nepal and Meithei or Manipuri of Manipur are the most important These tribes are now learning Bengali or Assamese and are rapidly be coming bilingual They constitute 0 35 per cent of the population

In spite of this variety of languages and dialects in India there is a basic unity underlying them They bear the influence of a commonly shared culture

Literature

Among the *Indo-Aryan languages* the Vedas are the most ancient collection of hymns and religious writings They consist of four books the earliest, the Rig *Veda*, being older than the Homeric poems

By about 600 B. C. the old Indo-Aryan language of the Vedas had metamorphosed into Prakrit (as it later came to be known) just as Latin changed to Italian. The Brahman priests continued the study of the old Vedic language and developed a younger form of Vedic speech known as Sanskrit. It soon became the language of the sophisticated and even if it is not spoken today it has been in use ever since for religious purposes. The two great epics of ancient India, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which assumed their present form about the time of Christ were written in Sanskrit as were the Puranas—books on religious and historical traditions. Meanwhile certain heterodox systems of philosophy were founded by Mahavira (Jainism) and the Buddha. Their followers produced a great mass of literature in Pali and various other dialects. To these must be added the older literature of Tamil whose earliest specimens date back to the beginning of the Christian era. In Tamil, beautiful poetry was composed under a different inspiration—that of the ancient Dravidian culture.

From the 10th century onwards Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam developed rapidly and much valuable writing was done in each of them. Modern Indian literature may be said to have begun with the emergence of the new Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages of the South after the 1st century A.D.

Hindi

The epics and ballads of Rajasthan detailing the exploits of Hindu kings against the Muslim invaders mark the beginnings of Hindi literature. The great work Prithviraj Raso written by Chand Bardai is a landmark in Hindi literature. This was followed by a revival of Vaishnavism and the literature of the period was characterised by an intense extrovert devotion to an omnipresent god who, from time to time, assumed human form to cleanse the world of evil. To the Bhakti (devotional) movement as it is called belong the saintly poets Kabir, Mirabai, Surdas and Tulsi Das. Between the 16th and 17th centuries, Tulsi Das wrote his Ramayana in the old Awadhi form of eastern Hindi. In Rajasthan Mirabai sang the praise of God in ecstatic terms and her rhythm and devotion swayed millions of hearts. Between the 17th and 19th centuries some of the best lyric poetry was written in Hindi, but towards the end there was a decline in its quality. With the advent of printing and English education, Hindi received a fillip and Hindi prose has since developed rapidly. There are a number of writers experimenting with all literary forms.

Bengali and Assamese

Chandidasa was a great Bengali poet of the 14th and 15th centuries. He wrote some fine lyric poetry. A biography of Chaitanya, a religious reformer, by Krishnadasa Kaviraja is an outstanding work in Bengali prose. Narrative tales of heroism and devotion and romantic ballads occupied a prominent place in Bengali. Bankim Chandra Chatterji, novelist and essayist, is considered the greatest writer of modern Bengali literature before Rabindranath Tagore. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar became a household name in Bengal in the 19th Century and at about the same time Michael Madhusudan Dutt wrote English and Bengali poetry of considerable merit. In 1913 Tagore won the Nobel Prize for Literature. It is to Tagore mostly that modern Bengali is indebted. A standard Bengali is used for prose throughout the province and Bengali has probably been more susceptible to Western influences than any other Indian language. Standard Bengali translations of Shaw, Eliot and Ezra Pound are popular.

Assamese has devotional literature of rare quality in the writings of Sankaradeva and other writers of the 15th and 16th centuries. A striking feature of Assamese literature is the series of prose chronicles known as buranjis. These are imitations of the chronicles of the Ahoms, who had affinities with the Siamese and conquered Assam in 1228. They ruled over the province for six centuries and were subsequently absorbed in the local population.

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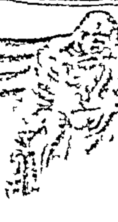
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EDITORIAL

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

The establishment of dictatorship backed by the army in Pakistan and the military take over of the parliamentary government in Burma have shocked the lovers of democracy throughout the world. The latest developments in these countries have provided the evidence of the growing decline of democratic institutions in Asia Explaining his action General Mirza said that it was clearly unrealistic to expect healthy democracy on the Western pattern in a country (Pakistan) where only 16 per cent of the population could read and write 'Democracy without education is a hypocrisy without limitation he added Handing over the reins of Government to General Ne Win Burma's Prime Minister, U Nu said that by his timely action he had averted a situation with the ingredients of a potential civil war Parliamentary democracy has become deeply marked up in Indonesia Iraq, France Ceylon Thailand and there are signs of restlessness in India as well The events in Uttar Pradesh West Bengal and Kerala should be a matter of sober reflection for India which cannot afford to ignore the lessons of developments in neighbouring countries Mr J P Narayan the Socialist leader, has also given vent to his views on democracy He had said that President Lincoln's dictum Government of the people by the people and for the people had not been realised anywhere in the world not even in America and very much less in India He said Parliamentary system has its defects and we must try to remedy these defects and see how the system can be better perfected' In almost all the newly freed Afro-Asian countries where parliamentary system exists a new crisis is fast developing and new concepts such as "guided democracy" controlled and regulated democracy are coming up This amply bears out that the present system of parliamentary democracy with its multi party system is proving inadequate to direct the energies of th-

people into constructive channels and meet their aspirations. Parliamentary democracy is under stress and trial all over the world. Even in countries where it has been well-established its exponents are becoming *restive and sceptical* over its future. France is an example of this school of thought. The real test of the parliamentary democracy has come and it is to be seen whether it will survive the new crisis—the growing trend towards military dictatorships.

Is there something basically different in democracy as it is slowly dwindling away from many countries? *Why has democracy failed to function in countries whose constitutions were based on democratic principles?* The answer is that there is no deficiency in a democratic system of Government. The deficiency lies in the people who run the democracies. The parliamentary government was *overthrown in Pakistan because in the words of Dawn* corruption and misrule were playing havoc with the country and unbelievable outrages were being perpetrated in the name *of democracy* and parliamentary system. *The Manchester Guardian* said: "It cannot be said that General Mirza has destroyed Pakistani democracy *for the carryings on in Karachi,* Lahore and Dacca were only a parody of it."

In Burma, a split in the ruling party (A.F.P.F.L.) and the fear of Communists taking over the Government had led to the transfer of power to General Ne Win. There is nothing inherently wrong with Democracy but the lack of honest and strong people to carry out the *rules and regulations of a parliamentary democratic Government* leads to the failure of democratic institutions. In a democratic nation, the people should give up the spirit of factionalism, feuds and struggle for power and they should dedicate themselves to the well being of society as a whole. A country's progress depends on its leaders. If the men at helm of affairs of a State are corrupt and selfish [illegible] Government, whether democratic or totalitarian, can live for a long time. Mr. Nehru recently said at a press conference: "In the final analysis (of causes of failure of parliamentary democracy in certain countries) it is the quality of the people that counts. It does not matter what [illegible]. A strong people will make any theory a success but a weak people will go to pieces even with the best of theories. People should have the quality of living together and of [illegible] [illegible] tolerance. They should be [illegible] [illegible] where they may [illegible]. A sense of [illegible] is not merely to think of yourself or your group even if it is in majority but to think of the larger group, that is, the nation. Tolerance—that is the essential quality. If everybody wants to go his own way, then you may be wise people, *but all the wise people will end in disaster."*

There are different conceptions of democracy to different people. Even the Communist countries where there is a one party totalitarian rule talk of democracy. In a strict sense orthodox parliamentary democracy exists to-day in a very few countries. In under-developed and less educated countries there is little scope of democracy functioning efficiently. People must be educated to know the value of the ballot box. They should be aware of their power to elect an able government or to throw away a corrupt and inefficient government. In a democracy the Government is the joint responsibility of the people and not only of the majority party. One-party rule always leads to corruption and dictatorship. There must be a strong opposition to check the ruling party. Democracy is the rule that the affairs of a community should be carried on in accordance with the general will of the community and not according to the wishes of any individual or group of individuals. Democracy without a parliament as its sovereign organ is inconceivable and a parliament must consist of people of different shades of thought but with one aim. The aim is the same of every party that is to establish a strong government which should do maximum good to largest number of people but the method may differ with each party. For the successful functioning of a democracy it is essential to have a multi-party parliament.

Role of Opposition Parties

A parliamentary democracy necessarily means a government by discussion and is based on a wide [illegible] of different points of view. Parliamentary democracy is carried on by a dual one side querying and the other answering one proposing and the other [illegible] one challenging and the other justifying. If the parties are not two at least, there is no parliament at all. For parliament is speaking and speaking needs a hearer as well as a speaker. There cannot be any democracy without a multi-party [illegible]. A representative form of government is necessarily a party government. Wherever there is a Government Party there must be an opposition [illegible] [illegible] there is no democracy. The only alternative to the one party government is [illegible] [illegible].

Although the party in power and the [illegible]

tion seem to be two hostile factions at war with each other on most occasions yet there must exist agreement between these two camps on fundamentals of democracy Decisions of majorities must prevail ultimately The opposition can seek power to effect the changes it desires but it cannot seek power by means which may result in annihilation of democracy Decisions by majority after free and frank discussion is the soul of democracy Hence the majority would not be justified in stifling criticism

In a democracy there should be no limit to parties contesting for the Parliament In many advanced countries, such as United States and Britain, there are only two main parties in U S.A Republicans and Democrates and in U K. Conservative and Labour The two party system enables the electorate directly to choose its own government, while in the multiparty system the choice of a government is left with the elected representatives Also in two-party system the responsibility for action is fixed to a definite group which is returned in a majority while the multiparty system either makes for coalition government or for minority government which is liable to be weak and ineffective. There is no stability in a coalition government as has been amply demonstrated in France and Pakistan during the last eleven years France had twenty five governments after the Second World War, while Pakistan had eight since it came into existence in 1947

In a democratic structure, party system of Government is essential because this is the only channel by which the people can elect their representatives or change the Government by the ballot. The elections are held at fixed intervals say from three to five years and the people have the choice to oust a corrupt government or re elect a Government which had, during its tenure done greatest good to greatest number of people The people in choosing their representatives can be guided by election manifestos issued by contesting parties These manifestos should clearly set out the line of policy and the action which the parties propose to take if they ever come to power

Is the party system the sine-qua non of democracy? There may have been popular governments in the past without elected parliaments but such governments are non existent to-day The alternative to party-system is dictatorship by an individual or by a group Under no stretch of imagination the Governments in Communist countries can be called peoples governments. They are governments by one party and those who differ from it has no voice in running the affairs of the nation The freedom of speech and thought is stifled which is the negation of democracy, The critics of democracy say that too much freedom to an individual is detrimental to the carrying out of day to-day affairs of the nation When we accept democracy with a party system in which there is freedom to differ and criticise we do so at its own value We are aware that it has certain glaring pitfalls with their eyes constantly fixed on power political parties set man against man striking at the very root of his co-operative spirit technically it is often possible in a democracy for a minority to rule over a majority (the Congress party in India got only forty per cent of total votes cast in the last general election but it came into power in the Centre and the States) partymen are, as a rule bound by party discipline and thus the very purpose of democracy of ruling by discussion persuasion and consent, is defeated; it often lacks a machinery by which public opinion can reflect itself in the policies of the Government. With all these deficiencies howevery, the party system in a democracy has stood the test of time

Nehru and Democracy

India has successfully stood the test of multi party democracy for the last eight years Two general elections to elect the Central and State Governments have already taken place Even the Communists have come to believe in the efficacy of the ballot box as is evidenced by the return of the Communist party to power in Kerala In the Centre the biggest opposition party is the Communist party and so far it has shown a sense of responsiveness. India is the bulwark of democracy in the East and all the world is looking towards this bastion of parliamentary democracy with praise and esteem Comparing the events in Pakistan with the pattern set by other Asian and Arab countries 'who have lost patience with politicians because of their failure to establish a workable democratic system the Sunday Observer of London said that 'India is the only bright spot." The News Chronicle describing India as the only stable democracy left in Asia" said that if democracy failed there the rest of Asia would draw a devastating moral " "Democracy there is the test Asia is crumbling and if India is not saved all Asia is menaced" the News Chronicle said The democracy in India is safe in the hands of Mr Nehru who is the chief architect of democracy as obtains in India.

Mr Nehru's conception of democracy

different from that of the nineteenth century thinkers. According to Nehru there are four ingredients in democracy, viz. individual freedom, representative government, social and economic equality and tolerance of different points of view. There is a possibility of conflict among them. There is also the possibility of conflict between them and the needs and requirements of good government from other points of view. Statesmanship consists in bringing about a solution of such conflicts and maintaining a balance among them all.

There must be, for instance, full freedom for the realization of human values and the creative development of personality. This implies personal freedom and freedom of expression. These are guaranteed by the Fundamental Rights incorporated in the Indian Constitution. But the Constitution also provides for preventive detention and various restraints on freedom of speech and of the Press. It is the view of Nehru that these provisions and restraints are justified because the security of the State is not of less importance than individual freedom. Moreover, freedom of the Press means in the peculiar conditions of today freedom only for the rich proprietors of the Press to mould public opinion and their freedom has to be restrained in the larger interest of society.

Similarly it is to be noted that today what the people want is economic democracy—a rise in the standard of living of the masses and a more equitable distribution of wealth. The nineteenth century philosophers were satisfied with political equality but such an equality is meaningless if it does not lead to economic equality. It is this that has led Mr. Nehru to place so much emphasis on planned economy, on an expanding public sector and [illegible] land reform. But he has not completely abolished the private sector or private property in land. The mixed economy which he advocates is the outcome of his doctrine of balanced [illegible] democracy. As a democrat he stands for the secular state in which all individuals should receive equal treatment irrespective of their [illegible]. This accounts for the abolition of untouchability and [illegible] [illegible] at the same time his theory of balance [illegible] special treatment being accorded to the members of backward classes. The theory of balanced democracy is the [illegible] contribution of Mr. Nehru to the political thought of today.

India is fortunate in having a man like Mr. Nehru at the helm of her affairs. Our democracy is safe in his hands. But it is unwise to depend on one man for ultimate destiny. India should not be complacent with her success in political and economic fields. If within the framework of democracy India can solve the pressing economic and social problems of the day, meet the growing demand of her people for better living conditions, for education and for work, the future of parliamentary democracy will indeed be bright. But if the great expectations raised in the people's minds by democracy cannot be satisfied by the democratic process then naturally people will search for alternative methods. Democracy itself is under trial in India. It will be saved not by faith but only by the vigilance, patriotism and above all the sweat of the people. The people of India with a great past of democratic traditions shall carry aloft the torch of parliamentary democracy for the rest of the world.

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THE WORLD BANK

THE International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (often called the World Bank) was founded at the Economic conference held at Bretton Woods U S A in July 1944 and it began operations in June, 1946 The Bank is an international co operative organisation and is associated with the United Nations as a specialised agency Its aim is to assist the economic development of its member countries and to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the world The Bank may lend to member governments governmental agencies or private enterprises if the borrower is not a government the guarantee of the member government concerned is required for the loan

The Bank's first loans made in 1947 were for European postwar reconstruction A total of $500 million was lent by the Bank for this purpose In 1948 the Bank turned to lending for development an increasing proportion of its funds being directed to the less developed areas of the world By July 1958 the Bank had made some 200 loans totalling over $3 700 million to finance more than 600 projects in 46 countries or territories The distribution of Bank lending between the various regions of the world was as follows Africa, $479 million Asia $948 million Australia $318 million Europe $1 186 million, Western Hemisphere $798 million The Bank s loans are mainly directed to helping its member countries to build the foundations of economic growth Approximately one third of the Bank's development lending has been for electric power and has helped to finance the addition of eight million kilowatts to the world s generating capacity Another third has been for transport improvements—railways highways air and waterways The remaining third of the Bank s loans has been for agriculture especially irrigation for industry especially steel production and for general development purposes

The Bank s membership consists of the governments of 67 countries which are the Bank s stockholders each subscribing to its capital stock in accordance with their economic strength. Each member country nominates a Governor to the Bank s Board of Governors which meets once each year and is holding its Thirteenth Annual Meeting in New Delhi India s Governor is Morarji Desai the Minister of Finance The Governors have delegated most of their powers to the Executive Directors These meet at least once each month and consist of five nominated Directors who represent the five largest stockholders in the Bank and 12 elected Directors chosen by the other member countries India, the fifth largest stockholder has appointed Narahari Rao former Comptroller and Auditor General, as its Executive Director The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy and must approve all the loans made by the Bank

The day to-day conduct of the Bank s operations including the making of recommendations to the Executive Directors on loans and questions of policy is the responsibility of its President, who is also Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors The President of the Bank is Eugene R Black an American now serving his third term The Bank has a total staff of about 550 persons representing more than 49 nationalities and including bankers economists accountants engineers and other experts The head quarters of the Bank are in Washington U S A Small offices are also maintained in Paris and New York.

Functions Of The Bank

In addition to making loans the Bank also renders to its member governments a wide variety of technical assistance ranging from full-scale economic surveys of the development potential of member countries—there have so far been 15 such surveys—to regional investigations or advice on particular projects The Bank has also been called on to contribute its good offices toward the settlement of international economic problems such as the sharing of the waters of the Indus Basin between India and Pakistan and settlement of the compensation to be paid by Egypt for the nationalisation of the Suez Canal.

The Bank is not only a lender but also a borrower since the capital subscribed by its member governments was never intended to finance all its operations The rest of its funds have been raised mainly by the sale of its bonds in the capital markets of the world By July 1958 the Bank had outstanding borrowings of $1 [illegible] million mostly in the form of issues of U.S dollar bonds but also including bond issues d[illegible] in Canadian dollars and European currencies [illegible] half of the Bank s borrowed money is owed to investors in the United States the other half being owed to investors in many other countries.

The Bank also enlists the support of private investors by selling parts of its loans and has in this way added over $400 million to the funds available for development financing. The Bank also uses for lending the amounts arising from earnings and from the repayment of earlier loans. The rate of interest by the Bank is based on the rate which it would itself have to pay to borrow money at the time the loan is made plus a 1% annual commission charge which is allocated to a Special Reserve. In practice because of changes in money rates in the main capital markets in which the Bank sells its bonds the long-term lending rate of the Bank has varied between 4¼% and 6%. At any one time however the Bank does not distinguish between borrowers in regard to the rate of interest charged.

The lending operations of the World Bank are conducted on the basis of three main principles: first, that the borrowing country will be in a position to repay the loan; second that the project or programme to be financed will be of such benefit to the economy as to justify the borrowing of foreign exchange; and third that the project is itself well-designed and feasible of execution.

The Bank usually finances only the cost of imported goods and services for development projects and does not lend for expenditures that are going to be made locally. These expenditures, made in domestic currency are arranged by the borrower and they commonly equal or surpass the amount lent by the Bank. While the Bank has lent nearly $4,000 million the total investment in the projects it is helping to finance is more than $12,000 million. The economic value of the projects in terms of new production added by new equipment emerging from improved land, or stimulated by better transportation and wider markets is in the not very long-run going to be worth many times that.

India And The World Bank

The World Bank's relations with India are probably more extensive than with any other of its [illegible] member countries. Late last August the Bank sponsored the International [illegible] which [illegible] to [illegible] the foreign exchange needed [illegible] of the second Five Year Plan. [illegible] the Bank [illegible] $100 [illegible] $15 [illegible] the Indian [illegible].

The Bank has by now, lent $510 million for thirteen public sector and seven private sector projects in India. This is more than the Bank has invested in any other country. All loans given to private sector projects have been guaranteed by the Government of India.

The first Bank loan to India was made in 1949 before the First Five Year Plan. Since then the Bank has given [illegible] support to projects in the two Plans and especially to projects which form the "core" of India's development effort in the Second Plan. Projects financed with the help of the World Bank institution are bringing—and in many cases have already brought—new productive assets to strengthen India's economy: as for instance over half a million kilowatts of capacity to generate electric power, a million and a quarter acres of improved farm land and irrigation works and water storage for a million acres more—the whole to support an added 750,000 tons of rice and wheat production a year; new plant capacity to produce 1,125,000 tons of finished steel, equal to the whole of India's capacity in 1952; and major renewals or additions to the equipment of the Railways, including the improvement or addition of 10,000 miles of track.

On India's side, loans received from the Bank have been faithfully serviced. Government and other Indian borrowers have so far drawn $340 million from their Bank loans, and some $27 million has already been repaid. One loan—$7 million for tractors needed to clear weed infested land in Bhopal—has been paid back in full.

Through the Bank other investors have become interested in India. In March 1957 in conjunction with a Bank loan Air India International borrowed $11 million from five private American banks. This was the first time that any Indian borrower had directly entered the American capital market. In November of the same year nine American and Canadian private banks participated to the extent of $13 million in a World Bank loan to the Tata Iron and Steel Company and this was the largest participation ever arranged in a World Bank loan. In all, the Bank has sold over $37 million of its Indian loans to investors in the United States, Canada and Europe.

Because of this experience [illegible] the [illegible] has been [illegible] many [illegible]. In the normal course of [illegible] Bank [illegible] India [illegible] other countries who [illegible] new loan [illegible] possible [illegible] progress being made on

projects already being financed with the Bank help Since the Bank has made 20 loans in India, such consultations are held frequently To maintain up-to date knowledge of India and its problems Bank economists visit the country from time to time Also a Resident Representative of the Bank is stationed in New Delhi

Aid To India

India is the first country in Asia to receive financial assistance from the World Institution This was in 1949 when the Bank lent $33 million to enable the Indian Railways to import several hundred locomotives from Canada and the United States At the time the loan was made, lack of hauling capacity held up one quarter of all freight offered to the Railways Soon thereafter as a result of the re equipment programme partly financed by the Bank, this limitation disappeared and a major obstacle to our economic growth was temporarily removed The subsequent growth of production and trade, however began once more to exert heavy pressure on the rail system and during the Second Five Year Plan, the Bank has lent various currencies amounting to $175 million for new locomotives, goods wagons and other equipment needed to help increase passenger capacity by one sixth and freight capacity by nearly half

The Bank has also collaborated in projects to improve other transportation facilities It has lent $43 million to improve ship and cargo handling capacity at Calcutta and Madras and thereby relieve congestion and delay at India's first and third ranking ports Finally, the Bank's $5 6 million loan to Air India International was made for new aircraft that will help the airline to maintain its competitive position as commercial aviation enters the jet age.

The Bank has taken a deep interest in both the agricultural and industrial development of the Damodar Valley sometimes called the Ruhr of India. A loan of $18.5 million was made in 1950 for the construction of the largest thermal power plant in Asia at Bokaro, in Bihar A second loan for the Damodar Valley Corporation amounting to $19 5 million was made in 1953 for irrigation and flood control schemes based on dams and barrages at Maithon Panchet Hill and Durgapur All these works are now completed with the result that the lower valley has been spared floods during the high water experienced in the river

One of the Bank's most recent credits of $25 million was made to provide still more power for industry in the Damodar Valley, it will help install a new fourth unit at Bokaro and to construct the thermal power plant which among other things is to provide the electricity needed by the steel plant being built at Durgapur

Second only in size to the Bank's railway loans is its investment in steel making in the Damodar Valley Of the increase of steel capacity scheduled for the Second Five Year Plan a bit more than half is to be accomplished by two private concerns The Indian Iron and Steel Co Ltd and the Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd The Bank has lent them a total of $159 million in various currencies—$51 5 million to IISCO for an expansion programme which is raising the output of steel products by its Burnpur works to 850 000 tons annually and $107 5 million to TISCO to raise the output of its Jamshedpur installations to 1½ million tons of steel products a year

The Bank has also been active in another industrial area, Bombay The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, which the Bank helped establish with a $10 million loans has its headquarters in Bombay although its activities are not confined to the area But in the area proper the Bank has beeen helping the Tata electric industries to bring about a much-needed increase in the supplies of electric power The companies erected a new thermal plant near Bombay with the help of a Bank loan in 1954 and are now enlarging it with the help of a second, made last year

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Indecision is fatal. It is better to make a wrong decision than build up a habit of indecision If you're wallowing in indecision you certainly can't act—and action is the basis of success —Marie Beynon Ray

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Life leaps like a geyser for those who drill through the rock of inertia —Alexis Carrel

• • •

Man governed by immortal mind is always beautiful and grand Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom beauty and holiness
—Mary Baker Eddy

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Attribution of [illegible] is as bad a piece of idolatry as the worship of stock and stone believing them to be God

Changing Pattern Of India's Foreign Trade

By CHESSNAT GOPALAKRISHNAN

THE problem of India's foreign trade has assumed a new significance in the present context. This is because of the fact that the foreign trade of our nation has a profound and decisive impact on the implementation of Second Five Year Plan. The hard core of Second Plan is Foreign Exchange and the foreign exchange available to India depends on the magnitude of India's Foreign Trade. Therefore the necessity to adjust the pattern of our foreign trade to meet the requirements of Foreign Exchange becomes self evident.

What is Foreign Trade?

The imports and exports of a country constitute its foreign-trade. The difference between the value of merchandise exports and the value of merchandise imports forms the balance of trade of a country. If during a period the value of a country's exports outstrips the value of its imports, the country will be having a *favourable* balance of trade. But if the value of imports exceeds the value of export the country will experience an *unfavourable* balance of trade. Thus in the ultimate analysis the balance of trade and the foreign exchange available to a country depend on the relative proportion of its exports and imports. In other words, they are inextricably tagged on to the pattern of a country's foreign trade.

India's Foreign Trade In the Past

India had trading connections with many foreign countries like Babylon, Egypt, Arabia, Rome, China, Greece and Iran even as far back as 300 B.C. The overland trade of India also flourished during the Mahomedan [illegible] owing to the [illegible] along the North West Frontier. The discovery of a new sea-route rounding the Cape of Good Hope towards the close of 15th century ushered in a new era in the history of India's foreign trade.

India's Foreign Trade underwent a radical change in the *19th century* between 1800 and 1900. The chief exports of India were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The main imports were [illegible] and horses.

This pattern [illegible] began to undergo [illegible] changes from 1857 onwards. The factors which brought about this [illegible] the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, the development of railways linking the Indian ports with the inner regions, the advent of the steamship, improvement in naval and [illegible] [illegible] numerous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] growth of mercantile marine [illegible] and the adoption of a policy of *Laissez Faire* in India.

Consequently rice, wheat, tea, coffee, hides and skins, raw cotton, raw jute, oil seeds etc. began to dominate the list of our export trade. Bullion continued to occupy a [illegible] among our imports. The other items which entered our import trade were cotton manufactures, machinery and metal products of all description, sugar etc. "Thus, from being a seller of artistic products and costly textiles, India became a source of different raw materials for foreign countries. Again from a purchaser of articles like gold, brass, lead etc., she became the dumping ground of hundreds of manufactures from Europe."

Foreign Trade Under World Wars

The First World War (1914-18) had an adverse effect on India's foreign trade. It resulted in a complete suspension of foreign trade with enemy countries. But the First War had one redeeming feature viz. the stimulus it gave to the manufacturing [illegible] of India like cotton, jute, iron and steel, sugar etc.

There was a marked development of India's trade immediately after the war. But this was short lived. Because the Great Depression of 1929-33 made its impact felt adversely on India's foreign trade.

At the outbreak of the Second World War (1939-45) India was slowly recovering from the Depression. The Second World War effected several changes in India's foreign trade. It resulted in a substantial reduction in imports. Exports however did not reduce much [illegible]. Hence balance of trade continued favourable to India. It also brought about marked changes in the composition as well as the direction of foreign trade. Thus exportation of raw materials declined and exports of [illegible] increased [illegible]. [illegible] trade with Germany and Japan [illegible] [illegible] there was a rise in the volume of trade with England and other Commonwealth countries.

Current Trends

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Second World War [illegible] the Government of India

exercised a rigid control on the foreign trade of the country This was indispensable for the circumstances obtained in the nation did not warrant a relaxation in its policy Apart from this there has been no startling change in the pattern of India s foreign trade since the attainment of independence Against this historical perspective the current trends in India's foreign trade may be analysed

A survey of the current volume of export trade of India shows an unmistakable trend for decline The value of our monthly exports which stood at Rs 58 74 crores in November 1957 had declined by stages to Rs 41 42 crores in April 1958 In the month of May there was a slight rise but the dock workers strike in June reduced the value of exports in that month to Rs 27 78 crores Further another estimate reveals that compared with the corresponding period of 1957 the first six months of 1958 resulted in a fall of over Rs. 50 crores.

American recession was one important factor which effected our export earnings adversely For the period of January May 1958, these earnings were lower by R. 28 crores as compared to the corresponding period of 1957 The declin amounted to Rs 2 5 crores in exports to the dollar area and Rs 25 5 crores to the rest of the world Recessionary trends abroad affected prejudicially the exports of manganese ore, pepper etc

As regards imports The current import policy has succeeded partly in reducing imports and yet maintaining industrial production In comparison with the first half of 1957 a saving to the tune of Rs. 100 crores was effected during the period January to July 1958 Steel, non ferrous metals machinery vehicles raw cotton chemicals and electrical goods each has made its own contribution to these savings Significant reductions have been brought about also in the outlay on textile yarn and fabrics paper photo,raphic materials and many other finish-d products

Changing Pattern

An evaluation of the above trends clearly indicates two conspicuous factors in the foreign trade of our nation—fall in the volume of imports and fall in the volum of exports Of this the former trend denotes a welcome change But wi h the latter the case is just the reverse

Thus here n we find a strong ca. for rapid promotion of our export trade The foreign exchange we receive depends to a remarkably great extent on the volume of our Exports Thus the necessity to promote our exports to as great an extent as possible becomes all the greater

There is another aspect to the problem that of restricting our imports markedly Because if the expansion in the volume of exports is neutralised by a corresponding rise in the volume of imports no benefit is bound to result. Hence along with increasing exports a rigorous effort to reduce imports has to be undertaken

The export promotion Advisory Council and the Import Advisory Council set up by the Government of India are devising ways and means to effect necessary changes in the existing pattern of our foreign trad.

New Possibilities

We feel that there are new possibilities hitherto unexplored in the rector of export promotion. Thus Indian handicrafts universally acclaimed for their quality and artistic splendour if given proper incentive are sure to result in substantial increase in our export earnings Hence government should devise a new policy to revive the production of the fast fading handicrafts of India There is historical evidence to show that Indian handicrafts were in great demand in forei-n markets even centuries back They were the handiwork of our rural artisans endowed wi h a unique aesthetic sense and creative faculty The successors of tho e ma t r craftsm n are to day leading an obscure lif. in the rural areas without any chance to utilise the techniques and talents passed on to them by their ancestors. But their number is fast declinin- and before they be-ome extinct species th. government should step in the seen and give encourage ment and incentive to them to utilise their talents to the full extent

In this connection we may cite some handi crafts which possess vast possibilities of ex pansion Basket makin- in several villages of Jaunpur Allahabad and Banaras Districts lac and toy man ifacture in Meerut Budaun etc coir spinnin- wi ker wo k and mat making in Kerala and Southern Ben al carpet-weaving at Amritsar Mirzapur and m . alia lungees at Saris at Tinnevelly in M l as

A revival of these handicrafts can play a vi al role in bringing about a new pattern in our foreign trade

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THE INDIAN APPROACH TO NATIONAL MINORITIES

By AMIT KUMAR NAG

THE population in India contains a large number of primitive tribes who subsist on hunting, fishing or by simple forms of agriculture. Their total population figure is around twenty million.

There are three distinct zones in which they live, namely North Eastern, Southern and Central India.

In the North Eastern Zone, the tribal people are scattered over a large area in the sub-Himalayan region and the contiguous parts of Assam, including the centrally administered North-East Frontier Agency and the Naga Hills Tuensang Area and also Manipur and Tripura. Broadly speaking, they form a compact block and with minor exceptions are found along the whole of the North-East frontier of India and they even merge gradually into those of Burma and the Chinese province of Yunnan, from which no clear line of demarcation can be drawn.

They show typical Mongoloid characteristics. As in the Middle Indian tribal communities, one of the notable features in the village life of the tribe is the part played by the dormitories for unmarried people. They have separate dormitories for boys and girls. These institutions organise and control the entire youth of the village and help to develop them as fully trained members of the community, thoroughly acquainted with the defensive and other reorganisations of the tribe. Arts and crafts, music and folk dances are highly developed. Both patrilineal and matriarchal communities are found.

The tribal people of the Southern Zone, Chenchus, Kadar, Kurumba etc., are the most primitive of the aboriginal population in India. They have abandoned their original dialects and now speak corrupt forms of the neighbouring languages of the region. The basis of their tribal life has been eliminated because food gathering [illegible]

The Central Zone consists of the plateau and mountainous belts between the Indo-Gangetic plains and the Krishna river to the south. The principal tribal communities [illegible] the [illegible] Hills [illegible] Santal [illegible] Bhil [illegible] Gond [illegible]

There is [illegible] of the typical tribal [illegible] shifting cultivation is the prevalent form of production there. Their houses are more solidly built and life is more settled with some arts and crafts in evidence. There is considerable development of poetry and song, and folk dancing and music are popular. Communal life is better organised with village councils under a headman.

The tribal belt in the North-Eastern Zone of India is more important than the other two regions on several counts. Primarily its importance is due to the strategic location of the territory. This region is inhabited by tribes like Aka, Apa Tani, Abor, Chakma, Dafla, Garo, Gurung, Khamti, Khasi, Kuki, Lushai, Limbu, Lepcha, Mogra, Mikir, Miri, Mishmi, Monpa, Naga, Paite, Rabha, Tagin, Tarson, Bodo and others.

Ethnically they belong to two main groups: Tibeto-Burman and Thai-Chinese. But even among them there are communities with the strains of other groups or subgroups.

Among these tribal communities the Nagas have been in the limelight for some time. The Naga practice of head-hunting and the recent [illegible] of a section of the Nagas against the established Government were largely responsible for bringing the Nagas into the headlines of the daily press.

The Nagas do not constitute one single tribe. There are more than fifty principal tribes among them. Their origin is not exactly known. Some of them appear closely akin to similar groups of the tribes of Indonesia, Taiwan and Viet Nam.

Among other tribes of this zone, the Apa Tanis, a small community of only [illegible] [illegible] represent [illegible] of the tribal [illegible]. They are peaceful [illegible]. In a small valley not exceeding a total area of 12 square miles, they have [illegible] which is [illegible] that of the [illegible] tribal communities. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

There is [illegible] in the [illegible] of the tribal people [illegible]. In the past [illegible] the primitive tribes had been [illegible] with [illegible], the

results had not been very happy They were subjugated, dispossessed of their land and completely emasculated to the point where their tribal life disintegrated

With the British occupation and rapid opening up of the country the tribal people came closely in contact with ' civilization from which they did not always receive fair treatment. Consequently several uprisings of the tribal people took place in various parts of the country

The underlying causes of these uprisings were the deep dissatisfaction created among the tribal people against exploitation by their more advanced neighbours and resentment against violation of their native customs and rites

Against this background the tribal policy of the Government of India has its origin in an act of 1874 which specified the tribal areas into ' Scheduled Tracts after the pattern of segregation of aborigines into reserves in the United States of America with a view to protecting their lives and ways

Our tribal communities have been guaranteed a fair deal in the new Constitution In recognition of their backwardness and special status, some privileges and constitutional safeguards have been incorporated in the fundamental law of the land Besides the tribal people of Assam State have been given wide regional autonomy to organize themselves according to their aspirations and ideas The ultimate goal is national integration and complete communal mobility but for a short period the need of special protection and some form of isolation has been accepted Complete segregation is however never advocated as a lasting administrative policy because complete isolation has never led to progress and advancement but always to stagnation and death

In the light of the new awakening the present policy of the Government of India strives to ensure complete protection to tribal life and customs without depriving the tribal people of their share of developmental activities

The approach may be summarised as one which treats tribal life and culture with respect and the tribes with an affection which eliminates any possibility of superiority It would bring the best things of modern life to the tribes but in such a way that these will not destroy the traditional way of life but will activate and develop all that is good in it.

According to the policy as formulated by the Government of India the tribes are assured of a better place in national life. More jobs an integrated programme of development and more educational and cultural facilities are envisaged under a special scheme

An advance pilot project ' under this integrated plan is the re distribution of land in certain tribal areas of Central Zone Another important project is the Extension Service for about 10 million tribal people—nearly half of total aboriginal population—who live in compact areas away from civilization

A common feature of the Extension Service is the improvement of agricultural practices, the opening of multi purpose schools where education is related to handicrafts, and the raising of living standards. The schemes under the various planned development programmes are expected to fit in with the genius of the people This original indeed unique conception at once scientific and humane ' writes the noted anthropologist Dr Verrier Elwin is difficult, but it is surely right It is supported both by the findings of anthropological science and the warnings of history It is a charter of religious social economic and cultural rights It is the embodiment of the spirit of reverence It is a gospel of friendliness and equality

(*UNESCO*)

CURIOSITY

As a professional scientist I have spent a great part of my life either in satisfying my own curiosity or in studying the knowledge won by distinguished men who have satisfied their own said Lord Halsbury Chairman of the National Research Development Corporation in a recent BBC talk But he went on to say one of the great heresies of modern life was an insistence that curiosity must be satisfied at all costs A healthy curiosity is characteristic of all human beings and many animals—cats and penguins for instance Its satisfaction is legitimate enough provided it does not violate other instincts—the instincts of privacy for example—so that human race is corrupted and deteriorates as a result."

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TONE OF VOICE

Ninety per cent of the friction of daily life is caused by tone of voice

Simple Ways To Improve Your Memory

By ROBERT J. LUMSDEN, B.A.

MOST people can improve their memory if they follow certain principles.

Let us define what we mean by a good memory. It is the power of the mind to recall certain details speedily and accurately whenever need arises. Here are the factors which facilitate this ability to recall.

1. Desire. This is the first great requisite of easy recall. You must want to remember the facts in question.

Most of us forget names because we do not really want to remember them. Subconsciously we feel that we cannot be bothered, that in any case it is an unimportant detail.

By no means is it an insignificant detail to the person concerned, however. He likes to hear his name repeated with respect. His heart warms to us when we show him this little respect, and we shall have taken the first step towards better relationships.

If we bear this in mind we shall want to remember names—and that is a long way towards doing so.

Children and students would make much speedier progress in their studies and do better in their examinations if they wanted to learn and remember—if to pass their examinations was their supreme desire. Instead, they spend much of their time and attention rebelling inwardly against the instruction they are receiving.

This raises the question of interest. We are much more likely to remember facts if our interest is aroused than if it is not. Interest generally follows desire, but not necessarily.

Our emotions also play an important part in the memory process. We have no difficulty in remembering details of incidents which happened years ago if we were moved emotionally at the time. Every wife remembers the details of her wedding-day. Every man remembers details of events which [illegible] fear.

On the other hand, we tend to forget the telephone [illegible] will be [illegible] or an appointment for a meeting with a boring person.

Lastly, it is helpful to will to remember. We [illegible] hope [illegible] we have not [illegible] to remember. [illegible] through lack of [illegible], and [illegible].

Tell yourself definitely that you are going to remember [illegible]—don't merely hope you will remember—determine to do so.

2. Understand the Subject Matter. It is easier to remember something that is understood than something that is incomprehensible.

Make sure that you have followed the reasoning processes and have grasped the implications in the subject matter to be memorised. To test yourself, describe it to another person, either actually or in imagination.

If it is a person's name you wish to remember, take the trouble to find out how it is spelt. See it in your mind's eye.

It is an aid to recalling material if you allow it to enter the mind through as many senses as possible. Don't be content merely with looking at what you wish to remember. Read it aloud or get another to read it to you. Write it out. Draw diagrams, charts, or reproduce it pictorially in any way your ingenuity can suggest. If possible, dramatise it to yourself or others [illegible] or acting.

J. Addington Symonds, in his book *Teach Yourself Personal Efficiency*, speaks of "movement and gesture as vital aids to memorising."

The more the senses by which the material enters the mind, the more easily you will recall it. Above all, aim at a thorough understanding.

3. Begin Trusting Your Memory. Your powers of recall will begin to improve immediately you begin to take an interest in your memory and as you become more conscious [illegible].

As you begin trusting your memory more your confidence in it will grow as you find it improving. You will have set up a [illegible] circle.

You will be [illegible] surprised at the details you can remember. [illegible] from [illegible] your memory is bad.

This [illegible] true [illegible] fact. Your powers of recall [illegible] to improve. [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] your [illegible].

4. The Association. This [illegible] of the memory problems. [illegible]

seem that memory works rather like a conveyor belt. It will bring up to the surface of the conscious mind any amount of material stored in the subconscious provided that the individual items on the belt are touching or connected each with the one before it.

Alternatively we may liken the memory process to a bicycle chain each link representing something to be remembered. So long as the chain is unbroken and so long as the individual items are connected or associated with each other the chain will revolve—in other words we shall be able to recall the desired items.

The secret of a good memory lies in the forging of these chains of association. Suppose you decided to do some shopping and wish to purchase some envelopes, a bottle of insecticide, a ball of string, eight three penny stamps, some butter and a bottle of sauce.

You would be able to remember such a strange assortment even after a heavy day at the office or other distracting demands provided you had first spent a few seconds making an imaginative chain composed of the articles.

Imagine a packet of envelopes* coming to you on a conveyor belt. It is not alone however. In close proximity is the bottle of insecticide—in fact the neck of the bottle has been pushed beneath the band securing the envelopes. In imagination see some string wound round the bottle and as you trace it along you come to the parent ball. The space between the ball of string and a packet of butter is bridged by a string of eight three penny stamps and leaning on the butter is a bottle of sauce.

The more vivid startling or unusual you can make your picture the more easily you will recall. For instance, in this last item imagine the stopper has come off the bottle and the butter has been splashed with the sauce. Visualise the brown or red sauce actually running down the side of the packet of butter.

Now test yourself.

'Quickly cover the last paragraph: what was the first object coming to you on the conveyor belt? What was connected with it? Did that article have anything connected with it? See whether you can recall all the six. Test yourself again tomorrow morning when you wake. Ask some one to test you in thirty-six hours time.

Similar techniques are to imagine items hanging on a string, or piled upon each other in a crazy column. In all of these, the secret of success is to have the objects connected with each other in some way.

It is an added help to introduce colour and movement and sometimes distortion of size. The more bizarre your mental picture the better.

5. **Use Mnemonics.** This boils down to another form of association. It consists of memorising a simple code word or sentence, allowing each letter or word to remind us some item of the material required to be recalled.

If to answer an examination question adequately I need to remember seven points I can reduce the seven points to seven key words. After that I can take the initial letters of the key words—let us say AKDSOSM—and formulate some simple or nonsensical sentence, each word of which commences with these letters in turn.

Thus I might devise the sentence "All kangaroos desire sugar on Sunday mornings." A stupid sentence of this kind easily stays in the mind and the initial letters of the words will be sufficient to remind me of the key words.

6. **Get Rid of Handicaps.** Certain states or conditions interfere with a clear impression being made in the first instance or militate against the formation of associations which are sufficiently strong.

High among them we must place worry and fatigue. It is obvious that we cannot show interest or give our full powers of attention if we are worried about other issues, if we are physically or mentally tired.

Dislike—either of the subject or the person connected with it—is also an enemy of recall. The reason is apparent: both lead to boredom and lack of concentration.

There is also the matter of our natural laziness. John Steeksma in his book *Working the Mind* calls it "the imp within". He refers to the perverse whispers which rise up unsought in our minds demanding:

"What is the use of all this to me?" "Must I remember all this detail? I shall be able to live quite happily without it.[illegible]

Betrayed thus the mind receives hazy impressions only and recall in consequence is difficult or impossible.

Reject these handicaps, practise the aids to efficient recall that we listed above, and your memory will grow better every day.

(From *The Psychologist Magazine*)

Incentives To Foreign Investment In India

THE Second Five Year Plan has placed to a more pronounced extent than the first stress on a sizable percentage of industrialisation. The success of such a programme would depend on an efficient mustering of resources, internal as well as external, and here foreign investment has acknowledgedly an important role to play. Already it has had a substantial part in the building up of the present economy of the country. Foreign investments in India have been steadily growing over the past years. In 1948 it stood at Rs 267.7 crores and in 1955 it rose to Rs 457.7 crores. Official figures up to the end of 1957 are not yet available but according to unofficial estimates foreign investment in India has increased by Rs 150 crores.

The Government of India have been fully aware of the contribution that foreign investment can make to our progress and in computing the resources for the Second Five Year Plan, they have taken a sum of Rs 100 crores as fresh foreign investment likely to materialise during this period. Consistent with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 Government have adopted a number of measures designed to reassure private investors abroad particularly about the scope and prospects open to them. Within the framework of general policy explained below each case is gone into on its individual merits and suitable adjustments made. To mention one instance official policy places oil in the public sector and at the same time welcomes foreign enterprise and investment in partnership with Government as in the formation of Oil (India) Limited.

Financing From Abroad

Government have been following the policy of [illegible] of capital participation with Indian collaborators by foreign companies in respect of industrial enterprises that have been approved within the framework of the [illegible] by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as being consistent with the industrial development plans of the country. In principle, the cost of capital equipment to be imported is allowed at a [illegible] to be financed from abroad. This is [illegible] participation [illegible] either as equity and loan [illegible]. [illegible] about the [illegible] Government are of the view that to the extent possible [illegible] should be in Indian hands [illegible] cases [illegible] considered [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] company particularly in the matter of development of Indian expertise and "know-how", foreign investment in bulk of the capital structure is allowed.

Assurances have been given that there would be no restrictions on the repatriation of such investment of capital or on the remittance abroad of the profits of such investments after taxes have been paid.

Government of India recently entered into a convertibility arrangement with the U.S.A. under which the U.S. Government will guarantee to the American investor in India the convertibility into dollars of his investments in projects approved by the Government of India and of his income from them.

Technical Collaboration

Indian companies are welcome to obtain the services of foreign experts or consultants who are necessary. Such arrangements exist at Government to Government level as through the Colombo Plan etc. It is recognised that the development of expertise in India is one of the important results of foreign investment and is thus likely to step up further investment. Government approval is given to payments by Indian companies to foreign collaborators towards research fees, technical services etc. In giving such approval the amounts to be paid once mutually settled by the parties themselves are generally not interfered with.

Royalty

So far as royalty is concerned a distinction is made between the element of royalty as such, and the element of services rendered abroad by the foreign collaborators. The latter is exempt from tax. About royalty itself Government are not committed to any particular rate though 5 per cent is, in practice, found to be generally the maximum [illegible] the extent to which generalisation can be made as [illegible] the Indian and foreign collaborators themselves agree on. With reference, however, to specific cases where [illegible] Government have permitted royalties in excess of this percentage. There have been practically no [illegible] between the parties [illegible] because Government declined to approve a particular rate of [illegible].

Taxation

The Government of India have already [illegible] at the [illegible] by way of [illegible] for the [illegible] development of the country. The more important of these tax concessions are [illegible]

(*a*) Exemption from income tax of the profits made by industrial undertakings newly established during the first five years from the commencement of manufacturing operations

(*b*) Exemption from income tax to a shareholder in a newly established industrial company of the dividends he receives from the company out of the profits exempt from tax in the hands of the company

(*c*) Exemption from super tax to a company for an indefinite period on the dividends it receives from an Indian company established after March 31 1952 and engaged wholly or mainly in certain specified important industries

(*d*) For all business enterprises, an outright allowance known as ' development rebate of 25% of the cost of new plant and machinery (40% in the case of ships) in the first year of installation of the asset thereby enabling the enterprises not only to write off the full cost over a period of years by way of depreciation allowances but also to get further tax relief on 25% of the cost

(*e*) Outright deduction or amortization over a period of five years of expenditure incurred by business undertakings on scientific, statistical or social research relating to the class of business carried on

(*f*) Application of a concessional rate of super tax in respect of dividend incomes received by a company from an Indian subsidiary company

(*g*) Exemption from wealth tax for newly established industrial companies on their net worth for a period of five successive assessment years, following their incorporation.

(*h*) Exemption from wealth tax to individual shareholders on their investments in shares of newly established industrial companies during a period of five successive assessment years following the establishment of the companies

(*i*) Exclusion from net worth for purpose of wealth tax in the case of all companies of the value of shares held by them in other companies.

These tax concessions go to reduce substantially the incidence of tax on industrial enterprise in India It is important to note that these concessions are available to foreigners and foreign enterprises in regard to their tax liability in India to the same extent as they are available to Indian nationals and Indian enterprises

In addition there are certain other incentives which are of value particularly to the foreigners

Exemption from income tax is conferred on interest payable—

(i) by an industrial undertaking in India on moneys borrowed by it under a loan agreement with a financial institution of a foreign country, if the institution is approved by the Government of India

(ii) by an industrial undertaking in India on moneys borrowed or debt incurred by it abroad in respect of purchases of plant and machinery from abroad if the transaction is approved by the Government of India

Exemption from income taxation to a technician of foreign nationality employed by an undertaking in India in respect of the remuneration received by him for services rendered as such technician during a period of 365 days from the date of his arrival in India Further if the contract of service is approved by the Government of India before commencement of the technician's service in India the exemption is continued for a further period so that he does not have to pay tax on his Indian remuneration during the financial year of his arrival in India and the two succeeding financial years.

Double Taxation

One problem of practical importance which has also been a source of great misgiving to investors abroad has been the absence of any agreements between India and the foreign countries for avoidance of double taxation and the uncertainty of their getting adequate relief in their own country One serious difficulty faced by the Indian Government in the conclusion of agreements for the purpose was the unwillingness of the industrially and economically advanced countries to depart from the pattern of the agreements they had already concluded with countries of equal industrial and economic status, and the inability of India, with her poor and underdeveloped economy to subscribe to that pattern Recently a delegation of senior officials of the Government of India visited a number of European countries As a result of their efforts, there has been a growing appreciation abroad of India's point of view Agreements at official level have recently been reached with West Germany and Sweden and are [illegible] ratification Agreements with some other countries of Europe are in various stages of finalisation.

THE FIVE REPUBLICS OF FRANCE

(On September 28 the people of France voted a new constitution for their country and [illegible]. [illegible] The following article describes the history of the [illegible] Republic [illegible] the events which brought about the [illegible] of the Fourth Republic.)

FRANCE since the Revolution of 1762, has had four Republics and ten constitutions. The First, Second and Third Republics were destroyed by a revolt of the right wing. The same fate almost overtook the Fourth Republic. And now France has given itself the Fifth Republic and the eleventh constitution. The first two Republics were succeeded by monarchies. Now the Fourth Republic is replaced by the Fifth Republic. It is for the French to decide what kind of political institutions are suited to them. But all friends of France hope whatever political forms she may adopt, she would ever remain loyal to the ideals of fraternity, equality and liberty, born in the fires of the First Revolution. That historic event transcends all that has since happened in France. It will for ever remain a Red Letter Day in the French Calendar. June 14, 1789 when Paris rose against the King and stormed Bastille is already celebrated as a National Holiday by France.

Ancient History

France is one of the most ancient countries in the world. At the dawn of history it was known as Gaul. For centuries it was bound to the Roman Empire. Later it was invaded by the Germans and the English. Even Arabs from distant lands invaded the soil of France. In the twelfth century France not only regained its independence but became the leading country in Europe. Notre Dame was built and the University of Sorbonne was founded. Then came the Hundred Years War with England. The [illegible] of France [illegible] when they faced [illegible] from the [illegible] under the [illegible] of Orleans. [illegible] for the first time in the history of France [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] consecrated by the Church she was [illegible] a market place. [illegible] though dead Joan became the [illegible] of all [illegible] of French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] in the country. The king subdued feudal lords and [illegible] central control.

Revolution

Though [illegible] there remained a wide gap between the [illegible] and the people. In 1774 [illegible] a very [illegible] Louis XVI. His wife, Antoinette [illegible] There were [illegible] in the country, [illegible] the [illegible] court and demanding more money from the people. In 1789 [illegible] General [illegible] representatives of the nobles clergy and [illegible] to discuss the financial [illegible]. The Commons began to [illegible] that [illegible] be [illegible] their consent. Thereupon the king turned them out of the Hall of Versailles. But the deputies met [illegible] in a tennis court and took the oath not to disperse [illegible] that had been framed. The king tried to use force but his soldiers refused to obey him. He therefore gave in [illegible] to get foreign [illegible] the people. This was a [illegible] for the French who [illegible] July 14 [illegible] of the [illegible] prison of Bastille [illegible] This was a [illegible] [illegible] the country. [illegible] National [illegible] formed itself into a Constituent Assembly [illegible] drew up the first French Constitution. [illegible] [illegible] a Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen [illegible] of modern rights and freedoms.

First Republic

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible]

would challenge us. We throw them the head of a King." The King was gone, but there was no end to troubles. The Revolution swung to excess. The revolutionaries would find freedom not only for themselves but for all others. Messages were sent to people of other countries to rise against their rulers. Fear began to spread over Europe. Foreign powers combined against France. There were counter loyalists revolutions. At the same time, struggle for power broke out amongst different groups in the National Convention. This destroyed the revolutionary Republic. Napoleon Bonaparte got his opportunity to stage a *coup d etat* and seized power in 1799. Napoleon wielded absolute power which he used to impose French supremacy on Europe. He at first succeeded in conquering many lands but in the end his military adventures left France smaller than it was in 1789. He was defeated by the Allied forces of England, Prussia, Russia, Austria and Sweden and exiled to Elba. In 1815 he escaped and returned to France. He regained power and ruled for one hundred days when on June 18 he was defeated at Waterloo and taken to St. Helena as prisoner, where he died in 1821.

Second Republic

After Napoleon Bonaparte, the House of Bourbon returned to power with Louis XVII who restored the divine right of kings. In 1830 after the revolution of "the three glorious days" in July, the Bourbon was forced to abdicate. The crown was now offered to the liberal minded Louis Phillipe the Duke of Orleans. The workers and Republicans however, began to show signs of discontent. In February 1848, there was another revolution. The King was driven from his throne and a second Republic was proclaimed and the son of Napoleon's brother, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was made President.

Third Republic

In 1853 by a *coup d etat* Louis proclaimed himself an emperor as Napoleon III. The Franco-Prussian war of 1870 gave rise to the Third Republic. On September 5 1870 at the height of the war a Paris mob abolished the monarchy and proclaimed the Third Republic. During 1894-1905 the Dreyfus case starting as a Court Martial developed into a conflict between the Republicans and reactionaries in the church and the army. The Republic won the contest and continued for seventy years during which France had about seventy governments. It was destroyed in 1940, when France collapsed during the Second World War and Germany occupied three quarters of the country.

Fourth Republic

After the liberation of France in 1944, a provisional government was set up in France under General de Gaulle. It remained in power until the election of October 21, 1945, when a National Assembly was selected to draw up a new constitution and serve as an interim legislative body. A new constitution was approved by a slight margin at a national referendum. General de Gaulle fought against the new constitution— Government by Parliament —in favour of strong Executive with only an advisory assembly. When his views did not prevail he resigned in January 1946 and thereafter regularly warned that the failure of the constitution would lead to the demand for its end. The Fourth Republic formally came into existence in 1947. The ensuing years in France were marked by short lived Governments. There were no less than twenty one Governments during the life of the Fourth Republic. This was largely due to the existence of many political parties in the National Assembly. The lack of homogeneity often made it necessary to set up coalitions reflecting majorities which often had little stability. Though France had been having governmental instability according to a French publication it was coupled with a considerable degree of ministerial stability. When a new cabinet is formed generally half the members of the preceding cabinet keep their positions, a fourth remain in power but change their posts and only a quarter are replaced by new men. Furthermore many changes of cabinet far from implying a real shift in public affairs correspond to a small modification such as would give rise in Great Britain for example to only a partial organisation.

Last Days Of Fourth Republic

However a crisis overtook the Fourth Republic in May 1958. The National Assembly was sent on a holiday. General de Gaulle took over the Government of the country. A new constitution was drawn up by a Committee appointed by the General.

This constitution was submitted to a referendum to the people of France and French Union on September 2[illegible]. The events that led to the crisis may be briefly stated as follows.

April 15 Mr Gaillard's Government (the [illegible] of the Republic) is overthrown by the

[illegible] which regarded his acceptance of the Anglo-American good offices mission and their suggestions for a settlement with Tunisia as a betrayal of French North Africa.

May 13 Civilians aided by the Army establish a Committee of Public Safety by a coup d'etat in Algiers. General Massu, the leader of the revolt, calls for a Government under de Gaulle. The Assembly answers by voting M. Pflimlin into the Premiership.

May 15 General de Gaulle says that he is prepared to take over the Government. The Assembly gives emergency powers to M. Pflimlin who arrests some supporters of the Algiers generals in Paris.

May 19 General de Gaulle at a Press conference says he wishes only to come to power by the call of a united nation.

May 24 The army coup in Corsica. The will of the Assembly to resist begins to disintegrate.

May 26 M. Pflimlin, urged on by M. Mollet, Socialist leader, and others, meet General de Gaulle secretly at dead of night.

May 27 General de Gaulle announces that he has "embarked on the regular procedure" for establishing a government. In a last attempt to save the Assembly, M. Pflimlin puts his proposals for constitutional reform before the Chamber.

May 28 Pflimlin's proposals are passed by 408 votes to 165 on the grounds that if the communist votes were discounted, this was not an absolute majority. M. Pflimlin tenders his resignation to the President, M. Coty.

May 29 The President informs the Assembly through a special message that he has summoned de Gaulle to form a government and if the Assembly would not accept the General he would resign the Presidency.

June 1 General de Gaulle presents himself to the French National Assembly and is voted Prime Minister.

June 2 The Assembly goes on vacation leaving the [illegible] Parliamentary Committee as link between the executive and the [illegible].

June 12 The work on draft constitution begins.

September 2 The French Government approves the draft of the new constitution.

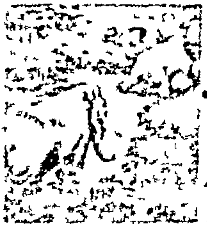
September 3 General de Gaulle presents the constitution to the people in the course of a ceremony in Place de la Republique in Paris.

September 28 The people voted with majority the new constitution in a national referendum. The Fourth Republic is ended and the Fifth Republic is inaugurated.

(Courtesy: *The Tribune*)

DID YOU KNOW ?







[illegible] the [illegible] May [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible]

If the Free World [illegible]

BHUTAN

By RAJINDRA MOHAN WADERHA

PRIME Minister Nehru has recently paid a six day visit to Bhutan. Strangely enough even today many people in India wonder if Bhutan is in India or outside it. There is hardly one good book that tells us all about this 'Land of the Thunder Dragon' and its people. Though this tiny hilly kingdom situated in the north eastern border of India is legally a Protectorate of India and is about the same distance from Calcutta as Shillong as the crow flies, it has religiously tried to shut the doors against all visitors be they Indian or foreign.

Early Visitors

Among the earliest visitors to Bhutan in recent history were the two emissaries sent there by Warren Hastings Mr George Bogle (1774) and Mr Samuel Turner (1783). After about a hundred years Sir Ashley Eden was sent there as the British envoy in 1863. After the attainment of India's Independence, Mr R. K. Nehru visited Bhutan in 1956 and in September 1958 the people of Bhutan had amongst them Mr Nehru as their historic guest.

Land and People

Bhutan (area 18 000 square miles) is flanked on the north by the Tibet Himalayas, on the south by West Bengal, on the east by Khalo and Tinglo tracts of Assam and on the west by Sikkim and Darjeeling. The population is estimated as between 4 and 6 lakhs and is roughly divided into two classes: the Bhutias and the Nepalese, the former dominating the eastern and northern hilly regions and the latter predominating in the fertile south. The Wanghchuks, also a section of Lamaist Buddhists, have been its rulers since 1907, the present King in the line being *Padma Vibhusan* Jigmuk Dorjee Wanghchuk.

Historically Bhutan has been existing as an entity for more than two centuries. But its present system of hereditary monarchy is only a nineteenth century evolution. The crowning event in the evolution of the state took place on Dec. 17 1907 when Uggyen Wanghchuk *penlop* of Tongsa (headquarters of eastern Bhutan) was at a great ceremony at Punakha installed as the first hereditary monarch of the country.

Preceding the installation of the hereditary monarch, Bhutan was ruled by two elected kings known as the Deb Raja and Dharma Raja, who looked after the temporal and spiritual affairs of the state respectively, corresponding to the institutions of Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama in Tibet. In reality Deb Raja was merely a pawn in the hands of one of the two powerful *penlops* of Tangsa and Paro, who were engaged in perpetual feuds to gain supremacy.

In Bhutan the King is all in all. Excepting defence and external affairs which are the concerns of the Government of India the king's rule in all internal matters is absolute. The state is divided into nine provinces and the entire governmental machinery is run by *penlops* (governors) of these provinces. The Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wanghchuk of Bhutan can boast himself as the only monarch in modern times who heads a Government without legislature, without any political party and without a court of law.

Constitution

Bhutan has no written constitution, the kingdom, consisting of nine districts being governed by the unwritten code of Lamaist ethics and traditions. Ethics is however, a relative and flexible connotation and the *Penlops* who are temporal authorities under the Maharaja and in charge of the districts, may interpret them in lines that suit them. These *Penlops* are like feudal barons. They retain soldiers and have their forts (*Dzongs*) like baronial castles. The King who is said to be a man of saintly disposition, is guided in all matters of the state by the Prime Minister, Mr Zigmi Dorjee who is incidentally also the King's brother in law (wife's elder brother). Between them, the Prime Minister on the one hand, the *Penlops* on the other they rule the country without even the least semblance of democracy.

The dark crevasses of the Bhutan Himalayas are as alien to the rays of modern civilization as the darkest depths of Africa. In that kingdom of 18 000 square miles there is hardly one High School, a hospital or a printing press. About roads and means of communication the less said the better. But the present generation is already feeling the impact of advancing civilization. Well-to-do Bhutanese now willingly send their children for schooling at Darjeeling and Kalimpong.

[illegible] schools are being assisted with [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] position of Bhutan [illegible] India has been the outcome of the Treaties of 1910 and 1949. According to the terms of the [illegible] treaty concluded between the British Government and Bhutan the Bhutanese Government agreed to be guided by the British Government with regard to its external affairs, while the latter was to pay an annual allowance of Rs. 100,000 a year. By the Treaty of 1949 the control of Bhutan's external relations was transferred from Britain to India, while the Government of India also raised the subsidy to Rs 500,000 a year.

Relations With India

The existing political relations between India and Bhutan are governed by a new treaty, which was signed at Darjeeling on the 8th of August 1949. [illegible] Gangtok the Indian Political Officer attends to Bhutanese affairs while a Bhutanese Agent [illegible] guarded by a team of [illegible] handles correspondence between his Government and the Indian authorities.

India's political relations with Bhutan date back to 1774 when the East India Company signed a treaty [illegible] annual [illegible] to India by the then [illegible] of Bhutan. But [illegible] relationship between the two [illegible] to have been established only since [illegible]. [illegible] by a treaty in 1910, India and Bhutan came closer still. That treaty [illegible] and guidance by India in regard to Bhutan's external [illegible]. The annual subsidy agreed to in that year at Rs 100,000 has [illegible] been [illegible] and is now [illegible]. But it was also in 1910 that the then Government of China formally [illegible] claim to Bhutan as its feudatory [illegible] [illegible] rejected [illegible] by Bhutan and [illegible] Government of this country. China [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] when India and Bhutan [illegible] [illegible] that Tibet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] Bhutan can [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which by [illegible]

as well as religion [illegible] [illegible] "Bhutan" [illegible] of Tibet. [illegible] [illegible] Bhutan [illegible] result of [illegible] of the [illegible] adventurer [illegible] [illegible] territory. [illegible] [illegible] the Bhutanese [illegible] themselves [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] "The [illegible]" [illegible] the [illegible] problem that [illegible] the Dalai [illegible] nor the Government of India can [illegible] with equanimity. Even the road link between India and Bhutan lies partly across Tibetan territory.

[illegible] in Bhutan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Tibet. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with India.

GOOD OLD DAYS

[illegible] in the Good Old Days. [illegible]

— [illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

* * *

[illegible]

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF LIFE IN INDIAN VILLAGES

By PROF S C DUBE

Professor of Anthropology, University of Saugor

INDIA is a land of villages A great majority of her people—249 million out of a population of 375 million—are occupied in agriculture and live in villages It is estimated that there are some 5 58 000 villages in the land sheltering nearly 82 7 per cent of the country's population Emerging from its semi isolation of several centuries the timeless and changeless Indian village has to make a critical choice it has to choose between tradition and progress

Little Republics

Until the frontiers of new administration reached down to the village level in the last eight or ten decades the village communities constituted stable and practically self sufficient social systems Describing them as little republics, having nearly everything they want Sir Charles Metcalfe writing in 1832—wondered how they seemed to last where nothing else lasts He added Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down revolution succeeds revolution but the village community remains the same This union of village communities each one forming a separate little state in itself according to him 'contributed more than any other cause to the preservation of the people.' The village communities could preserve their cultural identity and distinctive social patterns largely because of the philosophy of limited state action adopted by the earlier rulers of the country The administration carried out mainly from urban centres did not exercise many positive political functions in the village and the villages were thus left more or less autonomous in regard to their internal affairs Armies on the march or in retreat occasionally disturbed the peace of the village but being used to periodic natural calamities village people learned to suffer them with equanimity The tax collector operating on behalf of the government was a necessary evil His demand often amounted to cruel extortion but he was accepted into the structured village situation as the price for protection from external aggression and internal disorder It is indeed remarkable that village and inter-village organization in some parts of India still bears recognizable resemblance to the village system of Rig-vedic India Even today village authorities perform the functions which were prescribed by Manu for villages in his time

National Tradition

The Indian village derives some of the characteristic features of its organization from the great national tradition of India while the traditions of the region in which it is located also contribute substantially toward shaping its value orientation ethos and general pattern of life Its social pattern is determined by the interplay of several different kinds of solidarities Kinship caste and territorial affinities are the major determinants that shape its social structure. An individual belongs to a family, and the family belongs to a lineage as well as to a wide circle of relatives with whom it is connected either by blood or by marriage These units belong to an endogamous caste Solidarities provided by kin and caste tend to merge but territorial ties belong to a different level An individual and his family belong also to a village which in turn is a part of a network of neighbouring villages the region and the nation.

Caste System

Caste is perhaps the most important single organizing principle in these communities In this system of segmentary division of society, the different segments identified as castes are kept apart by complex observances emerging from an all pervading concept of ritual pollution Hierarchy and social distance manifest and express themselves in regulations that are calculated to avoid pollution and maintain purity Marriage, commensality physical contacts and occupational choice particularly are governed by strict rules Within the village the caste system manifests itself as a vertical structure in which individual castes are hierarchically graded and kept apart and at the same time are linked and kept together by some well defined expectations and obligations which integrate them into the social system of the village The horizontal ties of a caste too are important for a caste group in one village has strong links with its counterparts in other villages and in several spheres of life they tend to act together

Diverse Family Forms

The great diversity of forms in the family and kinship organization of India ... [illegible] ... of presenting a ... [illegible] ... somewhat different

Contrary to common belief the basic unit of social organisation in these communities is not the large joint family but the nuclear family but the nuclear family and the smaller joint family in which only a part of those who should have constituted the ideal larger joint family live together and even the latter generally breaks up when members attain maturity and a degree of economic self-sufficiency. Special ties are recognised between a family and the local group of [illegible] kin i.e. all other families lineally related [illegible] upto the third generation. The solidarity between this cluster of families expresses itself on ceremonial occasions and in times of stress and calamity.

Social Structure

The village as a unit of social structure cuts across the boundaries of kin and caste and serves a number of unrelated families within an integrated multi-caste community. Structurally the village communities can be divided into three main groups: the single settlement village in which the community shares a common and compact settlement; the "nucleated village which has a central settlement as the nucleus around which there are a number of smaller satellite settlements; and the "dispersed" village in which the community consists of a series of scattered homesteads lying well-defined [illegible] one another. All the three have a number of common features. They are stable groups generally with a common past and a number of shared values. They recognise and emphasise their mutual identity and [illegible] to some [illegible] [illegible]. The economy is largely [illegible] agriculture [illegible] and ancillary [illegible] are the most important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supplementary or subsidiary to agriculture. Land is greatly [illegible] and valued and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] influences. [illegible] largely [illegible] [illegible], the community [illegible] itself [illegible] [illegible] terms of traditional patterns that define the interrelation between the different segments of the community in the fields of economic [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible]. A common [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the village.

Urge For Change

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the social structure of Indian village communities should [illegible] [illegible] as a [illegible] [illegible] model. While the village communities [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] same pattern a large number of them will be found to possess the major characteristics and features delineated above. This structure has been exposed to a number of influences and the urge for change has come both from within and from without. The [illegible] impact on India has brought [illegible] a new administrative [illegible] resulting in the [illegible] of a set of [illegible] judicial, and legislative [illegible] and [illegible] along with modern technology, particularly modern systems of transport and communication and industrialisation, have given greater [illegible] mobility to the [illegible]. Western type education too has been a significant influence. [illegible] [illegible] revival manifesting itself partly as a series of movements for internal reform, such as the Arya Samaj and Gandhian campaigns, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] series of [illegible] changes. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the government in the [illegible] [illegible] days, and [illegible] [illegible] of community development work after attainment of national Independence too have proved to be powerful influences. Social legislation, spread of education, [illegible] [illegible] state development activities and a wide series of urban influences are well [illegible] the communities and bringing about change and modification in their social organisation and outlook.

Main Trends Of Change

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of these forces and factors the pattern of village life in India is changing. What then are the main trends of change? [illegible] [illegible] of the changing [illegible] [illegible] in India, the following would probably appear to be the most important:

One: the emphasis in life is changing from the sacred to the secular.

Two, there has been a noticeable shift from an ascribed status system to an achieved status system.

Three, [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] weakened as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The traditional [illegible] [illegible] of Indian villages [illegible] brought

in their wake sociological consequences of far reaching significance

Rival System

The slight shift from an ascribed status system to an achieved status system is a fundamental change in the traditional social structure of Indian village communities Ascriptive aspects of social organization have not vanished altogether, but now there is more room for recognition of individual achievements. The society being largely caste structured the ascribed or caste status of a person still contributed materially toward determining his status but there are unmistakable signs that a rival system is growing which takes sufficient account of an individual's distinctive qualities and attainments in ranking him

In recent years there has undoubtedly been a change from a kin-oriented outlook to an interest-oriented outlook and a gradual breaking up of large effective kin groups has been in evidence However, even under conditions of semi urbanization, kin groups have continued to perform important functions of socialization and social control In the absence of properly developed secondary groups primary groups continue to operate Growth of individualism within the family and kin group does not as yet symbolize the total loss of regulative and controlling authority of these units

Dual Standard

While there is a general loosening of caste structure at one end, there are signs that it is consolidating at the other and in some rather unexpected directions Rules regarding commensality social contacts and participation occupational choice and general observance of ritual purity have been considerably relaxed A dual standard of behaviour is gradually coming to be recognized according to which expected standards of behaviour in these spheres in the rural areas are quite different from those in an urban setting Adherence to traditional forms is desirable and necessary in the village but persons going from village to city can take moderately to city ways, although they cannot bring back many of these to the village Notwithstanding this general relaxation in the rigid operation of caste rules caste still retains its endogamous character and even powerful movements of social reform have had little success in changing it in this respect. Evidence of casteism in local and state elections has in a way illustrated the new direction in which caste has shown its strength It is necessary to add, however, that practically all over India there is a general weakening and even total breakdown of formal authority structure of individual castes Caste sustains itself and maintains its structural unity through a self regulatory mechanism of social control This at once is a sign of a weakening and of the internal strength of caste structure

Economic Frontiers

These changes in the social fabric are intimately connected with changes on the economic frontiers of the Indian village. Participation in a competitive money economy, coupled with emergence of new reference groups has contributed toward certain major changes in the people's levels of aspiration Modifications in the traditional social structure have made occupational mobility relatively easy, and the emergence of new 'open occupations have provided employment opportunity to many outside the traditional frame of village economy This process has been facilitated by progressive land reform But the rural economic system is still largely tradition bound the range and depth of innovations in it being extremely limited

Impact Of Democracy

On the political frontier the village is making its first acquaintance with a new system, and is still full of awe, wonder and curiosity regarding the apparatus of democracy At the local level democratic elections have been used mainly for changing power alignments in the community initiating in certain areas an intense rivalry and competition between different segments of the village population to gain power through the elections

Widening Horizons

The universe of the average village dwellers in India is also widening resulting in significant modifications in their ethos world view and value attitude system Many modern innovations have been rejected by the village people not because of primitiveness or superstition but because of our failure in offering to them the right thing Promoters of change often fail to adopt the idiom of the people in communicating modern ideas to them. The strategy of change adopted by administration sometimes ignores vital cultural determinants that ultimately govern the people's acceptance or rejection of modern ideas. For implementing the rural development programmes successfully an effort should be made to overcome these drawbacks. Given the right approach the Indian village can speedily march towards

(Courtesy A I.R.)



In these columns we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every question but a considered reply shall be given to selected questions. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the **Editor, Question Box.**

WORLD BANK.

Q What are the objectives of the World Bank ? (*J P Agarwal Khatauli*)

Ans The main objectives of the World Bank are

1 To assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes

2 To promote private foreign investments by means of guarantees or participations in loans and other investments made by private investors.

3 When private capital is not available on reasonable terms to make loans for productive purposes out of its own capital or out of Funds borrowed by it

4 To promote the long range balanced growth of international trade and maintenance of equilibrium in balance of payment by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the members

5 To arrange loans or guarantees so that the more useful and urgent projects, small and large alike will be dealt with first

6 To conduct its operations with regard to the effects of international investment on business conditions and to assist in bringing about a smooth transition from war time to a peace time economy

ABBREVIATIONS

Q What do the following abbreviations stand for ?

(1) U N O G I L (2) D V C
(*M. C Mani, New Delhi*)
(3) B O A C (4) G H Q (5) G O M (6) D P I (7) E R P (8) E C O S A (9) E M F (10) C W P C (11) B Th U (12) D C L
(*[illegible] New Delhi*)

Ans

1. United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon.
2. Damodar Valley Corporation
3. British Overseas Airways Corporation
4. General Head Quarters.
5. Grand Old Man.
6. Director of Public Instruction
7. European Recovery Programme
8. Economic and Social Council
9. Electro-Motive Force
10. Central Water and Power Commission
11. British Thermal Unit.
12. Doctor of Civil Law

DIPLOMA COURSE IN STATISTICS

Q Please name the institutions in [illegible] which offer Diploma Course in Statistics

(*Mahendra Pal Singh, [illegible] M Agra, [illegible]*)

Ans The following institutions [illegible] Diploma Course in Statistics

1 Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta Statistician's Diploma (Parts I & II)

2 Statistical Branch of Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi [illegible] in Agri Stat.

MOTION OF SUN

Q Does the sun possess any [illegible] motion ?

(*G. N Seth, [illegible]*)

Ans The sun, like every other [illegible] moving through space. Its rate of [illegible] about 12 miles per second and it carries [illegible] its family of planets with it [illegible] from [illegible] We [illegible] on the [illegible] moving [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the middle [illegible] [illegible]. This point is called the [illegible] [illegible] and it is near the star [illegible]

ON MONARCHY

Q Please explain the distinction between Absolute Monarchy and limited Monarchy
(*J C Dey, Shillong*)

Ans Absolute monarchy implies that the final authority in making interpreting and executing law belongs to the monarch Limited Monarchy, on the other hand, is one which is controlled by a constitution The greatest example of limited Monarchy is Britain

MARSHALL PLAN

Q Please furnish information about 'Marshall Plan' (*Niranjan Surana, Jodhpur*)

Ans In a speech in June 1947 Mr Marshall U S Secretary of State, suggested to the European countries to draft a plan for their economic reconstruction and he promis d financial aid in the task of economic rehabilitation This was the Marshal Plan sometimes called Marshal Aid Sixteen Western European countries, Anglo-American and French Zones of Germany and Anglo American Zone of Trieste joined this plan This plan was responsible to a large degree for the quick economic recovery of European countries The scheme was to last until 1952 but in 1951 president Truman proposed that this aid should be continued

CURRENCY UNITS

Q Please name the currency units of the following countries

(1) U S S R. (2) China (3) Egypt. (4) Poland (5) Switzerland (6) Union of South Africa (7) Finland (8) Belgium

(*Thakur Dass Kalra N Delhi*)

Ans (1) Rouble (2) Yuan (3) Pound (4) Zloty (5) Franc (6) Pound (7) Markka. (8) Belgian franc.

WORLD OF BOOKS

Q Please name the authors of the following books:

(1) Forsyte Saga (2) Bande Mataram (3) Crime and Punishment (4) Sons and Lovers (5) Thus Spake Zarathustra (6) Rommel

(*C S Vi[illegible]nathan A[illegible]*)

(7) Pygmalion (8) Lycidas (9) Das Capital (10) Ape and Essence

(*R S Dhadwal D[illegible]*)

Ans (1) John Galsworthy (2) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (3) Dostoevsky (4) D H Lawrence (5) F W Nietzche (6) Desmond Young (7) Bernard Shaw (8) John Milton (9) Karl Marx. (10) Aldous Huxley

PLASTICS

Q Kindly furnish information about Plastics.
(*B P Sinha Ranchi*)

Ans They are materials which can be moulded by heat and pressed into desired shapes and which on cooling retain their new shape and become rigid Of course steel clay, glass etc. are plastic, but the term is reserved for the new raw materials such as synthetic resins One plastic is *celluloid* made from cellulose nitrate and camphor There are several plastics made from casein the protein of skimmed milk

There are two classes of plastics, the *thermoplastic* which become plastic everytime they are heated (e g cellulosic plastics) and *thermosetting* which undergo chemical change when heated so that once set they cannot be rendered plastic again (e g Bakelite)

WHO'S WHO

Q Please name the present occupants of the following posts

1. **Indian Ambassador in U S A**
2. **Indian Ambassador in Indonesia**
3. **Indian Ambassador in China**
4. **Secretary of Planning Commission**
5. **Chairman of the Central Social Welfare Board**
6. **High Commissioner of India in Pakistan**
7. **President of Bharat Sevak Samaj**
8. **Governor of Orissa**
9. **Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh**
10. **Chief Minister of Bihar**

(*Miss K Snehalatha Ernakulam*)

Ans

1. Chagla
2. Dr Jagannath Khosla
3. G Parthasarathy
4. Vishnu Sahay
5. Mrs Durgabai Deshmukh
6. Rajeshwar Dayal
7. Jawaharlal Nehru
8. Sukhtankar
9. N Sanjiva Reddi
10. Dr S K Sinha

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Q Please explain the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution of India

(*Suprokash Banerjee Calcutta*)

Ans For amendment of the Constitution a Bill can be presented in either House of Parliament When the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House [illegible] not less

than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill the Constitution shall stand amended accordingly.

But ratification by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States is required for amendment of the following provisions of the Constitution:

(a) Election of the President, extent of executive power of the Union, extent of executive power of a State, High Courts for union territories, or

(b) the Union Judiciary, State High Courts, Legislative Relations between the Union and the States, or

(c) Union List, State List or Concurrent List, or

(d) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(e) the procedure for amendment of the Constitution as stated above.

Ratification is necessary before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

SUGAR TECHNOLOGY

Q. Please furnish particulars about any institute in India which offers training in Sugar Technology.

(Prit ... Kumar ... [illegible])

Ans. The only Indian institute ... [illegible] which offers training in Sugar Technology is National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, U.P. The courses offered by the institute are Associateship of N.S.I. in Sugar Technology, Fellowship of N.S.I. in Sugar Chemistry, ... [illegible] Sugar Tech. and certificates in Sugar Engg. and Sugar Boiling.

STEEL PLANTS

Q. Please name the places in India where steel plants are now under construction.

([illegible], New Delhi)

Ans. [illegible] steel plants are now ... [illegible] at:
1. [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. [illegible]

[illegible]

SAKA YEAR

Q. What is Saka Year and what is the ... [illegible]

([illegible])

Ans. The Saka Year which begins on March 22 (March 21 in a leap year), has 365 days normally and 366 in a leap year. The Government of India ... [illegible] on the basis of Saka Year ... [illegible] the new year a day falling on 22nd March ... [illegible] of Chaitra the Year 1878 of Saka Era. The Central Government has decided to adopt this new calendar for ... [illegible] purposes in conjunction with ... [illegible] (current) calendar.

The Government of India's Calendar Reform Committee in their Report in 1955 ... [illegible] that the purpose behind adoption of the Saka Year was to ensure a unified National Calendar.

NECTAR IN A SIEVE

Q. Which is the best English novel written by an Indian author depicting the true life of Indian villages?

(Miss A.P. [illegible], Tezpur)

Ans. Kamala Markandaya's "Nectar in a Sieve" presents a faithful and true picture of Indian rural life. She depicts in the novel with an amazing degree of insight and understanding the life led by the common man in India. The delights and agonies, the pleasures and privations, the hopes and despairs, the resentment ... [illegible] the villagers ... [illegible] in Kamala's novel. Her novel ... [illegible] the sentimental ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] She also portrays in her novel the impact of urban ... [illegible] on the Indian village ... [illegible] and traces ... [illegible] the ... [illegible] that have ... [illegible] the ... [illegible] of the villages.

There could ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible]

The ... [illegible] of Kamala ... [illegible]

TODAY'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

By HENRY HARAP

(Mr Henry Harap is a Professor of Education at George Pealody College for Teachers Nashville U.S.A The following article in which he describes the new trends and the new models of teaching prevalent in American elementary schools will be read with interest by Indian teachers and educationists)

THE new elementary classroom bears no resemblance to the gloomy room of yesterday with its dark hued walls and heavy fixed desks in straight rows New buildings have more space movable furniture and more equipment for active and creative learning

As a result the classrooms are more flexible and informal Although many existing classrooms still have a rigid and formal atmosphere, the new room is gradually becoming a centre where children live and work together

Today virtually every American elementary school child has access to free textbooks purchased with state or local funds The textbook, more than any other factor still determines what the elementary school child learns in school The textbooks include the whole range of school subjects—reading spelling handwriting English usage geography, history, science health music and others

In addition to the basic collection of text books the pupils have access to several sets of supplementary books and a small classroom collection of books and pamphlets

Twenty years ago it was not uncommon to see a whole primary class begin a reading period with, "Mary turn to page 30 and read aloud" The children would then take turns reading until they came to the end of the story

Today, reading is taught to small groups of the same level of ability or need, and reading aloud is the last of several preparatory steps

Before the child begins to read books such activities as telling a story from pictures sharing an easy picture book and listening to stories that are told or read help him develop readiness to read The amount of emphasis on phonics varies widely

The basic texts and directed reading are continued in the upper grades but the child also reads more independently and more widely Using the classroom or the library collection he reads extensively for information and pleasure The child becomes more familiar with poetry short stories plays biographies, and books of travel

Written expression often begins with the writing of group stories dictated by the children and written on the chalkboard by the teacher

Later pupils write simple letters to invite their mothers to a party or for some other useful purpose As the pupils move to the upper grades they have many occasions for original writing with correction of individual errors Many teachers assign formal writing tasks suggested in language texts and work books Creative writing of poems and stories is encouraged by the imaginative teacher

Good Speaking and Listening

Generally speaking the elementary schools are putting greater emphasis on the development of good speaking and listening habits The long neglected art of conversation is engaging the attention of many teachers As the opportunities to plan to share and to evaluate become more plentiful the children are learning to think quickly, talk fluently, and listen attentively

Grammar is part of the language arts programme The simpler definitions and rules are incorporated in the language text which is usually a part of the pupil's collection This language or English book is one of the important tools used in the child's study of punctuation, sentence structure word study and the elements of good usage

Spelling as a separate subject is generally taught from a text or workbook in which the child encounters the new word in isolation. The words learned in the spelling book are supplemented by new words used in all subjects and by words that have been misspelled in pupils written work.

In this generation the teaching of handwriting has undergone a phenomenal change Today few children learn cursive writing until they reach the end of the second grade or the beginning of the third grade The mechanical exercises in writing rows of ovals to the rhythmic timing of the teacher have disappeared

Beginning writing involves [illegible] the letter forms.

Intelligence Test

[illegible] are given some questions to test [illegible] It [illegible] that you [illegible] all the questions [illegible] the time taken by you to find the correct answers. The [illegible] take more than [illegible] [illegible]

—QUESTIONS—

1 Five school girls, who competed for a scholarship decided that it would be "rather amusing" to send home [illegible] partly mendacious—reports of the result.

Shiela wrote: "I took second place. Mohana was a little in front of Lalita." Lalita: "Shiela was last. Indra was well ahead of Kamal." Mohana: "I only took fourth place. Indra came in second." Kamal: "Mohana was third. Lalita did better than Indra." And Indra: "Lalita took third place. Kamal (to our surprise) won the scholarship."

[illegible] two candidates tied for a place. Each girl made one true statement and one false one.

In what order were the five candidates [illegible]

2 As I was on my way to Amarnath for pilgrimage I met a man with seven wives. Each wife had seven cats. How many were going to pilgrimage?

3 Find the [illegible]:

(a) A pet which is a floor covering
(b) A pet who [illegible] a musical instrument
(c) A pet which is a [illegible]

4 Mr [illegible], Mr Wyvern, Mr [illegible] and Mr [illegible] [illegible] Racing [illegible] and bought [illegible] Each [illegible] was named after one of the [illegible] of the four [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

Mr [illegible] [illegible] the horse [illegible] and Mr [illegible] [illegible]

What [illegible] the horse [illegible]?

5 Here is a simple code

A B D E F H I J L N S V X
O L P I G W U F R T Z Y

To put a letter [illegible] in the code, write the letter which is shown [illegible] below it. Thus for O write A, for A write O, and for TOP write SAD.

Read the following sentences written in code:

(i) P A S L I T S I T
(ii) I O F W O T O W I F F M A T F
(iii) F U R [illegible] I T O I U [illegible]
(iv) W T O R T A T F [illegible] T [illegible] O Z O N I R
(v) D O [illegible] T I U M M P I H O T A Z F L F I F

6 An Oxford graduate brought up [illegible] with the [illegible] candidate for [illegible] in a [illegible] constituency. When [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]" What do you know about [illegible] [illegible]? The candidate might have answered:

(i) "I was a [illegible] myself [illegible] I was [illegible]"
(ii) "I [illegible] by keeping the [illegible]"
(iii) "[illegible]"
(iv) "I [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible]"
(v) "[illegible]"

[illegible]

7 [illegible]

[illegible]

8 An ordinary pack of 52 cards is divided into three unequal portions. Call them A, B and C.

If a card is drawn at random from A, the odds are 5 to 3 against its being a red one. If a card is drawn from B, the odds are 3 to 2 against its being black. And if a card is drawn from C the odds are 5 to 3 against its being black.

The number of black cards in B exceeds by five the number of black cards in C.

How many red cards are there in A?

9 Ram's father is four times as old as Ram. In five years his father will be three times as old as Ram. How old is Ram now?

10 Read through the following and then answer the questions at the end.

Tikki, Pushp, and Mohana have the same mother Mrs Sarna. Hikmat, Manohar and Maya have the same father Mr Bahadur.

Mr Bahadur and Mrs Sarna are brother and sister.

Mohan is younger than Hikmat and Manohar, but older than Maya.

(i) What is the name of Tikki's father?
(ii) What relation is Mohana to Pushp?
(iii) What relation is Manohar to Hikmat?
(iv) What relation is Hikmat to Tikki?
(v) What relation is Mohana to Mr Bahadur?
(vi) Is Maya older or younger than Manohar?
(vii) What relation is Mr Bahadur to Mrs Sarna?

ANSWERS

1 Any statement can be made one's starting point. Thus, if one begins with Mohana's statement, either Mohana was fourth and Indra was not second or Indra was second and Mohana was not fourth. Now assume that Mohana was fourth. It follows (from Kamal's statement) that Lalita did better than Indra. Test the relevant possibilities in the light of other statements. It will be found that they all failed and hence Indra was second. And so on.

It will be found that the only positional order consistent with the data is: (1) Kamal (2) Indra (3) Mohana (4) Lalita (5) Sheila

2 One myself

3 (a) Carpet
(b) Trumpet
(c) Puppet

4 Call the horses and trainers S, W, C, Q. The data which we have are

Horse	Trainer	Rider
S	Not C	
W		
C		
Q	Not S	C

It follows (1) that Quaver is trained by Mr Wyvern (2) that Spanglefoot is trained by Mr Quaver (3) that Wyvern is trained by Cherub (4) that Cherub is trained by Mr Spanglefoot (5) that Mr Wyvern rode Spanglefoot and (6) that Mr Quaver rode Cherub.

5 (i) Do trust us
(ii) Dad has a huge nose
(iii) Did he give us a ride?
(iv) He also sends us a camel
(v) Pam's dinner was overdue

6 (i) I was minor (not miner) myself until I was twenty one

7 All these statements are perfectly true, but only one proves that steel is heavier than water which is

(iv) Steel will sink in water

8 Let the number of black cards in C be 3m. Then the number of red cards in C is 5m and the number of black cards in B is 3m plus 5. The latter number must be even and so m is odd. If m is 3 or more the total number of cards in C and B is 9 plus 15 plus 14 plus 21 or more which is impossible. Hence m must be 1 and the three portions contain: C 5 red 3 black, B 12 red, 8 black, A 9 red 15 black.

And so there are 9 red cards in A

9 10 years

10 (i) Mr Sarna (ii) Sister, (iii) Brother, (iv) Cousin, (v) Niece (vi) Younger, (vii) Brother in law.

The best reason for keeping your chin up when in trouble is that it keeps the mouth closed.—Irena Pozett

A habit cannot be tossed out of the window; it must be coaxed down the stairs a step at a time.—Mark Twain

In the presence of trouble some people grow wings, others buy crutches.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge [illegible] the following questions without any [illegible] help. When [illegible] look up for the answers and [illegible]

—QUESTIONS—

1. What is International Finance Corporation? What role does it play in the sector of [illegible]?
2. Enumerate the factors which have [illegible] about an increase in the cost of [illegible] menting the Second Five-Year Plan.
3. Write notes on:
   (a) Central Advisory Board of Archaeology
   (b) [illegible]
   (c) Cultural Agreement with Egypt
4. (a) What are the salient [illegible] of the new French Constitution?
   (b) [illegible] the significance of the Referendum recently held by France.
5. Comment on:
   (a) British Plan for Cyprus
   (b) Recent developments in Algeria
   (c) [illegible]
6. [illegible] the food problem which [illegible] the Government.
7. Does India include the following territories:
   (a) Pondicherry (b) Goa
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]
   (e) Maldives
8. What do you [illegible]?
   (a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]
   (e) [illegible]
9. With what [illegible] are the following [illegible]:
   (a) [illegible] (b) [illegible]
   (c) [illegible] (d) [illegible]
   (e) [illegible]
10. Name the [illegible] of [illegible]
    (a) [illegible]
    (b) President of the World Bank
    (c) Managing Director I.M.F.
    (d) Prime Minister of Lebanon
    (e) Indian Ambassador in Moscow
    (f) Commissioner for India Government in Mauritius

ANSWERS

1. I.F.C. is an international investment [illegible] closely [illegible] with the World Bank [illegible] 33 member governments. IFC's purpose is to further economic development [illegible] these [illegible] member [illegible] government guarantee [illegible] private [illegible] capital and management. IFC does not compete with private capital [illegible] management functions.

Essentially IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution, and [illegible] for private capital.

IFC [illegible] the World Bank [illegible] with private business without government intervention and [illegible] private [illegible]. It does not invest in [illegible] which are government owned [illegible] in the management of which government participates [illegible]. However an enterprise in which [illegible] is not [illegible] from being financed by IFC [illegible]

The [illegible] must be located in a member country or [illegible] member country. IFC [illegible] the [illegible] Africa, [illegible]

IFC [illegible]

IFC will finance not more than half of the total cost of an enterprise

IFC's investments are not conventional fixed interest loans they are rather intermediate between conventional loan capital on the one hand and share capital on the other—loans carrying some interest and some right to participate in the profits and growth of the business

In its investments IFC considers earning power and a balanced capital structure more important than a lien or mortgage on assets Its investment may be subordinated to other obligations

One of IFC's purposes is to encourage initial participation by private financial investors and as the enterprises mature to revolve its portfolio by selling its investments

2 The fulfilment of the plan depended upon certain basic conditions viz substantial increase in agricultural production more domestic savings maintenance of stable price level external assistance and efficient utilisation of resources and assets created under the First Plan These have not been fulfilled to the extent anticipated

Agricultural production rose by 6 1 per cent in 1956-57 as compared with the previous year but in 1957 58 there has been a decline of 7 8 per cent the total production of food grains falling from 68 8 million tons to 62 1 million tons As regards industrial production the rise during the last year was only 1 5 per cent as compared to 8 6 per cent in the previous year

The import of foodgrains has also exceeded expectation, resulting in diversion of valuable foreign exchange During the Second Plan period 6 1 million tons of foodgrains have already been imported during the current year the imports are expected to be 3 5 million tons. The total food import during the 2nd plan was estimated originally at 6 million tons During the current plan already the expenditure incurred has been more than Rs. 500 crores over and above the total expenditure during the entire First Plan period

The additional allotment of Rs 100 crores now for industries and minerals is to provide adequate funds for the three steel plants the expansion of fertilizer projects and the Lignite Projects at Neyveli These projects will go a long way in building up a strong industrial structure and developing the economy so that the earnings on foreign exchange need not unduly depend upon export of agricultural raw materials

As regards social services such as education and health Rs 450 crores are to be spent in the next two years as compared to Rs 360 crores during the first three years of the current plan. Thus the expenditure will increase from an average of Rs 120 crores per annum during the first three years to Rs 225 crores per annum during the remaining period

3 (a) The first meeting of the Board was held in New Delhi in 1945 The Advisory Board was constituted for the purpose of cultivating closer contacts between the Union Department of Archaeology and Indian Universities and Learned Societies as also to arouse public interest in the activities of the Department

As a result several universities and institutions are lending their co operation in furtherance of the archaeological interests Also many young scholars are receiving training in field archaeology

A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held at Hyderabad on October 9 1958

A special feature of the session will be an archaeological exhibition and a symposium on archaeological problems

(b) The *Berne Convention* which was the first international convention on Copyright was adopted at Berne on September 9 1886 and was completed at Paris in 1896 It was revised subsequently at Berlin in 1908 at Rome in 1928 and again at Brussels in 1948

India has been a member of the Berne Union from its inception Though a signatory to the Brussels text of 1948 India could not accede thereto as the Indian law on copyright did not conform to the Brussels text fully The Copyright Act 1957 came into force on January 21, 1958

India has acceded to the Brussels text of the Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Literatry and Artistic Works known as the Berne Convention. The Instrument of Accession which was signed by the president of India on August 21 1958 was deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation on September 17 1958 The accession is expected to take effect on October 21 1958

Although the Brussels Convention generally follows the Rome text, many new features have been introduced in the Brussels text Some of the new features are Cinematographic Works are given the same treatment as literary works. The author is given the same right

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge Solve the following questions without any extraneous help When finished, look up for the answers and compare

—QUESTIONS—

1 What is International Finance Corporation ? What role does it play in the sector of international investment ?

2 Enumerate the factors which have brought about an increase in the cost of implementing the Second Five Year Plan

3 Write notes on
- (a) Central Advisory Board of Archaeology
- (b) Berne Convention
- (c) Cultural Agreement with Egypt

4 (a) what are the salient provisions of the new French Constitution ?
- (b) Bring out clearly the significance of the Referendum recently held by France

5 Comment on
- (a) British Plan for Cyprus
- (b) Recent developments in Algeria
- (c) Racial riots in Nottingham

6 Suggest ways and means to tide over the food problem which confronts the Government

7 Does India include the following territories ?
- (a) Pondicherry (b) Goa.
- (c) Sikkim (d) Bhutan
- (e) Maldives

8 What do you associate with ?
- (a) Freud. (b) Braille
- (c) Fleming (d) Edison.
- (e) Madame Curie

9 With what sports or games are the following persons associated ?
- (a) Vijay Hazare (b) Dhyan Chand
- (c) R Krishnan (d) [illegible]
- (e) T N Seth

10 Name the present occupants of the following posts
- (a) India's Commissioner General for Economic Affairs.
- (b) President of the World Bank
- (c) Managing Director of I M F
- (d) Prime Minister of Lebanon
- (e) Indian Ambassador to Morocco.
- (f) Commissioner for India Government in Mauritius.

ANSWERS

1 IFC is an International investment institution closely affiliated with the World Bank with a capital of $93 million subscribed by 55 member governments IFC's purpose is to further economic development in its less developed member countries by investing—without government guarantee—in productive private enterprises in association with private capital and management I F C does not compete with private capital and it does not exercise management functions

Essentially IFC is an investing rather than a lending institution and it judges projects on the basis of their merits as investments for private capital.

IFC, unlike the World Bank deals directly with private business without government intervention and finances only private enterprises It does not invest in undertakings which are government owned and operated or in the management of which government participates to any significant extent. However an enterprise in which some public funds have been invested is not necessarily precluded from being financed by IFC, if the enterprise is essentially private in character

The project must be located in a member country or in a dependent territory of a member country. IFC invests only in the less developed areas—Africa Asia the Middle East, Australia Latin America, and a few special areas in Europe

IFC invests in enterprises which are predominantly industrial (manufacturing, processing, mining) either for the expansion or improvement of an existing enterprise or in the creation of a new one

IFC will finance not more than half of the total cost of an enterprise

IFC's investments are not conventional fixed interest loans they are rather intermediate between conventional loan capital on the one hand and share capital on the other—loans carrying some interest and some right to participate in the profits and growth of the business

In its investments IFC considers earning power and a balanced capital structure more important than a lien or mortgage on assets Its investment may be subordinated to other obligations

One of IFC's purposes is to encourage initial participation by private financial investors and, as the enterprises mature to revolve its portfolio by selling its investments

2 The fulfilment of the plan depended upon certain basic conditions viz substantial increase in agricultural production more domestic savings maintenance of stable price level, external assistance and efficient utilisation of resources and assets created under the First Plan. These have not been fulfilled to the extent anticipated.

Agricultural production rose by 6 1 per cent in 1956-57 as compared with the previous year but in 1957 58 there has been a decline of 7 8 percent the total production of food grains falling from 68 8 million tons to 62 1 million tons As regards industrial production the rise during the last year was only 1 5 per cent as compared to 8 6 percent in the previous year

The import of foodgrains has also exceeded expectation, resulting in diversion of valuable foreign exchange During the Second Plan period 6 1 million tons of foodgrains have already been imported during the current year the imports are expected to be 3 5 million tons The total food import during the 2nd plan was estimated originally at 6 million tons During the current plan already the expenditure incurred has been more than Rs. 500 crores over and above the total expenditure during the entire First Plan period

The additional allotment of Rs 100 crores now for industries and minerals is to provide adequate funds for the three steel plants the expansion of fertilizer projects and the Lignite Projects at Neyveli These projects will go a long way in building up a strong industrial structure and developing the economy so that the earnings on foreign exchange need not unduly depend upon export of agricultural raw materials

As regards social services such as education and health Rs 450 crores are to be spent in the next two years as compared to Rs 360 crores during the first three years of the current plan Thus the expenditure will increase from an average of Rs 120 crores per annum during the first three years to Rs 225 crores per annum during the remaining period

3 (a) The first meeting of the Board was held in New Delhi in 1945 The Advisory Board was constituted for the purpose of cultivating closer contacts between the Union Department of Archaeology and Indian Universities and Learned Societies as also to arouse public interest in the activities of the Department

As a result, several universities and institutions are lending their co operation in furtherance of the archaeological interests Also many young scholars are receiving training in field archaeology

A meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology was held at Hyderabad on October 9 1958

A special feature of the session will be an archaeolgical exhibition and a symposium on archaeological problems

(b) The *Berne Convention* which was the first international convention on Copyright was adopted at Berne on September 9 1886 and was completed at Paris in 1896 It was revised subsequently at Berlin in 1908 at Rome in 1928 and again at Brussels in 1948

India has been a member of the Berne Union from its inception Though a signatory to the Brussels text of 1948 India could not accede thereto as the Indian law on copyright did not conform to the Brussels text fully The Copyright Act, 1957 came into force on January 21 1958

India has acceded to the Brussels text of the Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Literatry and Artistic Works known as the Berne Convention. The instrument of Accession which was signed by the president of India on August 21 1958 was deposited with the Government of the Swiss Confederation on September 12 1958 The accession is expected to take effect on October 21 1958

Although the Brussels Convention generally follows the Rome text, many new features have been introduced in the Brussels text Some of the new features are Cinematograph Works are given the same treatment as literary works The author is given the same right

to make a collection of political speeches and speeches delivered in judicial proceedings.

Unsettled disputes between Governments of the Bern Countries are now to be referred to the International Court of Justice for determination.

(c) Ancient ties of friendship and closer cultural relation which have existed between India and Egypt and Syria were further strengthened by the formal signing of a Cultural Agreement between the Republic of India and the United Arab Republic at Cairo on September 25 1958

The Agreement was signed on behalf of India by Shri R.K. Nehru Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of India at Cairo and on behalf of the United Arab Republic by Dr Mahmoud Fawzy, Foreign Minister United Arab Republic.

The Cultural Agreement which consists of twelve articles declares that the two Governments desire to establish and strengthen the bonds of friendship promote cultural relations and develop mutual co-operation in scientific, educational and cultural fields between the two countries

The Agreement will remain in force for a period of ten years and will come into force fifteen days after the exchange of instruments of ratification which will take place in New Delhi.

This is the eighth cultural agreement which India has so far concluded since Independence The earlier agreements were signed with Indonesia Iran, Iraq Japan, Poland, Rumania and Turkey

4 (a) The salient provisions of the New Constitution are —

(1) Universal suffrage is the only source of power It is from universal suffrage, or from the bodies elected by it that the legislative and executive powers are derived.

(2) The legislative and executive powers must be effectively separated in such a manner that the Government and parliament can assume their full authority each on their own account and under their own responsibility

(3) The Government must be responsible to Parliament

(4) The judiciary must remain independent in order to ensure respect for basic liberties as defined in the Constitution of 1946 and in the declaration of the Rights of Man

(5) The Constitution must allow the relationship of the Republic with the associated peoples to be placed on a proper footing.

(b) The Referendum recently held in France and French overseas territories marked the inception of the Fifth Republic as well as the collapse of the Fourth Republic. The people of France have given General de Gaulle a triumphal vote of confidence and the Communist party its first serious defeat since the end of World War II Eighty five p.c. of the electorate voted and only 15 p.c. abstained an all time low record for abstentions The people who voted 'Yes' not only endorsed the General's proposed constitution but also his broad policy of a strong and stable Government in the pursuit of a modern and vigorous France. Herein lies the significance of the Referendum.

5 (a) Britain has formulated a seven year plan to administer Cyprus, the Mediterranean island in partnership with Greece and Turkey Britain has in this connection, extended invitation to the Greek and Turkish Governments to appoint a representative in the island. Turkey accepted this plan of Britain. But Greece has rejected it Eleventh hour efforts made by NATO delegates in Paris to persuade the British Government to postpone its implementation of the Constitutional Plan for Cyprus bore no fruit The new British Plan for Cyprus came into operation on October 1 this year

(b) Algeria situated in the Northern part of Africa covers an area of 847,500 sq miles and is roughly four times the size of France. In 1813 Algeria was annexed by France Since then a constant war was going on between French Imperialists and Algerian nationalists.

The policy pursued by the French was quite unfavourable to the peaceful settlement of the issues. This was mainly responsible for the constant outbreaks of revolution in Algeria The latest development in the Algerian situation is formation of a new Algerian Government in Cairo by the Algerian liberation movement. The newly formed Algerian nationalist government has been promptly accorded recognition by all Arab countries

( ) The racial riots which swept over Nottingham Hill District of London recently has clearly revealed that all is not well with Britain, which boasts itself to be the cradle of democracy The riots began on August 30 when a mob of Whites attacked coloured

persons living in or passing through the Nottingham Hill area The main targets of attack were West Indians and other coloured men. Indians were spared According to official report a plot by anti social elements to stir up racial feelings was responsible for disturbances South African Agents and Fascists constituted the moving spirit behind the activities of the trouble makers

6 Of late the problem of food has assumed alarming dimensions A solution of this threatening problem lies in the formulation of a scientific food policy and the adoption of vigorous and concerted efforts to implement it.

A scientific policy to tide over the food crisis involves two categories of measures

(a) Those to increase food production and
(b) Those to utilize the foodgrains produced in the country in a judicious manner so as to meet the maximum possible demand

The measures to increase the production of foodgrains are

(i) introduction of minor irrigation schemes like the construction and repair of wells, tanks channels small dams tubewells, etc.,
(ii) distribution of chemical fertilizers and manures
(iii) distribution of improved seeds
(iv) fisheries development schemes
(v) land improvement schemes like contour bunding clearance and reclamation of wastelands
(vi) plant protection and antiplant disease schemes
(vii) other grow more food schemes intended to increase the yield per acre and
(viii) a special campaign now being organized to increase the production of rabi grains viz. wheat barley gram and rabi jowar by concerted action in educating the farmers in improved methods of farming arranging timely supply of improved seeds securing the co-operation of village workers and farmers and infusing enthusiasm in them to increase the per acre yield

For the maximum utilization of food grains produced in the country the measures taken are:

(1) segregation of highly surplus areas where the Government can procure foodgrains for distribution in the deficit areas

(2) segregation of highly deficit areas and important consuming centres where the Government can concentrate on distribution of foodgrains from government stocks and

(3) creation of more or less selfsufficient zones by joining deficit areas with surplus areas

Establishment of fairprice shops, and anti hoarding measures such as squeezing of bank credit licensing wheat roller flour mills and food grain dealers etc. will supplement the above measures to a remarkable extent.

7 (a) Yes (b) No
(c) Yes (d) No
(e) Yes.

8 (a) Psycho analysis (b) Printing for the blind. (c) Penicillin
(d) Phonograph Incandescent lamp
(e) Radium

9 (a) Cricket (b) Hockey
(c) Lawn Tennis (d) Mountaineering
(e) Badminton

10 (a) B K Nehru (b) Eugene Black
(c) Per Jacobson
(d) General Chehab
(e) Ramchunder Goburdhun
(f) Jagannath Dhamaja

RICE PRODUCTION

The total production of rice all the world over (excluding the U S S R.) was about 215 million tons (metric) in 1956 Of this Asia accounted for over 200 million tons

India is the second largest producer of rice (the first being China—82 million tons) with an aggregate yield of about 43 million tons.

Though India and China have the largest area under rice cultivation the highest per hectare* yield (1956) was accounted for by Spain (5 810 kilograms)** followed by Egypt (5 430 kgs.) Australia (5 290 kgs.) Italy (4 [illegible] kgs.) Portugal (4,230 kgs.) and Japan (4 220 kgs.)

In India the area under cultivation extends over 78 million acres Yield per acre is only about 544 kilograms

In 1957 58 the top five producers of rice among the States were West Bengal (41 45 000 tons) Andhra Pradesh (34 65 000 tons) Madras (31 34 000 tons) Uttar Pradesh (22 54 000 tons) and Bihar (21 55 000 tons)

*1 Hectare=2½ acres approximately
**1 Kilogram=1 seer and [illegible]

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

ART OF READING

Is reading an art? Before answering another question must be posed and answered What is art? Art' says Bacon is man added to natu e.' That this is an excellent definition of art can easily be p oved by an illustration Nature provides a painter with only rough materials trees, the sea and the mountain and h simplifies arranges organizes and paints a picture to gratify the whims and fancies of the human mind

Skilful exeution and imagination are called for to finish a work of art Even so in the case of reading a knack of reading only those books which one should read and of getting maximum return for the minimum of indus trious study and judicious power to exercise omission are needed. In this sense, reading like painting is an art

Reading can be, in the words of Valery Larbaud an unpunished vice" or it can be to borrow the words of the philosopher Descartes ' a conversation with the most reputable people of pas centuries.'

Reading becomes a vice when it is resorted to as a kind of op um or as a means of flight People married to this kind of reading read constantly They read any part of the en cyclopaedia with equal interest. Left to themselves in a room they plunge headlong into piles of magazines and newspapers and read, we do not know what, and seem to be immensely satisfied with their work, if it can be called wo k For them everything is good. They care neither fo facts nor for ideas but they simp y go on like Tennyson's brook They race ahead page after page like a whip pet chasing a rabbit neither interpreting and understanding nor making room in their mind for assimilation digestion and adoption.

Reading is merely passive with them This kind of reading is not hea thy and does not stand the reader in good stead for men that read much and work little are as bells which do sound to call others, but they themselves never ent r into a church"

There is such a thing as reading for plea sure also A naive reader hopes to find there [illegible] charm in the st ry he reads He reads the [illegible] exaltation and sublimation of his emotions. He reads to enjoy the adventures and escapades which life has chosen to deny him but which the novelist has so enchant ingly described in his story Yet another may read to find among playwrights, poets and moralists perfect expression and synthesis of ideas he has formed and see whether "these unacknowledged legislators of the world" tell him anything new which may be of use to him Such reading for pleasure is a much more active process

Now we come to another type which may *for want of a better phrase,* be called "work reading" which is don by a man with a definite purpose to support the idea or for the expansion of the idea he has entertained It is to be done wi h hand fo underlining, sidelining and starring the important passages, as all are not endowed with a photographic memory

Reading like all work, has its rules The three practical rules offered by Emerson are: Never read any book that is not a year old never read any but famed books and never read any but what you like

One must be careful to choose one's literary nourishment In literature as in love there is a wide variety of tastes and where one sees H len another may see only a plain girl. 'Your' author may not be "his' author

We can safely say that it is advisable to prefer the authors of the past to the present-day ones not tested by the passage of time No doubt you will find your emotions reflected in present day authors and books are being writ ten which may become classics in due co se But the great authors of the past, who have withstood the vicissitudes of time have been adjudged good by humanity An individual may err but humanity can't.

Montaigne pleads eloquently for perfect knowledge of a few masters rather than a superficial and nodding acquaintance [illegible] or a pencil or a pen is with a great many Whether one has to read many or a few of [illegible] authors depends on one's ability to d gest the stuff one reads and on one's power of memory and thinking.

But this much at leas is true that the more one reads the more one gets interested

in reading and the more one is interested in reading, the more does one devour with avidity and the more does one benefit by it. And no one who has not read a lot has ever become a writer. Great writers have always been great readers. One may have an itch to write or one might have even produced something, but if one reads extensively, it will enlarge one's horizon and fortify and augment one's knowledge. Milton read a lot despite his alleged inspiration and so also G B S and Somerest Maugham.

Great politicians and statesmen read a lot. Napoleon read widely and so did Stalin. The favourite authors of Napoleon were Tacitus and Homer. He was interested in English literature as well. On being introduced to a man by the name of Lovelace Nepoleon exclaimed with emotion "That is the name of the man in *Clarissa*".

Rajaji read *Robinson Crusoe* in his forties! Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes read Plato at 93 'to improve his mind'. Cato learnt Greek at 80.

The art of reading consists in acquiring a better and fuller understanding of life from one's acquaintance with it in books. Reading maketh a full man and thinking a perfect man.

(*By S T Kasirajan*)

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HOW TO INCREASE SELF CONFIDENCE

Time and again we meet people who lack self confidence and who find it difficult to get on in life. They are often good workers but they cannot achieve the one thing that is important to them: increase their self confidence. Are you one of them?

If you are take notice of the following tips which are sure to help you.

If your heart starts beating faster because you have been called before the boss just imagine him robbed of all his official dignity—for instance, as he might appear in his bath room before entering the tub. You will be amazed how easy you will find it to talk naturally to him and to regard him just as another fellow being.

Put the greatest stress on your clothing. Good clean clothes give you a better background and make you feel you are some one.

For unpleasant situations in which anyone can occasionally find himself keep a saving ready which is normally only used by very phlegmatic people. Say to yourself "Well that could have happened to anyone!"

Take a daily bath and if possible add vitamin bath salts to it. A daily bath gives you added pep and energy and strengthens your self confidence.

Be more consequent with yourself. Occasionally tackle something you would not have thought you could manage. You will be surprised at the lift it gives you, if you succeed after all!

Sum up your successes once a while. Don't belittle them. They are important to you, because they increase your self confidence.

Finally try to find out the real reason for your lack of self confidence. Perhaps you have been wasting your energies in the wrong job trying to do something that is not really in your line. Once you have found the cause you will find a cure.

And then just look at your fellow beings with open eyes. Watch out for their faults and their funny little habits.

—*Victor Berg*

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HUMAN PERSONALITY

Human personality is like a magnet with a positive and negative pole. This human magnetism, present in each one of us has the power to attract or repel and we alone can decide the kind of influence we use.

You may imagine that as you are only one among many millions of people in this world your influence will have little or no effect either way—for good or bad. This is an illusion.

History is peppered with examples of the far reaching influence one man or one woman can have on the rest of the world, for good or evil.

We cannot all be famous or infamous even if we desire to be either but whoever you are and wherever you exist your personal influence counts and you should never forget this for a moment.

Consciously or unconsciously your personality affects those around you. In the home in business in social life your influence counts for something. Your character mentality actions speech even your thoughts are a help or a hindrance to others as well as to yourself. You can and do attract or repel everywhere you go.

So many people who creep or bulldoze their way through life are quite oblivious of the effect of their behaviour on others? Their total disregard is amusing or frightening whichever way you look at it.

The bombastic, hard hitting 'go getter' for example is anxious to make a terrific impact upon everybody. He is out to impress people and he knows it. Of course he wants to make a favourable impression but such is his nature that it never occurs to him that his attitude has exactly the opposite effect on most of his audience.

His opposite type, the quiet, modest retiring individual usually makes a similar mistake. He is anxious not to offend people or to be considered an aggressive 'know all'. If he isn't very careful, however others may regard him as an unsociable nonentity.

The influence we exert around us is a very important responsibility. It can attract or repel other people and it can make or break us. (From Psychology)

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITY PLANNING FORUMS

University Planning Forums all over India, which number about three hundred today, celebrated the National Plan Day on September 13. It was on September 13, 1956 that Parliament approved the Second Five Year Plan.

The community of students and teachers played a notable part in the historic struggle for achieving independence. The objective of the Planning Forum movement is to ensure that the one million teachers and college students in India play as vital a role today in national reconstruction as they had played in the nation's emancipation.

An attempt to associate teachers and students of Universities in the formulation of the First Five Year Plan was made when the Planning Commission requested the Vice Chancellors of Universities to arrange the draft Plan to be widely discussed at University centres. The draft outline of the First Plan was published in July 1951 and Universities discussed the development programmes in groups and seminars and made many valuable suggestions.

The experience in the case of the First Plan pointed to the necessity of making a more intimate liaison with teachers and students. An organised machinery for keeping in continuous touch with them was urgently necessary. It was for establishing this machinery that Shri S.N. Mishra, Union Deputy Minister for Planning, addressed the Vice Chancellors of Universities in August 1955 [illegible] the formation of Planning Forums as societies of teachers and students in Universities and colleges.

The first National Conference of Planning Forums, held in New Delhi in April 1956 was timed so as to enable students and teachers to pool their ideas in a general debate before the draft of the Second Five Year Plan was finalised and presented to Parliament. Altogether one hundred and thirty representatives of seventy two Forums drawn from twenty five Universities took part. The Conference was inaugurated by the Prime Minister who called for 'a crusading spirit and incentive' in the work of national reconstruction and looked forward to the increasing participation of students in the implementation of the programmes. Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic also addressed the delegates and he also stressed the role every one had to play if the National Plan was to be realised. "What we call our rights" he said, "ought necessarily to flow from the performance of duty. Every one must perform his duty to society, his country and to humanity at large and thus prepare himself to fulfil the task assigned to him."

The Planning Forum movement has been expanding rapidly. By the end of 1956 over 160 Planning Forums had been constituted and today there are more than 300 forums all over India. The Forums meet periodically in regional conferences. The Southern Regional Conference was held in Trivandrum in September 1956, the Northern Regional Conference at Srinagar in September 1957 and the Eastern Regional Conference in Darjeeling in May 1958. There is a Central Executive Committee for the whole movement. As suggested by the Central Committee, State Executive Committees are being formed to coordinate the activities of the Forums at the State level.

A new phase in the evolution of the Planning Forums is opening up today. While deliberations and discussions are of great value it is felt that the Forums ought not to stop at that level but should transform themselves as active instruments in the implementation of the Plan itself. Shri C.N. Mishra, Union Deputy Planning Minister and Chairman of the Planning Forums, has made a strong plea for the participation of students in development activities and has suggested that voluntary work should be done by organised student groups in the Community Development Blocks. Another sphere of work that has been suggested is that of research, surveys and [illegible] [illegible]. Small villages in the neighbourhood of educational institutions could be adopted as [illegible] [illegible]. The Planning Commission has also recommended [illegible]

Small Savings drives as another concrete programme which the Forums could under take.

* * *

GUIDE TO CAREERS THE PANCHAYAT SECRETARY

A Panchayat is a form of self government through which selected village leaders meet in council to deal with the collective welf re of the village community Usually a population of 1,000 to 2,000 is served by a panchayat

The Constitutions of panchayats vary from State to State The number of members is generally fixed according to the population of the area within the maximum and minimum limits specified under the Panchayat Acts These limits vary from 3 to 7 members in the Punjab to 30 to 51 in Uttar Pradesh The functions of panchayats can be classified as municipal economic and developmental and judicial Their municipal powers relate to village lanes ponds wells protection against epidemics maintenance of school buildings and roads arrangements of lighting improvement of agriculture and handicrafts watch and ward etc In economic and developmental matters a Panchayat sometimes acts as the channel through which Government assistance is receiv ed and helps the administration to extend programmes of agriculture cultivation de- velopment land management welfare com munity works etc Their judicial powers may relate to the trial of civil suits involving small amounts and petty criminal cases

Panchayats have their own funds to which are credited contributions from Government and local bodies Among the taxes which the panchayats are variously entitl d to levy are the general property tax the service taxes, and taxes on land revenue trades professions animals vehicles fairs festivals etc The sources of income however vary from State to State.

Generally speaking the State Governments have created a separate Department of Pancha yats which is attached to the Department of Local S lf Government etc. The main func tions of the Organisation at the State level are to administer the State Panchayat Raj Act arrange for the formation of panchayats con trol their expenditure supervise and control the work of field staff and arrange for the training of panchayat staff In some States the Department has also the responsibility for distribution of grants to panchayats and for administering self help activities In Kerala the Director of Panchayats also supervises public works taken up for execution from the panchayat fund and government grants.

Each State has field staff generally at the district level but sometimes also at the divisional sub-divisional tehsil or police station levels Panchayats in most States, except in Mysore and Kerala, are generally served by full time or part time Panchayat Secretaries In the district, the Collector or District Magistrate generally supervises the work of the panchayat staff

The Work Of A Panchayat Secretary is to perform all the administrative and develop- mental duties entrusted to him by the pancha- yat to carry out executive orders of the pan- chayat and to supervise control and direct the work of panchayat employees. The village community is at times assembled to prepare their minds for extension and community pro- jects work Social welfare programmes and educational activities are organised co-operative activities at the village level are promoted public works of general utility are executed, and guidance is given to the field staff engaged on the improvement of rural communications, water supply, hygiene cultivation and cottage industries Small savings and co-operative movements, development schemes etc are also promoted, and assistance is render d in the process of making smaller people credit worthy A plan of production for each family in the village is sometimes formulated and assistance may be rendered in its implementation. Arrangements for the prompt recovery of taxes are made and records of taxes collected and expenditure incurred are maintained for the inspection of outside auditors and in pectors Subject to the provisions of the Panchayat Act, all licences and permits which may be granted by the panchayat are also usually issued over his s gnature.

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are a sympathetic temperament and willingness and capacity for rural wo k. Ability to organise and mobilise resources and labour is also necessary for which a keen understanding of the needs and problems of the village com- munity is essential Th work involves living and working in a village and constant contacts with the village people The job is suitable only for persons who are fond of village life

Entry into the profession is by selection In Andhra Madhya Pradesh and Madras pan chay t secretaries are appointed by the Government in the first instance and subse- quent postings and transfers are made by the d partments In Assam and Orissa they are appointed by the Deputy Commissioner,

Collector or District Magistrate. In Mysore, the Commissioner for Local Self Government makes these appointments. Panchayats themselves are authorised to make these appointments with the approval of District magistrates, panchayat officers or the Director of Panchayats/Chief Panchayat Officer in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan. In Bombay panchayats are authorised to make these appointments themselves. Some States like Uttar Pradesh have constituted selection committees for the purpose.

To Qualify conditions vary from State to State. Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Punjab usually employ matriculates as first-grade secretaries and middle-pass candidates as second grade secretaries. Some of the States relax the minimum educational qualifications in the case of social workers and persons otherwise suitable. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have prescribed middle school, or its equivalent standard for these posts while in Rajasthan literate persons, having aptitude for such work are recruited.

Training is not uniform and in many States a training programme has yet to be started.

Assam and Himachal Pradesh have set up a regular training school for the training of panchayat secretaries. In Bombay secretaries are trained in the District Board offices. In the Punjab they are trained by the educational staff of the Panchayat Department and in Uttar Pradesh they are attached to other panchayat secretaries for training. Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are making arrangements for the training.

The Cost of Training is usually borne by the panchayats or by the Government. The duration of the course usually varies from a fortnight to three months.

The Syllabus of Studies includes the Panchayat Raj Act, village administration, village economics [illegible] management of land, social education, welfare etc. Day to day field work is an important part of training and secretaries have to acquaint themselves with all aspects of village life, their problems and the Panchayat Act.

Employment Outlook. [illegible] of village panchayats (Gram Panchayats) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] been accepted by all States [illegible] [illegible] All States [illegible] West Bengal have [illegible] panchayat [illegible] and [illegible] village [illegible]

During the First Five-Year Plan the number of village panchayats increased from 83,087 to 117,600 covering 300,000 villages out of a total of about 5,20,000 major villages in the country. At present every village in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala is served by a panchayat, and it is anticipated that by 1961 the number of panchayats will be doubled so that every village community in India will have a panchayat to serve their common needs. It has been considered essential to provide a trained Panchayat Secretary for each panchayat, or for a group of panchayats within a radius of two or three miles. In brief the panchayats are to be established as an effective and dynamic organisation for rural welfare and development in the country.

Panchayats offer an active life of social service to young persons for achieving the long cherished ideal of village swaraj and prosperity.

For Further Information you may contact —

(i) *The Director of Panchayats of your State*

(ii) The Employment Exchange nearest your home

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIA

It is expected that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan it would be possible to provide facilities of free and compulsory primary education for all children of the age group 6-11 years in the whole country.

When the Second Plan was drawn up it was expected that the number of additional pupils for whom school facilities would become available in the age-group 6-11 (by the end of Plan period) would be about 77,00,000. By the end of the third year of the Second Plan the additional enrolment in this group would approximate 60,00,000.

Whereas in 1950-51 the number of pupils [illegible] (age group 6-11) [illegible] was 1,87,50,000 in 195[illegible] [illegible] 2,47,12,000 [illegible] [illegible] up to 2,21,[illegible]

[illegible] primary teachers [illegible] three years of the Second Plan [illegible] 2,70,000

THE PROBLEM OF FORMOSA

(Below are three editorials in a series which appeared in Canada's national newspaper The 'Globe and Mail' of Toronto Strangely these editorials appeared in the New York Times also—as advertisements —Ed C & C)

FRICTION points created by Western policy—or lack of it—in the Near East have already produced two major crises in that part of the world. More are to come It is the same in the Far East where Western policy notably United States policy has created what is probably the worst friction point of all

This is the so-called Nationalist Government of China which squats on the island of Formosa, confronting and challenging the firmly established Communist Government on the nearby mainland

The Nationalist "Government is wholly synthetic. It consists of defeated army which was driven from the mainland nine years ago. Portected by the United States Navy and financed by lavish hand-outs (a billion dollars during those nine years) from the United States Government the leader of this army Generalissimo Chiang Kai shek not only proclaims his regime to be the true and only China, but threatens to reconquer the mainland

Such a situation invites and incites violence of the kind which took place when mainland Communist forces bombarded the islands of Quemoy and Little Quemoy held by the Nationalists The Communist Government of China can argue that Chiang's forces constitute a threat to its security It can attack Quemoy or Matsu or even Formosa itself on the pretext of preventing Chiang and his men from launching an invasion against the mainland

The Western Powers make matters worse —very much worse—by supporting Chiang's ridiculous and dangerous pretensions The U S Canada and others accept his rump regime as the true and only Government of China. Britain and others while recognizing the Communist Government of Peking still admit—in United Nations matters for example —the right of the Formosa Government to speak for the Chinese people They thus maintain and exacerbate the tension between the two regimes That tension could lead to a war directly involving China the United States and Russia Things cannot be left any longer in this perilous state

There is no sympathy for Chiang with a China. Why should there be? His 22 years of power were marked by wholesale corruption uncontrolled inflation incessant civil wars, foreign invasion and occupation by an almost unbroken course of national disaster and humiliation The Chinese do not want to see him—still less help him—return

Irrational Policies

So he and his make believe Government are withering in Formosa His troops are growing old and there are no replacements for them—except to the extent that Formosan youths of dubious loyalty can be drafted in to his army Chiang himself is past 70 When he dies who will take over from him? And to what purpose?

Western policies in this case are utterly irrational To refuse to recognize the real, effective Chinese Government is bad enough But to pretend, in all solemnity that a rump regime decaying on a small island is the true Government of China and has the sole right to speak for that mighty nation is sheer folly It is as if in pique against the Soviet Union we hailed some exiled aging Grand Duke as Czar of Russia

In policies as in everything else nothing but disaster can come from evading reality

When the United Nations was set up in 1945 it assumed that the chief burden of keeping world peace would rest with five Great Powers the United States Britain France Russia and China These accordingly were given permanent seats on the Security Council with power to veto any of its actions save in purely procedural matters China's seat went as was reasonable enough at the time to the Chiang Kai-shek Government which then—more or less—ruled the country

Real China

But four years later this regime had been defeated discredited driven off the mainland to Formosa—with scant prospect that it would ever return Today there is absolutely no prospect of its returning Yet all the way through—from 1949 when the Communists won power in China till now when they have complete unchallenged control over it—the Formosa regime has occupied China's seat the seat allotted to the Chinese nation and people on the U N Security Council The real China the real Chinese Government, is not even a rank-and-file U N.

It is argued that if China's seat on the Security Council were taken from synthetic sovereignty of Chiang Kai-shek and given to the real China of Mao Tse-tung the Communists would then have two members on the Security Council where now they have only one. As long as the veto exists what does it matter? A single vote as we saw when the Security Council tried to tackle the Near East crisis last month can do all the damage that possibly can be done. And it is always possible since Communist Russia and Communist China are by no means identical twins that one might use its veto on the other.

Certainly, it is great folly to leave the Great-power seat, the Great Power veto in the hands of the Chiang regime. For that *regime has a vested interest in trouble between East and West.* It can survive on Formosa only if it has U.S. military protection and economic aid and the worse relations are between the United States and Communist China the more of both it is likely to get. Moreover its one hope of re-establishing itself in China is through a general war. In any major crisis it can be expected to use all its influence in the Security Council, including the veto, to increase the tension and defeat any conciliatory moves.

What is China? What is a Great Power? When the Communist Chinese Government bombards offshore islands held by Chiang's rump regime it is, in effect, demanding answers to these questions. It is suggesting rather brutally (has it any other way?) to the Western nations that when they pretend Formosa is China, when they pretend Formosa is a Great Power and when they pretend the *real* China, which really is a Great Power, does not even exist—why then, they are asking for trouble! and they are going to get it.

Who owns Formosa? Chinese Nationalists who fled there when they were defeated and driven off the mainland nine years ago? Or the Communist Government which now has firm control of China?

Both claim Formosa but neither in fact has any right to it or to its 10 million inhabitants. Indeed Indonesia might as well make such a claim, for the island's original inhabitants were primitive Indonesian tribesmen, whose descendants still survive in the mountains. After them (around 1600 A.D.) Chinese [illegible] but it was not until the end of the Seventeenth Century that [illegible] was actually made part of the Chinese Empire. Even then, the link was loose, and the Formosans developed a distinct character of their own, including a dialect not understood on the mainland.

Ceded to Japan

In 1895 following a defeat in war China ceded Formosa to Japan, which held it for the next 50 years. Japanese rule accompanied by intensive development further widened the gulf between the Formosans and the Chinese. Yet the wartime Allies at their Cairo Conference of 1943 sweepingly decided to "return" Formosa to China and this was done immediately after the war, no effort being made to ascertain how the Formosans themselves felt about it.

In fact they disliked the decision, rebelling two years later against the horde of greedy and corrupt carpetbaggers which the Chinese Nationalist Government (then in power on the mainland) sent over to rule them. That revolt took 5,000 lives. Then in 1949 following the Communist triumph in China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek himself with his officials and the remnants of his armies fled to the island and proclaimed it the new headquarters of the Nationalist regime.

The Formosans liked this no better. They get no satisfaction from providing a shelter, training ground and possible jumping-off point for a defeated foreign army, an army whose presence is a standing invitation and incitement to attack from the Chinese mainland. Nor, it seems probable, would they get any satisfaction from being handed over to Peking. Communism has made few converts among them.

Formosa's Future

The West must abandon the ridiculous idea that the Chiang regime represents China, that it rules China, that it has authority of any kind whatsoever. But abandoning that regime does not mean abandoning Formosa. On the contrary it means liberating Formosa from foreign rule and—what is quite as important—foreign rule—the ever present risk of becoming a bloody battle ground between East and West.

With the Chiang regime off their backs Formosans would have a chance to determine their own future—by let us say an internationally supervised plebiscite. An independent Formosan republic, [illegible] part of China [illegible] country could be one of most [illegible] Civil War can never be [illegible] of strife and disappear [illegible]

LETTERS to EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns Letters should be brief to the point neatly typed double space They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer s name and address The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy

INDISCIPLINE AMONG STUDENTS

Sir

I crave the hospitality of your columns to present my views as a student regarding the so-called growing indiscipline among the students

The complaint that is very often lodged against this important part of our society and nation is that they do not behave well with the teachers—they do not respect them they do not abide by the rules they are hostile to the administrative authorities and the government they take active part in politics These and many others are the complaints but no body I am sure has tried to find out the correct cause and remedy of this social disease

That the students don t have any regard for their teachers is right But then as a student I can say that the teachers also don t feel any responsibility regarding the career of their disciples The reason is not far to seek Modern teachers are not like our old Gurus they can be defined to be the mighty puppets or lecturing machines and living human beings Either the milk of human kindness does not flow in them or they don t get the time and opportunity of distributing it among the students Then the students are not M/s Ram Shyam and William but they are Messrs 1 2 and 3 What I mean to emphasise here is that due to the crowds in the classes the relation of the teacher and the taught has vanished away The personality of the teacher and the moral force is not communicated to the students

The statement that the students do not abide by the rules is open to contradiction Rules laws are necessary things but there are rules and rules and their correct implications should be understood properly Rules are the tracks or the roads of society and government to lead the people to the correct way and to check the antisocial behaviour So long as the rules are utilized as rules I am sure, no part of humanity educated or uneducated can violate But when they become the whips in the hands of authorities to scourge the people like the shepherds scourging the sheep well then sheep only can abide by the rules and not the human beings who know how to get rid of it very easily

I agree fully with the view that the students are hostile towards the authorities But as the Indian proverb goes there can be no clapping unless both the palms strike Physician heal thyself first, and wash and sweeten thy bloody hand if all the perfumes of Arabia can do so Your moral exertions without being yourself moral your diagnosis of the social disease without being yourself healthy your long lectures on loyalty to the nation without being yourself loyal non violence without being yourself so your preaching of the sermons of discipline without being yourself disciplined is something like the barking of the dog at an elephant something like the old lion preaching AHIMSA is something beyond understanding Think and think with the unprejudiced mind that you are successors of that Arch spirit—the father of the nation whose sole belief was in doing first and preaching next.

There are many more reasons that forced the students to behave in undesirable ways one of them being the apathetic attitude of the authorities towards the reasonable and correct needs and demands of the students

Then there are many people in administration or the government body who think that the students should not take active part in politics I share my views with them but with one more necessary modification i e that the students should not indulge in dirty-party politics Since the youth is

excitable and more susceptible imitative (as the modern Psychology says) students cannot help being active in politics of the nation. And I am sure this can cause no harm to the nation if the energy is directed to the right channel. This is possible only when the group formation between the teaching staff and administrative body of big institutions is put to an end. If it is necessary for these groups to exist if the definition of educational institutes or universities remains incomplete in absence of the said power blocs well and good. They should exist. But may God give them the good sense of not utilizing or misusing the youth power as a means to their own personal ends.

Finally then let me make an appeal to the great leaders of different political parties—great as they are—that they should not try to overthrow one ruling party by foul means. They should try to strike at the black spot instead of clouding the white horizon. Loyalty to the nation in a healthy democratic country deserves preference to the interest of party. Any attempt of uprooting the present government by foul means deserves condemnation.

So long as these social political, academic and administrative fears and apprehensions remain no firm basis of peace and discipline can be found.

Varnasi — Yours etc.
Sept 8, 53 — Ram Pujan Tripathi

PRECIS WRITING

Sir,

In some examinations especially those held by Public Service Commissions a question is often asked to write a summary or precis of the matter given.

The ability to write a good precis is largely a matter of practice; in fact constant practice is essential in order to attain proficiency and the earnest student will, in addition to working the exercises given in any book, take every opportunity of making precis of literary passages and of economic and financial articles. The latter can always be found in good newspapers and monthly magazines.

A good precis has certain characteristics which can, for convenience, be reduced to rules as given below.

1. The precis must be written in good English, with a smooth flowing style. It is this characteristic which distinguishes a precis from a telegram or a summary. Any attempt to condense by omitting "a", "an" and "the" or using telegraphic language will not be liked by the examiner.

2. Direct speech must be changed into indirect or reported speech.

3. The past tense must be used unless the sense of the passage requires otherwise.

4. The sense of the original must be adhered to.

The writer of a precis has one object only i.e. to condense an original passage. He may dispute statements or opinions or even know that statements of fact are erroneous but he must on no account alter them. Even such an absurd statement as that the moon is made of green vegetables must be rigidly adhered to.

There are two ways by which condensation may be achieved.

(i) By substituting words for phrases and phrases for sentences.

(ii) By omitting all that is irrelevant and unimportant.

In both the cases it depends largely on practice plus the possession of a good vocabulary.

Usually in examination work the required length of the precis is stated, otherwise your precis should not exceed one third of the length of the original.

If a really good precis is to be produced it is necessary to proceed systematically, and the following rules are set as being the most helpful in this connection.

1. Read through the whole passage in order to get the idea of what it is about.

2. Read through the passage again and underline each important point that must be incorporated in the precis.

3. Make a rough draft of the passage arranging the points underlined in appropriate orders and omitting the unnecessary matter.

4. Compare your draft with the original and add anything of importance which has been omitted.

5. Check the approximate number of words in the draft to ensure that the number of words allowed is not exceeded. If the number of words is not specified, the precis should be one third or a quarter of the length of the original.

6. Read through the draft carefully to ensure that the matter flows smoothly and that there are no grammatical errors.

7. Make a copy of the draft and supply it with a suitable title. The number of words should be given at the foot of the precis.

Yours etc.
Kanpur — K[illegible], M.A., B.T.

COLD WAR AND HUMANITY

Sir,

Since the Korean War the world is passing from one crisis to another in quick succession and the cold war is going on unabated threatening the outbreak of a third World War at any moment. Needless to say that in the event of a full scale war, the mass killing weapons like A and H Bombs, I. C. B. M. etc. will be freely used by either belligerent power as a result of which both combatants and non-combatants or militants and non militants will face the disastrous consequences. Time and again the scientists have warned the world that the explosion of A and H Bombs will not only spell disaster to the present generation but its after effects will also render potential danger to the coming generation in the form of deformity and disease. Dr Linus Pauling an American Nobel Prize winning scientist predicted that the atomic fall-out would cause 2000000 children in each of the 20 generations to be mentally or physically defective. Dr Herman Muller, a nobel prize winning biologist disclosed that leukomania induced by Atom Bomb test might take 100000 lives within 30 years. Hence a war at this atomic age is frought with grave danger of total extinction of humanity from the world. This being the outcome of war it is strange to see that politicians are still adamant in their cold war campaign. Against this background one question naturally arises as to what more fundmental interest the mankind has than of its survival. This is a pointer to the politicians who are architects of war and peace. Th only way to avert war is to guide the politics of the countries along scrupulous line. But the practical difficulty is that the present day world politics is guided by those who have the superior strength. Disarmament talks and negotiations are manoeuvred by them only to suit their own purposes and are never aimed sincerely at peace. Then how to save humanity from its imminent annihilation? The question should be considered from the angle of humanity. Since a global war is a challenge to the very existence of humanity it is the concern of all irrespective of nationality, socio-political ideology and geographical limits to prevent such a war at any rate.

Hence the ultimate concern for solution of war lies in the hands of the common men who should control the politicians by exercising an effective check on the latter.

There should develop an atmosphere of international accord amongst the non militant sections of the world so that in the event of any war threat from inside and outside a concerted move can be initiated simultaneously throughout the world to arrest the war tensions prevailing at the moment. This is the only practical measure to ensure peace in the world.

In a world full of tensions today, co-existence is the only alternative to war. All conflicts should be solved through peaceful means. As our Prime Minister Nehru says solution of problems by war has become totally outmoded in this age of Atom and Hydrogen Bombs. Approach to the conflicts should always be positive. To put in the words of the Prime Minister when a negotiation fails attempts should be made again to come to an agreement till the desired result is fully achieved. Mutual suspicion should be sunk as far as practicable as it stands in the way of settlement of conflicts. The gulf of difference should be sought to be bridged by narrowing the points of difference. Each side must concede to others view point in resolving disputes. Exchange of ideas between the countries tends to foster mutual understanding and thereby proves the way for international amity and harmony amidst ideological differences.

The permanent solution of world conflicts lies in the successful implementation of Panchshila as enunciated by India for lasting peace in the world.

Shillong
2 10 58

Yours etc
Hema Kanta Chetia.

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SURINAM

Sir

In your October 1958 issue of the "Careers and Courses" at page 782 under the heading "Facts about Metric System" you have mentioned "SURINAM" as one of the Asian countries which introduced metric system in 1917. Actually however SURINAM is one of the territories of Netherlands. This country is in South America surrounded by Brazil, British and French Guianas. Will you kindly clarify? I am of course subject to correction.

New Delhi
4-10-58

Yours faithfully
(J Varadarajan)

(Surinam or Netherland Guiana is a Dutch colony in South America. We published the name of countries as given in the Government Communique—Ed C C C)

FILM WORLD

STRICTER CENSORSHIP ON FILMS

The Information Consultative Committee of M.P.s attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at its meeting in New Delhi discussed at length the question of stricter censorship on horror and crime films.

Though purporting to be based on mythological or religious works many of these films have a deleterious effect on morals and social conduct and injure the religious susceptibilities of people. There are films which over-emphasize sex and preach class hatred and subversion.

It was considered desirable to discuss the matter further after the members had seen some of these films. In case more stringent restrictions are to be imposed, it might necessitate amendment of the Constitution.

The film censorship policy of the Government has come up before the committee twice during the current session. According to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting elaborate directives have been given to the censors to refuse certificates for unsuitable films unless cuts suggested by them are made.

No film can be certified if it lowers the moral standards or ridicules prevailing laws or injures the sentiments of any community, religion or foreign Power. Themes which attack the sanctity of the institution of marriage or depict vice are prohibited.

During the first months of this year six Indian films and 23 foreign films were refused certificates.

There is a general discontent among the producers in India that the Censors have been very harsh to Indian films these days. Films when shown to them are mercilessly mutilated leaving the producers to complete darkness.

Recently a delegation of the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association met the Prime Minister in Delhi before his departure for Moscow. According to them the censor trouble with which the Indian screen was faced, may now be taken up by the Prime Minister himself, who has asked for a list of uncertified films.

Some of the censor blunders which may be noted are regarding the recent Eros of Filmistan's "Paying Guest". The film was passed by the Censors and it was screened in many important centres with a certificate of "Adults Only". After its run for more than eight weeks the film was banned throughout India. Another of Filmistan's films for international market "Bombay Flight 417" which was completed long ago has not been given a certificate. A foreign film "Outlaw", released in Bombay and other places some years ago was banned after it had run for some weeks.

CORK FILM FESTIVAL

Two fifteen minute documentary films, "Jhelum" and "Pattras" are entered by India which is amongst the 24 nations which will participate in the third Cork (Ireland) Film Festival. The festival will concentrate on the art of film-making, and one of its main objects is to promote interest in short films and to stress its importance in the field of education, general knowledge and entertainment.

Representatives of makers of short films will be invited to address the audience on the problems of the industry. Outstanding feature films will also be screened. Internationally famous lecturers as well as film personalities and stars will attend the festival.

LOCARNO FESTIVAL AWARDS

Triumphing over sixteen competitors from eleven nations, Twentieth Century Fox's CinemaScope production of John O'Hara's "Ten North Frederick" was awarded the Vela D'Oro (Golden Sail) as the best feature production shown at the eleventh annual International Film Festival at Locarno, Switzerland.

In a second Twentieth Century Fox triumph, the Technicolor subject "The Barrier of our Daily..." received first prize in the category of documentaries and shorts.

THE "GODDESS" WINS

Columbia's "The Goddess" starring Kim Stanley and Lloyd Bridges won the "critics'" award at the Brussels Film Festival. "The Goddess" was also shown at the Edinburgh Film Festival on August 31.

NEED FOR FILM FESTIVAL IN INDIA

A call for holding an international film festival in India on the lines of those being held in foreign countries such as Czechoslovakia Berlin and Venice was made by the Sheriff of Bombay, Mr J C. Jain last week

The Sheriff who returned after attending the film festivals at Karlovy Vary Berlin and Venice during his continental tour, was of the opinion that the response and appeal for such an international film festival in India would be more than what he evinced at these festivals

He said that India was friendly with every country So every film producing country would send their entries for a film festival in India. He disclosed that the Berlin film Festival failed to get entries from Communist countries and Karlovy Vary Film Festival in Czechoslovakia did not attract entries from non-Communist countries This was because of political ideologies In the case of India Sheriff pointed out she could count upon entries from all film producing countries and the support of every one.

Speaking of Indian films he said, they were very popular in some foreign countries and had received acclaim There was enough scope for the exhibition of good Indian films abroad.

Emphasising the need for the holding of a film festival in India the Sheriff said the time was now opportune There was concrete recognition of the merits of Indian pictures in the shape of several international awards received by them

As India was keeping good diplomatic relations with all the film producing countries the film festival would be a grand success he asserted He maintained that if the Union Government could not make arrangements for such a festival the film industry in Bombay with the assistance of the State Government would do well to take the initiative.

Explaining the benefits accruing from such a festival the Sheriff said that it could give impetus to the film industry and help the country to find an international market for Indian films It would also bring foreign exchange

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BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY FACES CRISIS

The British cinema crisis continues.

Many more theatres are facing inevitable closure and this year a attendance estimate is down to half the patronage enjoyed ten years ago

This was the gloomy picture given by Lord Rank the Rank Organisation chief in a comment on his company s report and accounts published recently

Film production and distribution resulted in a loss of £1,264,000 compared with Rank s profit of £719 000 last year Lord Rank regarded the loss as exceptional and had every reason to think the current year would show considerable improvement for the group But he anticipated the closure of many more British cinemas through lack of profitability

He spoke of a serious decline in the availability of films which attract the public. "The films needed are not available and are not likely to be available in the foreseeable future The drastic cuts in Hollywood output is most disturbing he said

He attributed the marked attendance fall over the past ten years not only to television competition but to the changing pattern of public spending There is more concentration of money on washing machines refrigerators and motor cars to the detriment of cinema going he said

Attendances dropped from 1,514 000 000 in 1948 to 915 000 000 in 1957 and 1958 attendances a e estimated between 700 000 000 and 750 000 000

In addition to more empty seats, cinemas bore £12 000 000 annual entertainments tax.

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FILMING LIFE OF MICRO ORGANISMS

Progress in the field of optics has made it possible to achieve in microcinematography the same effect as is produced only by the electronic microscope This was demonstrated in Moscow at a meeting of the Standing Research Film Committee of the International Scientific Film Association The meeting was devoted to technical progress in cinema

The use of anoptral interferential optics and stereoscopy have enabled researchers to get a vivid picture of the life of micro-organisms. Dr Roger Robineaux of France demonstrated a film confirming the remarkable discovery that the protoplasm has a greater density than the nucleus in monocellular organisms The film, Analysis of the Effect of Antibiotics on Living Cells by the British scientists Monroan, Ambrose and Easty records the extremely interesting property of cells of the liver and kidneys of not reacting to th[illegible]

Great Interest was aroused by a report and film by the Soviet [illegible] Professor Mikh

all Peshkov He has perfected the anoptical optical systems suggested by the German scientist Wilsie freeing the image completely of the light aura which complicates observations It becomes lit up from inside as it were sharp and three-dimensional, making it possible to use great magnification without sacrificing the quality of filming

A report was also made by Dr Lind of the German Democratic Republic on the first experiments with the application of stereoscopic techniques in biology

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ALL-TIME BEST FILMS

The 33 year-old Russian revolutionary film, "Battleship Potemkin", directed by the late Sergei Eisenstein, heads the list of twelve best films of all times based on votes by 117 movie historians selected by the International Bureau of Historical Film Research and representing 26 different countries according to an announcement by the Belgian Film Library

Charles Chaplin's "The Gold Rush" also made in the same year (1925), comes second in the list followed by the Italian film Vittorio de Sica's "Bicycle Thief" (1948) Potemkin received 100 votes while the other two received 85 each

The following are the other nine best films of all time in that order The Passion of Joan of Arc" (France—1928), directed by Carl Dreyer "Grand Illusion (France—1937), directed by Jean Renoir "Greed (United States of America—1923), directed by Erich von Stroheim Intolerance (U.S.A.—1916), directed by D.W. Griffith; "Mother" (Russia—1926) directed by Vsevolod Pudovkin, "Citizen Kane" (U.S.A.—1941) directed by Orson Welles "Earth" (Russia—1930) directed by Alexander Dovzhenko; The Last Laugh (Germany—1924) directed by F. W. Murnau and The Cabinet of Dr Caligari (Germany 1919) directed by R Wiene

By comparison, the number of votes obtained by each director for all his films mentioned in the list, Charles Chaplin secured the highest number of votes [illegible], followed by S. M. Eisenstein (166), Rene Clair (133), Vittorio de Sica (123) D. W. Griffith (123) John Ford (107), Jean Renoir (103), Carl Dreyer (98), Erich von Stroheim (91) Vsevolod Pudovkin (71), F. W. Murnau (90) and Robert Flaherty (12)

It took ten months to determine the list of 12 "best films of all times" which were screened at the International Film Festival of Brussels 1958 from October 12 to 18 The presentation is organized by the Belgian Film Library

A second jury of seven filmmakers of international reputation will have the task of classifying the films according to their [illegible] today

During the seven-day projection programme there were also showings of unreleased films of the directors of the 12 films screenings of little known masterpieces and round table discussions bringing together directors, film historians and critics

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BEST FILM EVER

The unanimous vote in favour of "Potemkin" as the best film ever made proves that in appreciation of the arts political prejudice is dormant Not the 18th century Potemkin Marshal, but a battleship is the hero of the film made by the late Serge Eisenstein It is of course a silent film but it is noteworthy that Chaplin's "Gold Rush", acclaimed as one of the best films made is also independent of sound

The Soviet film was made in 1925 and had a gratifying reception on its exhibition in New York The film got prizes at Paris also, in spite of its ideological content Eisenstein in his later years was out of official favour, but as a theoretician of the cinema he was outstanding In his way with masses of men he has been compared to the late D W Griffith

The link-up of modern movements with the past was demonstrated effectively by Eisenstein, whose last film "Ivan the Terrible" was also a Soviet screen triumph The Eisenstein always appealed to the intelligence proves that in making movies for the masses it is not always hidden that scores And what is called Soviet realism has penetrated to the films of other countries notably Italy

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ASSIGNMENT MANKIND

"Assignment Mankind" a 30-minute motion picture in colour and sound about the Boston newspaper "The Christian Science Monitor" was recently given its world premiere in Boston. The film shows the work [illegible] of the newspaper's editorial [illegible] and circulation departments. Also [illegible] is a [illegible] reporting news events [illegible] on the job in the United States and overseas.

"The Christian Science Monitor" celebrates this year its 50th anniversary

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University Forum

DEVELOPMENT OF DELHI POLYTECHNIC

Shri Humayun Kabir Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural affairs told Lok Sabha on September 24 that the recommendations of the Governing Body in regard to the development of Delhi Polytechnic have been accepted with the following modifications:—

(a) A separate college of Engineering should soon be established at Delhi and the Polytechnic developed for diploma and certificate courses in a wide range of subjects

(b) Admission to B Com degree course should be discontinued with effect from 1959 60

(c) The existing Technical High School should be converted into a Junior Technical School

(d) The Architecture courses should be transferred to the School of Town and Country Planning Delhi

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SCHOLARSHIPS FOR CHILDREN OF POLITICAL SUFFERERS

Dr K L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education in a statement in the Rajya Sabha on September 23 gave details of a scheme to grant Scholarships to the children of political sufferers who took part in the struggle for freedom. He also added that it was proposed to implement the scheme shortly

According to the Minister's statement the scheme will provide inter alia the following benefits.

(a) special consideration in the matter of admissions and awards of freeships and half freeships in all recognized institutions

(b) free seats in hostels attached to recognized institutions, and

(c) a limited number of stipends and book grants to scholars from the primary to the post graduate levels

The concession will be admissible to

(i) children of political sufferers and grand children of pre deceased sons of political sufferers,

(ii) political sufferers whose income does not exceed Rs 300/ p m.

For the purpose of this scheme the term Political Sufferer has been defined as follows

> Political sufferer means a person who suffered imprisonment or detention of not less then 6 months, or who died or was killed in action or in detention, or was awarded capital punishment or became permanently incapacitated due to firing or lathi-charge etc or lost his job or means of livelihood or a part or the whole of his property on account of participation in the national movement for the emancipation of India'

The scheme will be administered by the State Governments/Union territories The Government of India will give subsidies to the State Governments on a 50 50 basis but will meet the entire expenditure incurred by the Union territories.

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SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND TEACHERS IN DELHI

Dr K L Shrimali, Union Minister of Education told the Lok Sabha on September 19 that present there were 140 Government schools in Delhi and New Delhi and out of these 53 were being run in Government buildings 24 partly in Government buildings and partly in tents 19 in rented buildings 16 partly in rented buildings and partly in tents and 28 purely in tents.

Twenty school buildings which, he said were under construction at present would be ready by December 1958 In addition, construction of another 26 buildings was proposed to be taken up during the year

The Minister added that there was a great dearth of trained teachers in the following categories —

Domestic Science Teachers Lady Physical Training Instructors Lady Science and Mathe-

[illegible] Teachers and Hygiene and Physiology Teachers

Efforts were being made to recruit qualified teachers through the Employment Exchange as well as by giving wide publicity he added.

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UNIVERSITIES TO WORK FOR 180 DAYS

Dr K.L. Shrimali Union Minister of Education in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on September 16 referred to the reforms particularly regarding working days which had been accepted or adopted by the various Universities of India and the medium of education in the Universities

The following is the text of the Minister's statement :—

"The University Grants Commission have recently advised all the Universities to provide for at least 180 clear working days not including days used for examination Sundays and holidays.

"The replies so far received by the Commission from the Universities indicate that they are generally in favour of the above recommendation of the Commission. As regards other reforms a comprehensive report as required under Section 18 of the U.G.C. Act will be laid before the House in due course.

"The Committee appointed to examine the problems connected with the medium of instruction has since submitted a report which the Commission have accepted.

"Copies of the report have been supplied to all the Universities who have been requested to intimate the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in the report.

"The replies of the Universities are still awaited. I may be added that the Commission has not so far taken any definite stand in regard to the question of medium of instruction and has generally held that this is a matter for the Universities themselves to decide."

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INSTITUTE TO TRAIN LIBRARIANS

Dr K.L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education in a statement laid on the table of Lok Sabha on September 16 gave the main outlines of [illegible] management and other [illegible] and [illegible] of the Institute for the Training of Librarians to be set up at Delhi University

The main [illegible] of the scheme [illegible] to the [illegible] will be as follows:—

Composition: The Institute will consist of a Director, five lecturers and the necessary staff. The office of the Director of the Institute and that of the Head of the Department of Library Science will be combined and the work of the teaching staff appointed under the scheme of the Institute will be co-ordinated with that of the existing teaching staff of the Department of Library Science. At the same time the entity of the Institute will be kept distinct from that of the Department.

Management and Administration: The Institute will be a part of the University of Delhi and will be under the academic and administrative control of the authorities of the University. It will, however, have an advisory committee through which the Ministry of Education will keep in touch with the working and development of the Institute.

The Institute will provide in due course the following main training courses :—

(i) A basic course of one academic year leading to the Diploma in Library Science.

(ii) Refresher courses of about three to five months duration.

(iii) Special courses of varying duration from a few weeks to a full-fledged course of one academic year, dealing with special aspects of librarianship.

The minimum qualification prescribed for the course leading to the Diploma will be a Bachelor's Degree of a recognised university. The refresher courses will be open to candidates already possessing a Diploma in Library Science. Qualifications for the special courses will vary and will be determined according to the nature of the particular courses.

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PROJECT FOR SETTING UP ADULT SCHOOLS

Dr K.L. Shrimali Union Minister of Education in a statement in the Rajya Sabha on September 17 gave details of a project for setting up Adult Schools in the country.

Dr Shrimali said that as [illegible] of [illegible] had been [illegible] so far as the Research, Training and [illegible] Centre at Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi [illegible] an experimental project on adult schools.

The salient features of the [illegible] were :—

(i) [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the present, [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] stage [illegible]

(ii) The Centre will sponsor some experimental adult schools which under the Centre's guidance will determine the time an average adult should spend in each grade and find out what types of text books would be needed for these schools.

(iii) In the light of the results of the research in (i) and (ii) above the Centre will prepare model text books in Hindi for various subjects to be taught in the primary stage of the adult schools The Centre may also produce a few visual aids in this connection

(iv) The Centre will also evaluate and grade existing supplementary reading material suitable for the primary classes of the adult schools

(v) The Centre will study the question of legislation necessary for promoting adult schools and the form such legislation should take

(vi) On the results of the studies undertaken as above the Centre will work out the priorities and financial implications of a programme of adult schools which may be undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan

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MULTI PURPOSE SCHOOLS

Upto the end of 1957 58 828 schools were converted into multi purpose schools in various States

Of these 42 were in Andhra Pradesh, 17 in Assam 25 in Bihar 143 in Bombay 20 in Kerala 40 in Madhya Pradesh 146 in Madras, 35 in Mysore 36 in Rajasthan 67 in Uttar Pradesh, 247 in West Bengal and 10 in Jammu and Kashmir

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GANDHI BHAVANS IN UNIVERSITIES

Replying to a question regarding the proposal to set up Gandhi Bhavans in selected universities in India Dr K L Shrimali Union Minister of Education stated as follows in the Rajya Sabha on September 10

Although the Government of India have no proposal under consideration the University Grants Commission has approved a scheme for the establishment of Gandhi Bhavans in the Indian Universities as drawn up by the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi

"The Commission has also decided to start Gandhi Bhavans in the Universities of Allahabad Delhi Kerala Nagpur, Panjab Patna and Rajasthan in the first instance

It has also decided to assist each of the Universities starting such Bhavans to the extent of Rs 50 000/, while the Samarak Nidhi will contribute a similar amount for the purpose

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EVENING COLLEGES IN DELHI

Dr K L Shrimali Union Minister of Education said in the Rajya Sabha that the following four colleges in Delhi started evening classes with effect from the date shown against each

1	Deshbandhu College Kalkaji New Delhi	18 7 1958
2	P G D A V College Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi	18 7 1958
3	Delhi College Ajmeri Gate, Delhi	21 7 1958
4	Dayal Singh Trust College (in the premises of the Camp College New Delhi	1 8 1958

TEA IN INDIA

The tea industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India Apart from providing direct employment to about a million workers it substantially supports the Indian plywood and fertiliser industries.

Of the Indian plywood's total annual output of 78 million sq ft. the tea industry alone consumed 64 million sq ft. or 82 per cent during 1954

During the same year the tea industry purchased 82 thousand tons of fertilisers of which 73 thousand tons valued at Rs 2.54 crores came from within the country

The country's transport services earned by way of freights Rs 3.86 crores from this industry during 1954

During 1950-51 exports of tea were valued at Rs 8 042 lakhs forming 13 51 per cent of total value of exports from India (Rs 59 679 lakhs) During the [illegible] year 1957 tea exports were [illegible] Rs 1[illegible] 346 lakhs forming 19 75 per cent of the total value of exports (Rs 6[illegible] lakhs)

Against the total quantity of tea produced in India 201 million lbs of tea were available for internal consumption [illegible] 1951 52 and 176.6 and 181 [illegible] million lbs of tea during 1953-54 and 1954 55 respectively

Economic REVIEW

I MORARJI'S MISSION FOR MONEY

Mr Morarji Desai the Finance Minister of India has succeeded to a remarkable degree in apprising the foreign countries about the nature and magnitude of India's monetary requirements. The developments which followed closely in the wake of his foreign tour bear eloquent testimony to this. Five friendly foreign countries and the World Bank have now agreed to place at the disposal of India fresh funds to the tune of $350 m.

This arrangement was evolved at the Washington conference of the representatives of the Governments of the U.S.A., the U.K., West Germany, Canada and Japan and the authorities of the World Bank. The lending parties have agreed to accept repayment on a long term basis.

The U.K. Government has agreed to provide funds of the value of $102 million, West Germany $40 million, Canada $17 million and Japan $10 million. All these credits can be drawn upon between now and the end of March next year for financing this country's import commitments falling within that period.

The bulk of the payment will have to be made to the U.K. and West Germany and to a lesser extent Japan.

The World Bank has undertaken to make loans to the extent of $100 million in the period up to the end of March 1959. The bulk of these funds may be released for payment for purchases made for the development programmes of the Railways.

Also the Bank has expressed its willingness to negotiate new credits totalling $[illegible] million for the following two years.

The U.S. Government has agreed to provide $[illegible] million from its Development Loan Fund. Out of this sum $75 million will be available for use during the period up to the end of March next while the balance will be forthcoming between then and the end of the following June.

In addition the U.S. Government is contemplating [illegible] in the form of wheat [illegible] Under the existing [illegible] agreement wheat [illegible] will be shipped to this country before March 31. A new P.L. 480 agreement was signed on Sept. 26 which provides for a wheat loan of three million tons. Deliveries under the programme will take place at the rate of 25,000 tons a month.

These new developments in the sector of foreign aid are sure to enable India to tide through its foreign exchange crisis.

II MONTREAL CONFERENCE

The Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held recently at Montreal (Canada) has examined the myriad, intricate, varied and variegated economic problems confronting the world today. The 11-nation communique issued at the close of the conference is a significant document which incorporates the major decisions taken at the Conference to tackle the vital economic problems.

The 11 nation communique declares "it remains our objective that sterling should be made fully convertible as soon as necessary conditions have been achieved and that trade discrimination should continue to be progressively removed in view of advantages to be gained by so doing."

But the communique adds that "a final decision on timing of convertibility must rest with the U.K. which would however take into account the interests of the Commonwealth as a whole."

The communique said that on problems of price stability of bulk commodities "we agreed to participate in an examination of the problems on a commodity by commodity basis in order to [illegible] have worked for producers [illegible]."

The [illegible] the Commonwealth [illegible] [illegible]

That [illegible] conference [illegible] [illegible]

It [illegible]

and that the central theme that had run through the discussions in Montreal had been "an expanding Commonwealth in an expanding world."

The communique said that the projected European free trade area should be 'outward looking and should not carry out restrictive practices. Views were exchanged at the conference on 'various aspects of the new situation created by more active participation of a number of Sino-Soviet group countries in world markets.'

It disclosed that the conference had agreed to set up an advisory group to consider methods of mobilizing resources for Commonwealth development. It also recorded decisions to create 1 000 Commonwealth scholarships and to girdle the world with an £88 million Commonwealth telephone cable which will take 10 years to complete.

The decisions taken at the Montreal Conference are bound to have a profound bearing on the international economy. But in the ultimate analysis, it all depends on the effective implementation of these decisions. If the member countries stick to these decisions with firmness and honesty of purpose many of the economic ills of the present-day world can be easily solved.

III WORK FOR EDUCATED UNEMPLOYED

The Government of India has finalised a scheme to set up transport co operative societies with the object of providing gainful work for educated unemployed. To begin with pilot schemes would be undertaken in West Bengal Bombay Kerala Madras and Delhi.

Each State or territory will have a co-operative society for the purpose owning ten vehicles operating city as well as State routes.

Membership of the societies will be restricted to educated unemployeds with experience of work as drivers mechanics booking clerks depot managers. The minimum educational qualification will be Matriculation.

Each society will have 50 members each member contributing Rs 1 000 towards the capital of the society.

There will be a board of directors headed by the Transport Commissioner of the State concerned with the Registrar of co-operative Societies and the officer in charge of the Employment Directorate as members. Two more members of the board may be selected from among the members.

The selection of the members of the society will be made by the board. Each member will be given the same wages and their training would be so arranged that any member will be able to perform the duties of any other member.

On a total fleet strength of 50 vehicles, the total capital investment will be about Rs 15 lakhs. No allocation of funds has been made to the State Governments as the details of the scheme have yet to be worked out.

This is a project worth experimenting. In addition to providing gainful employment it will also go a long way in giving a strong stimulus to co-operative enterprise.

IV PROSPECTS FOR PETROLEUM

The striking of oil in Cambay and Lunej (in Bombay State) recently marked a new development potent with significance. India is deficient in natural gas and petroleum in no small measure and has therefore to resort to a policy of import to meet its essential requirements. The striking of petroleum in large quantities in India will reduce the volume of its import substantially and this will lead to a considerable saving in foreign exchange.

The Government of India is also devising ways and means to set up new oil refineries in India.

Initial refinery project studies for Gauhati and Barauni which were entrusted to an American firm of consultants last November are almost complete and are under examination by the Government.

As envisaged at present the Gauhati refinery which is to be erected with Rumanian assistance will have a crude oil capacity of 750 000 tons per annum. It is expected to come into production early in 1961 and is being designed to produce particularly kerosine and high speed diesel oil.

The Barauni refinery which it is hoped to complete early in 1962 will have a capacity of two million tons of crude oil per annum. It is expected to produce aviation spirit lubricants and bitumen and is estimated to cost about Rs 39 crores.

Discussions are in progress with such of the foreign countries that have expressed an interest in the Barauni project including the Soviet Union Italy and the United Kingdom. A final decision on the choice for foreign collaborations is expected to be taken by the end of this year. The choice will to a large extent be determined by the terms of credit offered.

All these augur bright prospects for petroleum industry in India.

V. WORLD BANK'S NEW RECORDS

The thirteenth annual report of World Bank presents a [illegible] of the [illegible] loans [illegible] in the past one year. The report revealed that the World Bank has set new records in both its lending and borrowing operations for the year ended June 30, 1958. Another interesting revelation in the report was that India topped the list of World Bank borrowers during the year ending June 30, 1958.

The 34 loans made during the year amounted to the equivalent of $ 711 million and the funds raised by the Bank through the sale of its bonds and notes to other [illegible] amounted to $5[illegible]0 million. At the same time disbursements on the Bank's own loans [illegible] $499 million also exceeded previous levels.

The growing number of economic development projects that are ready and eligible for financing by the Bank indicates that the rise in lending during the year may have signalled the start of a new and higher level of operations.

The Bank continued to cover out of its own resources all its operating expenses and continued to show a surplus of earning over expenditure. Net income during the year amounted to $ 42 million, the highest figure yet recorded. The Bank's reserves reached a figure of $3[illegible] million.

Loans were made for projects in 18 countries, two of which—the Philippines and [illegible]—had not previously benefited from Bank loans.

Nearly half the year's lending was to strengthen transport and services.

The year's loans will spur agricultural production in several member countries.

More than $ 1[illegible] million was lent during the year for industry.

As regards loans to India, India received seven loans aggregating $ 1[illegible]5.5 million (about Rs. [illegible] crores) during the year ending June 30 1958. These seven loans were given for the development of her railways (4 loans Rs. 45 crores) ports (2 loans Rs. 21 crores) and steel industry (1 loan Rs. 13 crores).

The total amount of loans granted to India by the World Bank so far is of the order of [illegible] million dollars (Rs. [illegible] crores). The first loan was granted to railways in [illegible] 1949 and the latest for the port development in June 1958.

VI. NEW DIMENSIONS IN INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The [illegible] of [illegible] Chairman of the Industrial Finance Corporation [illegible] annual meeting [illegible] [illegible] which the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] industrial finance [illegible] in 1948 [illegible] [illegible] had to [illegible] alarming paucity in industrial finance especially in the sphere of medium term and long term finance. The I. F. C. was therefore established to [illegible] and [illegible] remedy the situation and the review of the work carried on by it [illegible] that it has succeeded to a large degree in realising its objective. This is no [illegible] observation for the information furnished by the Chairman is proof positive for I.F.C's achievements.

The Corporation had made a net profit of over Rs 28 lakhs during 1957-58 and had been able to return to the Government for the first time since its inception 10 years ago Rs 5.45 lakhs towards repayment of subvention.

The Corporation had also augmented this year its general reserve fund from Rs [illegible] lakhs to Rs 17 lakhs. It was for the first time during the last five years that the Corporation had transferred any money to its fund [illegible].

During the year under review the Corporation had raised Rs 4.56 crores from the open market by the issue of bonds.

Of the total [illegible] of Rs 7.79 crores [illegible] by the Corporation during the year the maximum had gone to the sugar industry followed by power and cement undertakings. A majority of the [illegible] of loans in the sugar sector were [illegible] factories. According to the annual report the Corporation approved three schemes for import of machinery and equipment under the deferred payment guarantee scheme during the year ended June 30. The total amount agreed to be guaranteed in these cases came to Rs. 3.96 crores. The report states that the Corporation which completed the first decade of its existence on June 30, 1958 has sanctioned 231 loans totalling Rs. 62.9 crores to various industrial concerns [illegible]. These [illegible] loans [illegible] Rs. 4[illegible] crores [illegible] (171 applications) [illegible] from new undertakings. Loans amounting to Rs 31.86 crores had been disbursed up to the end of June [illegible].

[illegible] I. F. C. [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] working.

SCIENCE & INVENTION

INTENSE COSMIC RADIATION

The instruments in the Third Soviet Sputnik have recorded intense cosmic radiation at great heights in the area of the equator, Sergei Vernov Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences told a *Tass* correspondent. The number of cosmic particles there is so great that one might well wonder whether they shall not prove harmful to the future astronauts However the space ships of the future will be able to bypass the areas They only need to start from close to the poles and avoid approaching the earth's equatorial plane

Asked about the reason for this great number of cosmic particles at great heights Sergei Vernov advanced a hypothesis that goes a long way towards explaining this riddle The earth is bombarded by cosmic rays and the fragments of atoms smashed by them fly in all directions and partially back into cosmic space Some one or two thousand kilometres out a part of the neutrons issplit into electrons and protons These electrically charged particles are retained and deflected in definite directions by the magnetic field of the earth

We have called this radiation ' terrestrial inasmuch as it is observed around the earth Vernov said But conditions necessary for the appearance of such radiation can also exist on other celestial bodies which also have a magnetic field and are bombarded by cosmic particles. The phenomenon is being studied extensively at present, both theoretically and experimentally

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MANNED SPUTNIKS—A REAL PROSPECT

The standard of rocketry today is so high that automatic flying laboratories manned earth satellites and cosmic rocket ships should be regarded as distinctly realistic prospects Academician Leonid Sedov declared in Moscow at a meeting devoted to the anniversary of the first artificial earth satellite

He said there are two main difficulties in the realization of these projects The first is protection of living organisms against certain radiations during long flights in cosmic space and the second is the problem of safe return We hope that these difficulties will no put off for long the conquest of cosmic space, Sedov declared

To orbit a Sputnik, Sedov said, it was necessary to control the speed of the rocket in cutting off the engine to an accuracy of a hundredth of one per cent with the margin of accuracy in following the set course of about one degree Moreover a whole number of complex problems of design had to be solved in developing multistage rockets, including specifically the problem of reliable and timely separation of the component stages and the starting and killing of the engines powering the different stages

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RETRIEVABLE SPUTNIKS

Soviet scientists and engineers are capable of making a sputnik which would not burn up when entering the atmosphere or from the shock of landing on a planet, writes Prof Vladimir Dobronravov in *Moskovskaya Pravda* Prof Dobronravov notes that such a retrievable sputnik must have engines with a fuel reserve to help it approach the earth at the appointed time The engines must also brake its speed when it enters the dense layers of the atmosphere and protect it from burning up This also requires that the sputnik should be stabilised and should not have any transversal rotation of its own

On August 27 the Soviet scientist recalls the Soviet Union launched a single stage rocket with an animal on board to a height of 450 kilometres That rocket had a system of stabilisation which prevented its body from rotating

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RADIOACTIVE TRACERS STUDY DRUG ACTION

Radioisotopes may be used as tracers to study the action of drugs within the body including side effects and potential new uses or hazards according to officials of the Pfizer Therapeutic Institute in the United States.

The tremendous biological activity of such compounds as the antibiotics vitamins tranquilisers etc makes sensitive independent methods for their detection of paramount importance if their interactions with body chemistry are to be studied at [illegible] physiological [illegible]

[illegible] are [illegible] for such [illegible]

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MESSAGE-CARRYING SATELLITES

Earth satellites that can carry messages or mail in a fraction of the time now required will probably be developed within a few years according to Dr Wernher von Braun, the famous United States rocket expert. Plans for such a project are already well advanced, he says.

It is estimated that half a dozen such satellites would be enough to handle as much information as is now sent from place to place in all the [illegible] of the world—both civilian and governmental, von Braun says.

He added that the development of such "communication satellites" is now possible because of new developments in electronics. The entire contents of a book could be recorded in a few seconds with an electronic tape recording system. Then the message could be carried to its destination in a satellite which would relay it by radio as it passed overhead.

Dr von Braun explained the working of a [illegible] satellite as follows: As the satellite passed over New York, for example, its tape recorder would be triggered by a radio station that would receive what was then on the tape and would record on the newly erased tape at high speed messages for, say, Capetown. As the satellite passed over Capetown the process would be reversed—taking off the messages from New York and recording new messages for some other part of the world.

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ANOTHER NEW TRANSLATION DEVICE

Development of an electronic "brain" that can convert English words directly into electronic instructions for computers has been reported by the U.S. Air Force. The machine, called AIMACO or Air Materiel Command [illegible] Compiler, was developed by technicians of Air Materiel Command (AMC) at Dayton, Ohio, and [illegible] of the Sperry Rand Corporation. [illegible]

[illegible] UNIVAC.

• • •

ORGANS SUCCESSFULLY TRANSPLANTED

The head of a puppy was successfully transplanted to a full grown dog in an operation performed by a well known Soviet physiologist, Prof Vladimir Demikhov, in the presence of two Norwegian surgeons. Dr Demikhov demonstrated to the foreign guests his original method of transplantation [illegible] He [illegible] the head of the puppy together with its paws and [illegible] blood vessels. These vessels were [illegible] the carotid artery and the jugular vein of the grown dog. A vessel [illegible] apparatus which foreign doctors call "the Soviet [illegible] in surgery" was used in the operation.

The experiment was a success. The [illegible] with the new head [illegible] well. [illegible]

Dr Vladimir Demikhov is widely known in the Soviet Union for his experiments in transplanting organs. He has made [illegible] operations of transplanting lungs and the heart from one dog to another.

Dr Vladimir Demikhov showed the foreign guests a dog which had the heart and lungs transplanted a week before. The dog called "Bujan" now lives with two hearts and an additional lung.

"The ultimate purpose of our experiments," said Dr Demikhov to a Tass correspondent, "is to transplant vital organs to man to [illegible] those that are [illegible] affected. Many difficulties lie ahead. But [illegible] that they will be overcome and medicine will obtain a new powerful weapon [illegible] [illegible]"

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DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET

[illegible] were reported at the Tenth International Astronautical Congress held at Moscow.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to confirm the theory that the central core of the earth is liquid

The core becomes molten they calculate, about half way to the centre of the Earth at a depth of rather more than 1 800 miles

As their figures correspond closely with the results of earthquake recordings, the molten core theory may now be regarded as proved

* * *

GLASS AUTOMOBILE ENGINE PARTS

The major working parts of automobile engines and even automobile brake shoes can be made of newly developed glass materials according to scientists of the Corning Glass Works Atomic Energy Department

The Glass that could be used for this purpose is Pyroceram, a glass ceramic material developed by the Corning Works It is lighter stronger and more heat resistant than most metals Corning scientists have suggested it for use as piston heads and high temperature bearings in engines as brake shoes and as structural parts of hypersonic aircraft—the aircraft of the future that will fly at speeds of more than 3 000 miles an hour

* * *

HEREDITARY CHANGES AT WILL

French Scientists believe successful experiments have opened the door to making real hereditary changes at will by artificial means in humans as well as animals it was reported in Paris on October 2, 1958

This follows an announcement that a new strain of ducks whose development by chemical injections was announced last July has continued to show the same characteristics over two or three generations

A team of biologists led by Professor Jacque Benoit, Professor of Histophysiology at the College de France, announced last year that they had given Peking ducks some of the characteristics of the Khaki Campbell variety by injecting them with desoxy ribonucleic acid (known as A D N) taken from the sex cells of the Khaki Campbells

Seventy per cent of the first 26 ducklings hatched from eggs laid by these ducks, inherited artificial characteristics from their parents Most of the treated Peking ducks lost the yellow-orange colour from their beaks and developed several other characteristics of the Khakis These changes have continued in the second and third generations

The scientists stress that much more work must be done before these experiments can be regarded as definite but they have concluded that beneficial racial charges can be obtained after birth in vertebrates and that these changes can be handed down through several generations

French scientists working in the field of heritable mutation consider that this discovery has opened the way to infinite possibilities of making changes in human and animal heredity, although much more research has to be done

Commentators have said that the discovery may make it possible to ultimately, develop a race of 'superman Others have said that certain results will not be possible without experiments on a pure race of ducks—which is not available

* * *

500 000 YEARS OLD TEETH

The discovery of fossilised milk teeth from a child who lived in East Africa between 400 000 and 500 000 years ago is announced by Dr L S B Leakey Curator of the Corydon Museum in Nairobi

The teeth were discovered 200 feet below the earth s surface at a place called Olduvai George in Tanganyika The discovery was kept secret for the past two years

The incredible size of the milk teeth does not necessarily mean that the owner was of giant size said Dr Leakey The child might simply have had disproportionately large jaws.

The 'animals of this area hunted were, however gigantic and their only weapons were boulders or primitive stone hand axes. This Dr Leakey said suggested the possibility that this was ' pretty large and pretty strong '

Excavations at Olduvai have also revealed that as long ago as 400 000 years man was interested in colours as lumps of other were found on a living site 50 miles from the nearest place where it occurred naturally

Scientists had previously no idea that man used ivory in really remote periods But at Olduvai an ivory tool—shaped from a hippo-tusk and possibly used for skinning animals—was unearthed

Dr Leakey said that the living sites were the first of early Chellean culture to be found in the world They revealed that the early man had begun to use hand axes in the main he was still using primitive pebble tools

Man had still no knowledge of fire He was fond of marrow for most of the animal bones on the living sites had been split open.

* * *

DOG'S EYES FOR HUMAN BEINGS

French army surgeons claim to have successfully grafted the cornea from the eyes of dogs to human eyes.

An army veterinary surgeon, M. Francis Henaff, told a study group at the Paris College of Medicine on September 23 that the technique would revolutionise eye surgery.

He said that until now, unless the graft was carried out within 24 hours of the healthy cornea being removed from the donor, the fragile membraneous lens would degenerate and become useless.

But specially treated corneas from dogs could be preserved for months by refrigeration. The new technique had been carried out successfully three times in France, he added.

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HYPNOTISM INSTEAD OF ANAESTHETIC

Hypnotism has become part of Britain's National Health Service.

A doctor in maternity case called in another doctor to use hypnotism instead of an anaesthetic.

The second doctor's claim for a fee was disputed by the London Executive of the Health Service.

The British Medical Association and the Health Ministry then had talks with the Executive.

The B.M.A.'s view was that hypnotism was an effective method of relieving pain in childbirth. Since Sept. 1 the London Executive have approved the 33 shillings payment to the doctor—and made British medical history.

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BAD REACTIONS FROM PENICILLIN

Bad reactions from penicillin reported from [illegible] (the [illegible] of the American Medical Association) [illegible] against the [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

needed, the Journal said a three year study in hospitals showed that 2,511 people [illegible] had reactions to the drug, then had to be [illegible].

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STRONG PAPER BOXES FROM BAGASSE

Bagasse, the fibre-like residue that is left after sugar has been extracted from sugarcane, has been successfully made into corrugated paper shipping boxes through a process developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department reports that in laboratory tests 75 per cent of the bagasse boxes used for box making were equal or superior to comparable commercial paper boards. As part of a research and testing programme 1,200 boxes to hold cans and bottles were manufactured and given both laboratory tests and shipping durability tests. The bagasse boxes were described as sturdy and not as safe as regular boxes.

Major obstacles to economical and efficient pulping of bagasse have been removed by improvements in the screening and refining of fibre and pith, the Department reported.

• • •

HIGH TEMPERATURE RESISTENT SUIT

A temperature of 120 degrees centigrade (248 degrees farenheit) can be withstood for an hour by a man clad in a special suit manufactured by the National Labour Research Institute in Tbilisi. In the suit a worker can do repairs inside foundries, open hearth and other metallurgical furnaces.

The worker is protected from heat by air pumped into the space between two layers of the suit. The outer layer is made of fire-proof and heat-resistant fabric and the inner layer is made of [illegible].

The tests have shown that a man in such a suit can stay within a body temperature [illegible] [illegible] the normal human [illegible].

[illegible]

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MR M. C CHAGLA

The appointment of Mr M C Chagla as India s Ambassador to the United States was announced in New Delhi on September 13 Mr Chagla who succeeds Mr G L Mehta, took charge of the diplomatic post in October

Mr Mohammed Ali Currim Chagla one of the outstanding authorities in Indian jurisprudence has been Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court since August 15 1947 when India became independent Mr Chagla is a man of many parts Deeply interested in literature and the classics of all clime he is a great lover of the fine arts In Bombay he has been associated with scores of cultural organisations

Mr Chagla was born in Bombay on September 30 1900 He was educated at St Xavier s High School and College, Bombay and Lincoln College Oxford He was president of the Oxford Asiatic Society in 1921 and president of the Oxford Indian Majlis in 1922

He was part time professor of constitutional law at the Government Law College Bombay from 1927 to 1930 secretary of the Bar Council of the High Court at Bombay from 1933 to 1941 and puisne judge of the Bombay High Court from 1941 to 1947

He had been serving as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court since August 1947 He was a member of the Indian delegation to the U N in 1946, served as Vice Chancellor of Bombay University from April 1947 to November 1947 and as chairman of the Legal Education Committee in 1948 and has been president of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society since 1947

He is also a memb r of the Law Commission He served on behalf of India as an ad hoc judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague in 1957 He was chairman of the Commission which enquired into the investment of L I C funds in the Mundhra concerns

Mr Chagla and Smt Mehrunnisa Chagla have a daughter and two sons

About his faith in work, Mr Chagla once said

The only abiding satisfaction that one can get is from one s work It is in the quality of the work done that a man realises himself I am no a ce ic and I have always taken a pleasure in the good things of life

DR BHAGWAN DAS

Dr Bhagwan Das whose death occurred in Banaras on Thursday September 18 1958, was born in 1869 His father Madhava Das, was a Zamindar of Banaras He was educated at Queen s School and Banaras College At the early age of 19 he took the M A degree in Philosophy from Calcutta University He entered Government service in 1890 and served as Deputy Collector but his mind lay elsewhere S rvice of the Motherland attracted him more than the prospect of becoming an official of British bureaucracy He resigned his job to interest himself in the spread of education and theosophy

In 1916 he became the founder of the Banaras Hindu University Foundation Committee Later h served on the Senate Syndicate and other academic committees of the University In 1921 he was honoured with the office of the Kulipati of Kashi Vidyapith

Since 1884 Dr Bhagwan Das was a member of the Theosophical Society He served as its general secretary in 1910 and edited the journal *Theosophy in India* for a number of years He made his debut in politics in 1917 when he presided over the protest meeting held in Banaras against the internment of Dr Annie Besant Despite heavy literary and academic preoccupations he presided over the U P Social Conference and the U P Political Conference in 1921 Duly recognised as an eminent scholar and theologian he was invited to preside over many provincial and inter-provincial religious conferences Participating in the non-co-operation movement he courted imprisonment in 1921 and was released in January 192

In 1923 Dr Bhagwan Das was elected chairman of the Banaras Municipal Board He held the office for two years In 1934 he was elected unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly He sponsored a Bill for the legalisation of inter-caste marriages The universities of Allahabad (1937) and Banaras

DOGS' EYES FOR HUMAN BEINGS

French army surgeons [illegible] have successfully grafted the corneas from the eyes of dogs to human eyes.

An army veterinary surgeon M. [illegible] told a study group at the [illegible] College of Medicine on September 23 that the technique would [illegible] eye surgery.

He said that [illegible] unless the graft was carried out within 24 hours of the healthy cornea being removed from the donor the fragile membraneous lens would deteriorate and become useless.

But specially treated corneas from dogs could be preserved for months by refrigeration. The new technique had been carried out successfully three times in France he added.

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HYPNOTISM INSTEAD OF ANAESTHETIC

Hypnotism has become part of Britain's National Health Service.

A doctor in [illegible] called in another doctor to use hypnosis instead of an anaesthetic.

The second doctor's claim for a fee was [illegible] by the London Executive of the Health Service.

The British Medical Association and the Health Ministry then had talks with the Executive.

The B.M.A.'s view was that hypnotism was an effective method of relieving pain in childbirth. So on Sept. 1 the London Executive approved the 35 shillings payment to the doctor—and made British medical history.

• • • •

BAD REACTIONS FROM PENICILLIN

Bad reactions from penicillin [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] needed, the journal said a three-year survey [illegible] showed that 1,517 people [illegible] had reactions to the drug, they had to be given [illegible].

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STRONG PAPER BOXES FROM BAGASSE

Bagasse, the fibrous residue that is left after the juice has been extracted from sugarcane, has been successfully made into heavy corrugated paper and strong boxes through a new process developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department reports that in laboratory tests 75 per cent. of the bagasse boards used for box making were equal or superior to comparable commercial paper boards. As part of a research and testing programme, [illegible] boxes of food cans and bottles were manufactured and given both laboratory tests and all [illegible] tests. The bagasse boxes were [illegible] as regular boxes.

Major obstacles to economical and efficient pulping of bagasse have been removed by improvements in the screen separation of cane fibres and pith, the Department reports.

• • •

HIGH TEMPERATURE RESISTENT SUIT

A temperature of 120 degrees centigrade (248 degrees fahrenheit) can be withstood for an hour by a man clad in a special suit manufactured by the National Labour Research Institute in Tokyo. In this suit a worker can do repair inside furnaces, open hearth and other metallurgical furnaces.

The worker is protected from heat by air pumped into the space between two layers of the suit. The outer layer is made of an [illegible] proof and fireproof fabric and the inner layer is made of [illegible] stuff.

The tests have shown that a man in such a suit can stay within a high temperature [illegible] without [illegible] on the normal functions of the [illegible].

[illegible]

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

MR M. C CHAGLA

The appointment of Mr M C Chagla as India's Ambassador to the United States was announced in New Delhi on September 13 Mr Chagla who succeeds Mr G L Mehta, took charge of the diplomatic post in October

Mr Mohammed Ali Currim Chagla one of the outstanding authorities in Indian jurisprudence has been Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court since August 15 1947 when India became independent Mr Chagla is a man of many parts Deeply interested in literature and the classics of all climes he is a great lover of the fine arts In Bombay he has been associated with scores of cultural organisations

Mr Chagla was born in Bombay on September 30 1900 He was educated at St Xavier's High School and College, Bombay and Lincoln College Oxford He was president of the Oxford Asiatic Society in 1921 and president of the Oxford Indian Majlis in 1922

He was part time professor of constitutional law at the Government Law College Bombay from 1927 to 1930 secretary of the Bar Council of the High Court at Bombay from 1933 to 1941 and puisne judge of the Bombay High Court from 1941 to 1947

He had been serving as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court since August 1947 He was a member of the Indian delegation to the U N in 1946 served as Vice Chancellor of Bombay University from April 1947 to November 1947 and as chairman of the Legal Education Committee in 1948, and has been president of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society since 1947

He is also a member of the Law Commission He served on behalf of India as an ad hoc judge of the International Court of Justice at The Hague in 1957 He was chairman of the Commission which enquired into the investment of L I C funds in the Mundhra concerns

Mr Chagla and Smt Mehrunnissa Chagla have a daughter and two sons

About his faith in work Mr Chagla once said :

The only abiding satisfaction that one can get is from one's work It is in the quality of the work done that a man realises himself

I am no ascetic and I have always taken a pleasure in the good things of life

* * *

DR BHAGWAN DAS

Dr Bhagwan Das whose death occurred in Banaras on Thursday September 18 1958 was born in 1869 His father Madhava Das was a Zamindar of Banaras He was educated at Queen's School and Banaras College. At the early age of 19 he took the M A degree in Philosophy from Calcutta University He entered Government service in 1890 and served as Deputy Collector but his mind lay elsewhere Service of the Motherland attracted him more than the prospect of becoming an official of British bureaucracy He resigned his job to interest himself in the spread of education and theosophy

In 1916 he became the founder of the Banaras Hindu University Foundation Committee Later he served on the Senate Syndicate and other academic committees of the University In 1921 he was honoured with the office of the Kulapati of Kashi Vidyapith

Since 1894 Dr Bhagwan Das was a member of the Theosophical Society He served as its general secretary in 1919 and edited the journal *Theosophy in India* for a number of years He made his debut in politics in 1917 when he presided over the protest meeting held in Banaras against the internment of Dr Annie Besant Despite heavy literary and academic preoccupations he presided over the U P Social Conference and the U P Political Conference in 1921 Widely recognised as an eminent scholar and theologian he was invited to preside over many provincial and inter-provincial religious conferences Participating in the non-co-operation movement he courted imprisonment in 1921 and was released in January 1922

In 1923 Dr Bhagwan Das was elected chairman of the Banaras Municipal Board He held the office for two years In 1934 he was elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly He sponsored a Bill for the legalisation of inter-caste marriages. The [illegible] of Allaha[illegible] and

(1929) conferred Dr Litt. Honoris Causa on Dr Bhagwan Das in appreciation of his vast learning, ripe scholarship and deep researches into ancient Hindu culture and civilization as well as the religions of the world.

Dr Bhagwan Das was the author of a dozen or more standard works, which include the *Science of Emotions*, *Mystic Experiences*, the *Science of Peace*, *Krishna—a Study in the Theory of Avatars*, *Social Reconstruction*, *The Purpose and Use of Philosophy*, *Unity of Asiatic Thought*, *the essential Unity of All Religions*, *Ancient versus Modern Scientific Socialism and Communalism and its cure*.

His monumental Sanskrit publication, *Manavadharmasar* contains 35,000 slokas; the book has been acclaimed as a great repository of Hindu scriptures. His other Hindi and Sanskrit publications include *Samanvaya Prayojana* and *Purushartha*.

He could speak with ease and fluency on a wide range of subjects. To spread and popularize the use of Sanskrit, he wrote letters in Sanskrit to such of his relations as knew Sanskrit. No wonder that he could speak Sanskrit as freely as he could write it.

His outstanding career was capped by the award of the Bharat Ratna in 1955, the same year in which Prime Minister Nehru was the recipient of the award. He did yeoman service to the country as an educationist and a pillar of the Congress.

MR. EUGENE R BLACK

Mr Eugene R. Black became President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Chairman of the Executive Directors on July 1, 1949.

Mr Black first became connected with the International Bank on March 14, 1947 when he was appointed Executive Director for the United States. At that time, he was a Vice President of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, from which he resigned upon his appointment. On March 15, 1949, Mr Black was elected a Senior Vice President of the Chase National Bank, and he returned to the Chase as of that date but continued to serve on a temporary basis as Executive Director for the United States of the International Bank at the request of the United States Secretary of the Treasury. On May 18, 1949 when Mr Black was elected President of the International Bank by the Executive Directors he resigned as Senior Vice President of the Chase Bank. In September 1953 the Executive Directors of the Bank selected Mr Black as President for a new term running until June 30, 1959.

Mr Black was born on May 1, 1898 in Atlanta, Georgia. His father was Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta and also served in Washington as the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr Black's maternal grandfather was Henry Grady, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution.

He was educated at the University of Georgia from which he graduated at the age of 18. In his junior year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary fraternity. At ... during the first world war he was commissioned as an ensign in the U.S. Navy.

After the war, Mr Black became associated in Atlanta with Harris, Forbes & Company, New York investment bankers. In 1931 he became manager of the Atlanta office of the Chase Harris Forbes Corporation, successor firm. He was appointed Assistant Vice President of that Corporation in January 1933 and was placed in charge of the Atlanta, New Orleans, Houston and Dallas offices. Later in the year the firm was dissolved and Mr. Black was appointed a Second Vice President of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York and in 1937 he became a Vice President.

MR. PER JACOBSSON

Mr Per Jacobsson, (pronounced Pair Yakobsson) a Swedish national was elected Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors in 1956.

Mr Jacobsson was previously a member of the Bank for International Settlements where he had served since 1931 as Economic Adviser and Head of the Monetary and Economic Department.

As part of his work at Basle, Mr Jacobsson was responsible for the annual reports of the Bank, which were continued even during the Second World War. From 1934 to 1938 he also served as a member of the Irish Banking Commission which led to the establishment of the Central Bank of Ireland. After the Second World War he took part in the work of post-war reconstruction, being connected with ... a financial study for reform in Italy (1947-48) and being asked, together with ... as an independent expert for the OEEC ... balance of payments ... (1950-51) ... Austria (1951) ...

Mr Jacobsson was born in Sweden in 1894

and studied law and economics at the University of Upsala He was a lecturer in economics at Stockholm from 1918 to 1920

In April 1920, Mr Jacobsson joined the Secretariat of the League of Nations and up to the end of 1928 he remained a member of the Economic and Financial Section of the Secretariat of the League, in charge mainly of Public Finance In that capacity he participated in the League reconstruction work in particular in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Danzig this reconstruction work often had been considered the most successful part of the League s work

After two and a half years in public and private business in Sweden, during which—among other things—Mr Jacobsson was Chairman of the League of Nations Union he joined the Bank for International Settlements

Most of his publications have been of an official character but he has also contributed numerous articles to journals and periodicals His published books include *Post War Economic Problems* (1918) *World's Armament Expenditure* (1929) and *Monetary Improvements in Europe and Problems of a Return to Convertibility*

Mr Jacobsson has received honorary degrees from Trinity College Dublin Gettysburg College and Basle and Upsala Universities and has also been elected a member of the American Philosophical Society

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MR ROBERT L GARNER

Mr Robert L Garner was reappointed President of the International Finance Corporation last July for a period upto October 15, 1961

The Corporation was established on July 24 1956 when the Board of Directors selected Mr Garner to be its first President

Mr Garner was Vice President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development from March 1947 until his appointment as President of I F C From 1943 until he joined the World Bank he was Finance Vice President and Director of General Foods Corporation Prior to 1943 Mr Garner was associated almost continuously for 25 years with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York joining the Company in 1919 and subsequently becoming Treasurer and Vice President

Mr Garner was born in Bolton Mississippi. He graduated in 1916 from Vanderbilt University Nashville Tennessee and later studied at the School of Journalism Columbia University In the first World War he was a Captain of Infantry, 77th Division

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IMPLEMENTATION OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The provisions of the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings below Rs 400

The health insurance scheme which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under this Act was first introduced in Delhi and Kanpur in February 1952, covering only 1 20 000 insured persons. Since then the Scheme has been extended to cover over 13 00 000 workers in different parts of the country

During the Second Plan period it is proposed to implement the Scheme in every industrial centre which has a concentration of 1 500 factory workers thus carrying the benefits of this Scheme to about 22 00 000 employees.

It is also intended to extend during this period medical care to the families of employees covered by the Scheme. A beginning has already been made in this direction and the honour of being the first State to take this enlightened step goes to Mysore Other States are expected to follow this example in the near future

Side by side with the extension of the Scheme to cover a larger number of workers and their families improvements are also being made in the quality of medical services offered under the Scheme

For instance today additional cash benefits are being offered to insured persons suffering from T B There is also an arrangement to provide artificial limbs to insured persons who lose them in factory accidents or otherwise On the medical side the standard of medical assistance has been raised from mere outdoor treatment and home visits to a more comprehensive medical care including hospitalisation and specialist services

Hospitals exclusively for the use of insured persons are now available in Madras and Bangalore In Bombay Calcutta Kanpur Bangalore and Madras plans for construction of new hospitals are in various stages of development A sum of Rs 5 75 crores is being spent on the construction of new hospitals In addition a sum of Rs 5 25 crores is likely to be spent on construction of a number of dispensaries at various industrial centres falling under the Scheme

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

B. H. U. BILL VOTED BY RAJYA SABHA

The Rajya Sabha on September 11 passed the Banaras Hindu University Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha. The Bill seeks to replace an Ordinance issued recently to improve the day-to-day working and administration of the University. Earlier referring to the debate the Minister for Education Dr Shrimali appealed to the members of the various groups in the country and in the House to rise above party politics and affiliations to help the students to become fit to serve the society. He said all parties must unite together to eradicate the poisonous atmosphere in the Universities.

Dr. Shrimali also assured the House that Government will bring forward a comprehensive measure for the Banaras Hindu University as quickly as possible. This required consultation with the University Grants Commission the State Government concerned and other interests and would entail some time.

Oil Struck at Cambay

The Minister for Mines and Oil, Shri K. D. Malaviya told the Lok Sabha on September 12 that oil had been struck by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Cambay in Bombay on September 3 at a depth of 5,326 feet and that penetration has been made in what appeared to be an oil bearing area. He added: "We propose to increase the number of drills in this area and also in some other promising areas so as to speed up the work."

Indo-Pakistan Talks

In response to a calling attention notice in the Lok Sabha on September 12 the Prime Minister Shri Nehru said his talks with the [illegible] and the agreements arrived at were on the whole satisfactory and placed a copy of the joint statement issued by the two Prime Ministers on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The statement, Shri Nehru added, said that a number of border problems relating to the eastern border had been gone into and agreements had been arrived at in respect of them. Some other matters [illegible] of other [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] had been laid down.

Replying to a question whether the transfer of Indian territory [illegible] and the [illegible] Pakistan under the Nehru-Noon agreement would not require the sanction of Parliament, Shri Nehru said so far as the readjustment of the border was concerned there were [illegible] in express terms of the Radcliffe Award and of the Bagge Award and he did not think the sanction of Parliament would be required. He would however have the matter looked into by the Law Minister.

Progress At Three Steel Plants

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, announced in the Lok Sabha on September 8 that the first coke oven battery in Rourkela would be heated up on that day. This was the very first movement in setting up the operation of a steel plant. This heating will have to be continued for six weeks before production begins.

Describing the progress made by the three steel plants the Minister said the first blast furnace in Rourkela would be ready by the end of this year and the second and third during the course of next year. The first coke oven battery in Bhilai was expected to be commissioned by the end of this year with the blast furnace closely following it. The second and third blast furnaces would be ready in the second and third quarter of next year. In Durgapur the blast furnace would be commissioned in October next year and the third furnace and the rolling mills by the end of April 1961.

Press Registrar's Report

There was an increase in the circulation of [illegible] newspapers and periodicals published in India last year. This is revealed in Annual Report for 1957 of the Press Registrar which was presented to the Lok Sabha on [illegible] on behalf of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting by his Parliamentary Secretary Shri [illegible]

The report [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. There were [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

lation of monthlies There was an increase of 0 9 per cent in the circulation of English papers Hindi papers showed a decline of 8 8 per cent Among newspapers of other languages an increase in circulation was recorded in respect of Assamese—16 3 per cent, Bengali—4 4 per cent Kannada—63 2 per cent, Oriya—7 per cent, Sanskrit—150 per cent Telugu—28 9 per cent Urdu—0 6 per cent. On the other hand, there was a decline in the circulation of papers published in Gujrati—12 9 per cent Malayalam—17 7 per cent Marathi—17 per cent, Punjabi—16 1 per cent and Tamil—10 3 per cent.

Rehabilitation Of East Bengal Refugees

The Rehabilitation Minister Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said in the Lok Sabha on September 10 that West Bengal had reached the saturation point and hardly any cultivable or culturable land was available in the State Only waste-lands of sub-marginal qualities were available in Midnapore He was speaking in the course of a discussion on the decisions reached at the recent high level conference in Calcutta about rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Shri Khanna said it was proposed to close down all displaced persons camps in West Bengal by the end of July next year The Minister said everybody agreed that these camps in West Bengal had a demoralising affect on displaced persons About 45 000 families were in camps West Bengal is expected to absorb about 10 000 of these. Shri Khanna said there appeared to be some misunderstanding that when the Central Government undertook to take 35 000 families *outside* West Bengal it was committed to rehabilitate them all by July 31 1959 the date by which the camps were to be closed. The position was that Government undertook to rehabilitate every family that went out of the State and pending that provide them with shelter and employment without break The Minister said he would call upon the Opposition members to submit to him in black and white workable schemes for the rehabilitation of displaced persons within West Bengal He did not see any point in their suggestion to call a meeting for considering this question

Rajya Sabha Debates Food Situation

Opening a debate on the food situation in the Rajya Sabha on September 15 1958 the Food Minister Shri A P Jain said that the gloom which had enveloped the food situation appeared to have scattered now Prices in some States — The Punjab Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—were showing a downward trend. He hoped that the *Rabi* Campaign in ten States would be repeated in every season and extended to more crops He assured the House that the stocks in hand and the arrangements made by Government would enable them to hold the supply line until the new crop came in December Shri Jain said Government would try to procure the maximum possible quantity within the country This year about 6¼ lakh tons had been procured and this was not a bad achievement.

The Minister said that Government would not go in for total control and rationing but it was their policy to extend State trading in food grains more and more to check speculation and hoarding This would be supplemented by some regulation of consumption and direction of production He made it clear that the zonal system which was one way of trade control would continue Shri Jain appealed to Opposition groups to treat food as a national problem He said he hoped that the States would also set up food committees similar to the one set up by the Prime Minister

Replying to the debate on September 16 Shri Jain said that the fall in food prices was the result of Government's action and not of agitation launched by Opposition parties The biggest decline was in the Punjab where politics was not mixed up with food where the Centre had categorically refused to lift ban on the movement of wheat to other regions and where hoarded stocks had been seized. Shri Jain said it was to the credit of Bihar Government that it was able to meet the situation with comparatively small quantity of food grains in a fairly efficient manner He gave figures to show that the Centre had been just and fair in distributing available stocks among the States He said the Centre had agreed to supply to West Bengal more than one lakh tons of foodgrains this month and 90 000 tons of rice and wheat in October while the State would make up 20 000 tons from its own stocks

Appraisal And Prospects Of The Plan

The Minister for Planning, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda gave the Lok Sabha on September 17 the changes proposed in the Plan targets as a result of reappraisal of the Second Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission. He was opening a debate on the Planning Commission's Memorandum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Plan presented to Parliament May last Shri Nanda said certain

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[illegible]

randum on Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan said there was no room for despondency in regard to the Second Plan. On the other hand there had been considerable recovery in the last few months The market, which was tight sometime ago was in a flourishing condition now Shri Pant said he did not think that 4,800 crores or 4 500 crores was the limit of the Plan If right circumstances came to help the country they might even go further But if for the future progress of the country it became necessary to restrict the scope of activity to-day they would do that The only limitation under which they functioned was to see that the Plan succeeded through the right means

Shri Pant said he could not understand why some members had made unkindly if not unfair remarks about the Planning Commission He pointed out that they were not yet even half way through the Second Plan Projects had begun to take shape, for instance the Rourkela Steel Plant had almost begun to yield some results The other two steel plants were also likely to give a considerable quantity of iron by the end of the year or during the next year He did not see why the Planning Commission was supposed to have failed in its task. He thought that if planning had become a part of national thinking and acting it was because of the success achieved by the Planning Commission The Plan was a flexible one in the shaping of which all parties in the House had assisted Therefore they all had to share the credit and discredit of the Plan which was a national plan

Rajya Sabha Discusses The Plan

The Minister for Planning Shri Gulzarilal Nanda told the Rajya Sabha on September 24 that the achievements of the Second Plan should not be belittled at the same time the difficulty in facing the Plan should not be minimised He said that as a result of rephasing of the Second Plan it was proposed to allot additional sums of 31 crores of rupees to agriculture and 26 crores to minor irrigation He was opening a debate in the Rajya Sabha on the Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five-Year Plan He expressed regret that irrigation potential of India was not being fully utilised. Irrigation rates were being changed and lower rates would be charged from the farmer in the first year to make the irrigation facilities attractive for him

Shri Nanda said the achievements of the Second Plan in the last two or three years were indeed solid and considerable In terms of financial outlay, for instance, the total for the last three years of the Second Plan was 500 crores more than the entire First Plan Agricultural potential created in the last three years was 7 million tons against 6 million tons in the earlier five years Outlay of industry in the public sector was five fold

Winding up the debate on September 25, Shri Nanda said that industrial production was rising on the whole Some difficulties about raw material were there but these were temporary and might last only for a year or two Speaking about the role of the Planning Commission the Minister said this was limited to giving advice or caution, although the Commission was answerable for the quality of its advice Government was responsible for the decision taken on the advice of the Planning Commission. Parliament too had a measure of responsibility After detailed discussion Parliament by approving the Plan had determined its direction its structure and its targets.

Oil Strike At Cambay

The Minister for Mines and Oil Shri K.D Malaviya said in the Lok Sabha on September 23 that while the discovery of oil field in Cambay was epoch making, it would be premature to say that oil existed there in commercial quantities or to compare this oilfield with Abadan or Kuwait. While there was every sign of oil being found in large quantities it was not a fact that oil was spouting out in Cambay in commercial quantities They would have to wait for sometime more to know about this Shri Malaviya was speaking during the debate on supplementary grants for demands for the current financial year The Minister said there was certainly justification for excitement and jubilation but no single oil well has ever established commercial quantity of gas or oil For that purpose they must drill a fairly large number of holes.

Export Of Coal

The Minister for Steel Mines and Fuel Sardar Swaran Singh announced in the Lok Sabha on September 23 that the Government of India had decided to allow the export of two lakh tons of metallurgical coal during the remaining period of the current year He said that from the next year the Government's intention was to export [illegible] lakh tons of metallurgical coal Sardar Swaran Singh was speaking on a half an hour discussion on coal exports He gave figures to show that during the last seven years except for the boom year

[illegible]

Cargo Barrage Project

[illegible]

Film Institute And Film Production Bureau

[illegible]

Fishery Development Programme

[illegible]

Improved Equipment

[illegible]

DID YOU KNOW ?



[illegible]

HOME Affairs

FOOD AGITATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

During July August acute *famine conditions prevailed* in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. *Prices of food grains in the open market registered* an *unprecedented rise* and several cases of looting of food grains in Aligarh, Hathras and rural areas of eastern U P were *reported* The *opposition Parties in* the Legislature alleged that several *deaths* by starvation had occured in East U P districts On August 27 in Fatehgarh an angry mob of about 1 000 people including nearly 100 women *failing to* meet *their food* grain *needs* from the fair price shops marched to the local grain market raided the shops and looted about 100 maunds of grains On August 28 an immediate allotment of 25 000 tons of food grains was made by the Centre to Uttar Pradesh to enable it to tide over the crisis The Government of India also banned the export of rice and paddy from U P on August 29 The U P Food Minister, Mr Ali Zaheer attributed the shooting up of food grain prices in the State to the witholding of foodgrain stocks by the traders for profiteering He said that the Government was trying all shops to find out the hoarded stocks At its meeting in Lucknow on August 30 P S P executive decided to launch a civil disobedience movement in the *first week* of September The movement was to seize the Government food stocks and distribute them at reasonable rates

The communist party at a meeting in Lucknow on September 2 adopted a resolution stating that if the State Government did not fulfil opposition demands and took no major step to solve the food problem the Communist Party in consultation with other opposition parties would organise a State-wide one-day token strike Members of the Allahabad Unit of the Communist Party decided to go on a 24 hour hunger strike on September 5 in sympathy with three of their comrades who were already on hunger strike in Lucknow as a protest against what was described as the Government's failure to tackle the deteriorating food situation in the state

Initiating a two day debate on his no-confidence motion against the Council of Ministers on September 3 Mr. Triloki Singh Leader of the opposition in the U P Vidhan Sabha accused the State Government of not foreseeing the steady rise in food prices during the past six months in spite of repeated warnings given to it by the opposition He said that in order to boost up its prestige the Government always circulated false figures of food production with the result that complacency overtook the food producing agencies Mr Govind Sahai (Congress M L A) said the Government calculations on the food front were continuously upset by natural calamaties! Mr Charan Singh Revenue and Finance Minister offer d to place files of the department before the leader of the Opposition to disprove his allegation that the figures supplied by the Government were manipulated Winding up the debate on Sep 4 Dr Sampurananda the Chief Minister said that no famine situation existed in the State. The Vidhan Sabha rejected the P.S.P sponsored no confidence motion by 269 votes to 95

The Praja Socialist Party launched satyagraha in Azamgarh Ballia Deoria and Ghazipur on September 5 against the food policy of the State Government. Seventy four members of the P.S.P were arrested Nine Communist food marchers were summarily tried and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Ghazipur on September 6 On the same day 79 people including 2 M P s were arrested in various parts of U P in connection with the food agitation At a press conference on September 7 Prime Minister Nehru said that an all party consultative Committee could be constituted in Uttar Pradesh once the present agitation which was for political reasons, ended He said that efforts to tackle the food situation on a national basis would be helpful

On September 7 Mr Triloki Singh leader of the opposition in the U P Vidhan Sabha Dr A J Faridi opposition leader in the Upper House and 12 others were arrested in Lucknow

On September 5, steel helmeted Provincial Armed Constabulary men entered the U P Vidhan Sabha hall to remove the Socialist leader Mr Raj Narain Singh and 17 other members of the party

Trouble arose when Mr Raj Narain Singh refused to leave the House after his announcement that the Chief Minister Mr Sampurna-

1951 ... [illegible] from India had been [illegible] more or less in the same [illegible]

Ganga Barrage Project

The Minister for Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, informed the Rajya Sabha on September 23 that Government would do their best to take up the Ganga Barrage Project [illegible] possible time. He said a team had been [illegible] to set up a Ganga River Board. He was speaking in a [illegible] discussion on Government's [illegible] of the project presented to the House earlier [illegible]

Film Institute And Film Production Bureau

The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Keskar, announced in the Lok Sabha on September 24 that the scheme for setting up of a Film Institute and Film Production Bureau had been sanctioned. Steps were being taken to set up these organisations.

Railway Development Programme

Replying to a question in the Rajya Sabha on September 23, Deputy Minister for Railways, [illegible] the amount [illegible] of the Second Five Year Plan to the end of July 1958 Rs. [illegible] crores had been spent on the Railway Development Programme. He further said that [illegible] of the above expenditure had been met from the internal [illegible] and [illegible] from the foreign exchange resources.

Important Legislation

Among the Bills passed by the Lok Sabha are the Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, the [illegible] Finance Corporation [illegible] Bill. The Lok Sabha also voted supplementary demands for grants in respect of the [illegible] budget for the current year amounting to [illegible] The main demands relate to [illegible]

Some of the important Bills adopted by the Rajya Sabha were the [illegible] and Delhi Rent Control Bill.

Both the Houses of Parliament adjourned sine die on September 27, 1958. The Lok Sabha will [illegible] from November 17, 1958.

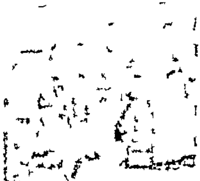
DID YOU KNOW ?



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

HOME AFFAIRS

FOOD AGITATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

During July August acute famine conditions prevailed in the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh Prices of food grains in the open market registered an unprecedented rise and several cases of looting of food grains in Aligarh, Hathras and rural areas of eastern U P were reported The opposition Parties in the Legislature alleged that several deaths by starvation had occured in East U P districts On August 27 in Fatehgath an angry mob of about 1 000 people including nearly 100 women failing to meet their food grain needs from the fair price shops marched to the local grain market raided the shops and looted about 100 maunds of grains On August 28 an immediate allotment of 25 000 tons of food grains was made by the Centre to Uttar Pradesh to enable it to tide over the crisis The Government of India also banned the export of rice and paddy from U P on August 29 The U P Food Minister Mr Ali Zaheer attributed the shooting up of food grain prices in the State to the witholding of foodgrain stocks by the traders for profiteering He said that the Government was trying all shops to find out the hoarded stocks At its meeting in Lucknow on August 30 P S P executive decided to launch a civil disobedience movement in the first week of September The movement was to seize the Government food stocks and distribute them at reasonable rates

The communist party at a meeting in Lucknow on September 2 adopted a resolution stating that if the State Government did not fulfil opposition demands and took no major step to solve the food problem, the Communist Party in consultation with other opposition parties would organise a State wid one-day token strike Members of the Allahabad Unit of the Communist Party decided to go on a 24-hour hunger strike on September 5, in sympathy with three of their comrades who were already on hunger strike in Lucknow as a protest against what was described as the Government s failure to tackle the deteriorating food situation in the state

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On September 8 steel helmeted Provincial Armed Constabulary men entered the U P Vidhan Sabha hall to remove the Socialist leader, Mr Raj Narain Singh and 17 other members of the party

Trouble arose when Mr Raj Narain Singh refused to leave the House after his amendment that the Chief Minister, Mr Sampurna

mands be expelled from the House for a period of one month for "misleading the people by wrongfully attempting [illegible] and for not taking any effective action against hoarders"

The Speaker had earlier disallowed three adjournment motions. On September 9 the five opposition parties in the U P Vidhan Sabha staged a walk-out after question hour declaring that they would not return to the House during the current session.

The Praja Socialist Party and Socialist Party Opposition in the U P Vidhan Parishad also announced their decision to boycott the current session of the House as a protest against the ruling of the chairman not to allow discussion on the proceedings of the Lower House.

Dr Sampurnanand and Acharya Kripalani met in Lucknow on September 8 and 9 to explore possibilities of ending the crisis in the State but their talks reached a deadlock when the Chief Minister refused to release the opposition leaders lodged in jail in order to create a more congenial atmosphere for negotiations.

On September 17 Mr Raj Narain Singh leader of the Socialist Group in the U P Vidhan Sabha and several others belonging to the Opposition parties in U P were arrested in Lucknow. A partial hartal was observed in principal cities of the State as a protest against the State Government's policy of repression. Mr Ajoy Ghosh General Secretary of the Communist Party [illegible] in New Delhi on September 1[illegible] that the food agitation in Uttar Pradesh would be [illegible] ted. Dr Sampurnanand in an interview in New Delhi on September 1[illegible] gave the impression that the State Government would [illegible] to [illegible] and that a withdrawal of the agitation should precede any talks with the opposition.

On September 17 Mr V V Giri Governor of Uttar Pradesh appealed to the Government and the opposition [illegible] the "general food crisis" in the State [illegible] with one another. The Chief Minister [illegible] of the Cabinet on September 1[illegible] to [illegible] by the Governor [illegible] of the [illegible] by the Governor.

After the Cabinet meeting Dr Sampurnanand [illegible] the [illegible] of the food [illegible] [illegible] have [illegible] of [illegible]

party to [illegible]. I do not want [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible]

Dr Sampurnanand also [illegible] with the leaders of the opposition parties under detention.

The Speaker of U P Vidhan Sabha [illegible] A G Kher met Mr [illegible] leader of the opposition [illegible] Balrampur [illegible] from jail. Their talks [illegible] a way out [illegible] the [illegible] created by the food [illegible] On September 21 [illegible] had been [illegible] to [illegible] and Chief [illegible] Union Home Minister Mr Pant and the Union Minister for Transport Mr [illegible] Shastri at Banaras.

The Government [illegible] created by the State Government's appeal to the opposition and the Government to [illegible] a [illegible] of settlement [illegible] on September 23 by the [illegible] attitude of the State Government.

At a [illegible] meeting of the State Legislature Congress Party Dr Sampurnanand [illegible] the Chief Minister [illegible] of the [illegible] forming an all-party committee to [illegible] food [illegible] at the [illegible] Dr Sampurnanand [illegible] September 22 that the Government was not [illegible] to negotiate [illegible] Opposition.

On the other hand the Opposition parties have [illegible] total number of [illegible]

Mr Tribhuvan [illegible] leader of the Opposition in the U P Vidhan Sabha and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] P who had been [illegible] with the food agitation, were released on September 25.

The [illegible] Committee of the U P [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On September [illegible] [illegible]

The State Executive of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh at the conclusion of a two day meeting in Lucknow on October 5 unanimously decided to call off its 24 day food agitation against the food policy of the State Government The only tangible result of the series of talks Dr Sampurnanand Chief Minister of U P had with Mr Triloki Singh Praja Socialist leader and representatives of other opposition parties regarding the recent food agitation was the agreement on the formation of an all party committee on food Announcing his decision at a press conference in Lucknow on October 11 Dr Sampurnanand indicated that the constitution and objectives of the U P Food Committee would closely follow its forerunner set up Mr Nehru at the Centre The Committee was to meet in the third week of October

OIL STRUCK AT LUNEJ

Brownish oil sprouted out with great force on September 19 from the Lunej well eight miles north of Cambay where Indian engineers struck oil in the first week of September The flow out of oil was so powerful that it rose nearly 30 feet above the ground and splashed all around the derrick floor making the surface slippery

Engineers and workers had reached a depth of 1 694 metres (over 5 500 ft.) making a progress of about 500 ft below the depth reached on September 8 when the discovery of oil was first made

Only three days earlier Mr K.D Malaviya Minister for Mines and Oil who toured the area announced the Government's decision to intensify oil investigations in the region

Experts present at Cambay at the time of the oil flow out decided after a conference to suspend further drilling and sealed the well They immediately got in touch with the Government of India and awaited instructions from Delhi on the next stage of the operations as the flow of oil without its being immediately collected and transported to a refinery would have been a *complete waste* of the precious liquid

Experts at Cambay were heartened by the fact that oil had not only been struck at 5 600 ft below a near record for Indian conditions but it has also shown promise of a substantial reservoir even at the shallow 6 000 ft level An official of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission told newsmen in Ahmedabad on September 22 that Lunej promised to become the Abadan of India

When drilling operations were resumed on September 22 oil gushed out in a fountain 40 ft. high This convinced all experts at the site that oil is present in sufficient quantities

A strong police guard was posted at the site and only holders of special identity cards were allowed to enter the area

The Minister of Mines and Oil Mr K D Malaviya in a speech in Lok Sabha on September 23 counselled against counting the chicken before they are hatched in regard to the oil discovery in Cambay While the country was entitled to feel proud and excited about the discovery Mr Malaviya said it was premature to draw conclusions about the possibility of finding oil in commercial quantities They would have to await the results of further drilling and the testing of several other wells in the neighbourhood before being in a position to assess the reserves of oil or gas in the area It was true he said that the finding of oil in large quantities would change the entire economic picture of the country

While oil was completely in the State sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution the Government of India had no doctrinaire approach in the matter

As for protecting consumer interests, the Minister referred to the proposed constitution of a Petroleum Consumers Advisory Council which would meet soon. That Council would advise on oil exploration production and distribution and all other matters connected with oil

Drilling operations at Lunej point about 90 miles from Ahmedabad were resumed on September 28 after a break of seven days Drilling operations became possible as the pressure of the gas had gone down considerably The oil experts were convinced that there was no harm in resuming the operations The plan is to drill down to 10 000 feet

The Russian expert who recently arrived from Moscow to study the Lunej oil field and the Indian Chief Engineer Mr Ghosh were present when the Russian engineer in charge resumed the drilling

Crude oil mixed with mud continues to come up and is continuously analysed in the laboratory As a precautionary measure fire brigade squads from Ahmedabad and Cambay have been summoned Another drilling [illegible] is said to have been selected at [illegible] near Lunej

Foreign Events

TROUBLE IN FORMOSA STRAITS

After a long period of quiescence the situation in the Formosa Straits again became acute towards the end of August as a result of the intensive shelling of Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Little Quemoy by Communist batteries on the Chinese mainland.

From Aug. 23 onwards Quemoy and Little Quemoy were subjected to heavy daily bombardments.

Over 50,000 shells were fired within two hours on Aug. 23, while on subsequent days Quemoy was hit by up to 60,000 shells in 24 hours.

Until the end of August the Nationalists at first said they had suffered over 1,000 casualties in the Quemoy bombardments, including many civilians.

The Fukien Command of the Chinese Communist Army broadcast a message on Aug. 27 to the Nationalist commander of the Quemoys (General Hu Lien) calling upon him to surrender.

During the first fortnight of September a number of attempts were made to supply the Quemoy garrison and civilian population from Formosa. Owing to the intensity of the bombardment from the mainland and interception by Communist gunboats, very few vessels were able to reach the island [illegible]

It was also said in Formosa that the situation in Quemoy was becoming grave [illegible]

As from [illegible] of the U.S. Seventh Fleet [illegible] Quemoy [illegible]

[illegible] were delivered to Quemoy by Nationalist [illegible] from Formosa [illegible] started on Sept. 14.

The intensive bombardment of Quemoy aroused grave concern in the United States, where fears were expressed that it might be a prelude to a Communist invasion of the offshore islands. On Sept. 4 the Secretary of State conferred with President Eisenhower at Newport, Rhode Island, after which the following statement on the U.S. position was issued by Mr. Dulles with the authorization of the President:

"(1) Neither Taiwan nor the islands of Quemoy and Matsu have ever been under the authority of the Chinese Communists. Since the end of the Second World War [illegible] they have been continuously under the authority of Free China, the Republic of China.

(2) The United States is bound by treaty to help to defend Taiwan from armed attack and the President is authorized by joint resolution of Congress to employ the armed forces of the United States for the securing and protecting of related positions such as Quemoy and Matsu."

On Sept. 11 President Eisenhower made a nation-wide broadcast [illegible]

The U.S. Seventh Fleet [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

world. In addition the Pentagon confirmed on Sept. 15 that a battalion of *Nike Hercules* anti-aircraft missiles capable of firing atomic or conventional warheads had been assigned "for service in the Pacific area". A squadron of Matador guided missiles (pilotless aircraft) had been stationed in Formosa for some time previously.

In a statement broadcast by Peking Radio on Sept. 6 Chou En-lai reiterated the Chinese Communist Government's claim to "liberate" Formosa and the Pescadores and denounced what he described as the U.S.A.'s "aggression" in those areas and its support for the "Chiang Kai-shek clique". At the same time he called for a resumption of the Sino-American ambassadorial talks "to make another effort for the defence of peace".

Mr. Chou's expressed willingness to resume the Sino-American ambassadorial talks was considered by President Eisenhower at a meeting of the National Security Council held on Sept. 7 at the White House. An official U.S. statement said in part:

"We hope that the reported statement of Chou En-lai is responsive to the urging contained in our Sept. 4 policy statement that armed force should not be used to achieve territorial ambitions, although such renunciations of force need not involve renouncing claims or the pursuit of policy by peaceful means. If the Chinese Communists are now prepared to respond, the United States welcomes that decision. The U.S. Ambassador at Warsaw stands ready promptly to meet with the Chinese Communist Ambassador there who has previously acted in this matter."

Mr. Mao Tse-tung (chairman of the People's Republic) made a speech on Sept. 8 to the Supreme State Conference in Peking in which, although criticizing what he described as "U.S. imperialism," he said that he was hopeful about the ambassadorial talks to be resumed between China and the United States.

The Chinese Communist Government issued a declaration on Sept. 4 extending the limit of China's territorial waters from three to 12 nautical miles.

The U.S. warships [illegible] Chinese Nationalist convoys to Quemoy [illegible] the new 12-mile limit claimed by Communist China but observed the three-mile limit observed by the United States and the great majority of other maritime countries. In the week Sept. 4-11 Peking issued [illegible] statements accusing the United States of infringing China's "sovereignty" by permitting American vessels to enter the 12-mile limit, and describing such actions as "war provocations".

The Soviet Prime Minister sent a letter to President Eisenhower on Sept. 8 expressing the Soviet Union's concern at the situation in the Formosa Straits, and declaring *inter alia* that "an attack on the Chinese People's Republic would be an attack on the Soviet Union". M. Khrushchev expressed full support for the Chinese Communist Government in the Formosa dispute, denounced the attitude of the United States and of "Chiang Kai-shek", but urged that all parties should try to "find a common language with the aim of removing the tension which has arisen in the Far East".

President Eisenhower replied to M. Khrushchev as follows on Sept. 13:

"I regret to say I do not see in your letter any effort to find that common language which could indeed facilitate the removal of the danger existing in the current situation in the Taiwan area. On the contrary, the description of this situation contained in your letter seems designed to serve the ambitions of international Communism rather than to present the facts."

The following statement on the British attitude to the Far East crisis was issued on Sept. 12 by the Foreign Office in London:

"We have no obligation or commitment of any kind to take military action for the defence of Quemoy, Matsu or Formosa. Our only obligations are those in accordance with the U.N. Charter. The U.S. Government have neither sought nor received promises of British support in the event of war over the Chinese offshore islands.

"With regard to the present situation, we regret the current indications that the Chinese Government wishes to settle the problem of the offshore islands by force. We hope that further attempts will be made to solve the status of the offshore islands by peaceful methods."

Addressing the Foreign Press Association in London on Sept. 1[illegible] Mr. [illegible] [illegible] the Labour Party's [illegible] as follows:

(1) The [illegible] Government should be recognized as the Government of China and take its place in the United Nations. (2) [illegible] and the Pescadores should be placed under U.N. administration for a period. (3) [illegible]

BLOODLESS MILITARY COUP IN PAKISTAN

nor fair 'The same group of people who have brought Pakistan on the verge of ruination will rig the elections for their own ends

'The disgraceful scene enacted recently in the East Pakistan Assembly is known to all You do not raise the prestige of your country by beating the Speaker killing the Deputy Speaker and desecrating the National Flag'

An appraisal of the internal situation 'has led me to believe that a vast majority of the people no longer have confidence in the present system of government and are getting more and more disillusioned and are becoming dangerously resentful of the manner in which they are being exploited

'Therefore President Mirza concluded 'as Head of the State my foremost duty before God and the people is the integrity of Pakistan It is seriously threatened by the ruthlessness of traitors and political adventurers

To save Pakistan from complete disruption he decreed the Constitution of March 23 1956 will be abrogated the Central and Provincial Governments will be dismissed with immediate effect, all political parties will be abolished and until alternative arrangements are made Pakistan will come under Martial law

General Mohammad Ayub Khan Chief Martial Law Administrator on October 9 promulgated 29 martial law regulations providing for constitution of summary military courts and special military courts and death punishment for crimes of smuggling child lifting abduction of women hoarding of food grains and dacoity as defined in the Pakistan Penal Code

The regulations also provided that if any person joins or attempts to join recalcitrants he shall suffer death and no less punishment

The maximum punishment of death has also been prescribed for such offences as looting failure to give correct name and address and production of permit or pass to any military or civil officer or any soldier when required to do so and tendering of false or refusal to give evidence in trials held under these regulations

Wilful adulteration of all kinds of goods or dilution or mixing or unauthorised manufacture of medicines of all types will entail the maximum punishment of 14 years imprisonment

The Chief Martial Law Administrator also divided Pakistan into three zones

The Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammed Ayub Khan gave a firm indication in Karachi on October 10 that Pakistan s foreign policy would continue to be essentially the same as it was before the peaceful revolution three days ago

The present foreign policy has not hurt us No friend of Pakistan will say so' he told a crowded press conference in the Committee Room of the National Assembly

The Pakistani General who is in command of the country s armed forces said that Pakistan would try to work for friendly relations with all Arab nations

On the Kashmir issue he said Kashmir is a thing that no Pakistani can forget. We have got to have a satisfactory solution for this problem We shall be very happy if it is solved peacefully

He thought that relations between India and Pakistan would be very friendly if Kashmir and the canal waters disputes were peacefully solved

Except for these two problems 'we have no grouse against India he declared

Maj Gen Iskander Mirza took personal responsibility for the overthrow of Pakistan s parliamentary government and the abrogation of her Constitution in a press conference in Karachi on October 10

My authority is revolution the President said in an interview this evening I have no sanction of law or of the Constitution I have the sanction only of my conscience

Pakistan s peaceful revolution had its origin Gen Mirza said in his own reluctant conviction over the decision to move against the constituted government of premier Noon and had been a matter of common responsibility between them

The timing was determined by the President who said This was a joint decision in which I took the initiative If anyone made revolution it was me

In a series of private conversations over the past year Gen Ayub Khan who also joined the press conference said he repeatedly urged the president to take decisive action if Pakistan were to be saved from ruin through the misrule of corrupt politicians

We both came to the conclusion that the country was going to the dogs Gen Ayub Khan said I said to the President Are you going to act or are you not? It is your responsibility to bring about a change If you do not, which Heaven forbid we (the armed forces) shall force a change"

[illegible]

FIFTH REPUBLIC VOTED IN FRENCH UNION

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the Fifth French Republic [illegible]

[illegible]

est president in history by the beginning of next year

According to this blueprint France will have a succession of political Sundays from the middle of November to the last part of December Following the legislative elections municipal councils will set aside a Sunday to designate delegates who are to participate in later presidential elections The presidential balloting is now envisaged for December The new chief executive will be chosen by an electoral college made up of these municipal councillors the National Assembly the Senate members of departmental councils and representatives of the overseas territories

* * *

ARMY SEIZES POWER IN BURMA

The Burmese Army seized power on September 26 in a bloodless coup apparently designed to prevent the country's shaky Government from drifting into the hands of the Communists

The well organised operation put troops in control of all the major cities and towns in this South East Asia Republic which shares a 1,500 mile border with China

The Army said it was acting to preserve democracy and law and order as well as to put an end to political strife which has produced most of the growing pains in Burma since the British granted independence 10 years ago

Army leaders said one of the nation's Political groups had been building up secret arms stocks to wipe out all opposition and take over the country Army intelligence leaders said the Communists were preparing to help the plotters who were not identified

Obviously unhappy with the political intrigue which has split the ruling Anti Fascist People's Freedom League into pro Western and neutralist camps army leaders were reported to have issued an ultimatum to both factions They were said to have warned the A F P F L that they would not stand by and let any political group grab power by force But they also promised the politicians that they would hand over power back to any Government which could keep Burma on an even keel and guarantee the nation's security

These were the political events behind the coup

Early in the year a split developed in the A.F P F L between the supporters of the Prime Minister U Nu and those of the former Deputy Premiers U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Nyein Both are Socialists like U Nu but bitter anti-Communists

In June, U Nu released two Communist members of Parliament from jail so that he could have their votes to win a confidence motion against his Government He squeezed through by eight votes with the Communists providing the margin of victory over the dissidents in the A F P F L The anti Communist dissidents of the A F P F L then held a rump meeting of the League's Executive Council and voted to expel U Nu The expulsion did not stick

In July the Communists announced they were ending their 10 year old jungle war against the Government The 30-men Central Committee of the People's Comrades Party (P C P) was flown to Rangoon and told by the army that it was free to enjoy democratic rights under the constitution The party was legalised on August 15 Two days later the P C P proclaimed its goal as revolution leading to the creation of a Communist World

The split in U Nu's party deepened and the Premier cancelled the August 28 session of Parliament with a view to calling elections in the autumn or winter With the A F P F L heading into the election badly split the Communists began counting on gains at the polls But no party appeared strong enough to gain a firm enough majority for a stable Government

Despite the Communist pledge to lay down their arms the rebellion continued to hold the nation in a state of near civil war Recently rebels were reported to be slipping into Rangoon from the provinces and the army wanted to step up its campaign against them

The army took over key points in the city on September 25

The Burmese Prime Minister U Nu in a broadcast on September 26 appealed to people to lend their support to General Ne Win the Commander in Chief of the Burmese Armed Forces who had accepted his invitation to head a new Government The broadcast made it clear that the political changes were sought by U Nu and the proposed new Cabinet had his fullest approval

U Nu said "We intended to hold general elections in November this year But we came to realise more and more day by day that the general elections to be held in November could not be free and fair

I invited Gen Win to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] free elections [illegible] six months I am glad to [illegible] accepted my invitation."

Gen. Win [illegible] hold general elections before the end of next April.

In a letter to Gen. Win, U Nu [illegible] that he would ask the President to summon Parliament on October 28, when he would resign. [illegible] Gen. Win as Prem.

In reply Gen. Win said that he would not include any members of political parties in the Government [illegible] He also pledged to preserve Burma's neutral policy in foreign affairs.

The decision to hand over power to Gen. Ne Win was [illegible] on September 27 to U Nu [illegible]

[illegible] A.F.P.F.L. [illegible] during the [illegible] Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League (A.F.P.F.L.) the [illegible] which has ruled Burma since the attainment of independence in 1948 [illegible] agreement, two of [illegible] Deputy Premiers (U Ba Swe and U Kyaw Nyein) and [illegible] Ministers resigned on June 4 [illegible] the Prime Minister U Nu formed a new Cabinet [illegible] were represented. The new [illegible] a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on June 9 [illegible] the Government [illegible] by the [illegible] National United Front (N.U.F.) [illegible] quently entered the Cabinet.

The Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies [illegible] resigned on July 16 and was [illegible] Deputy Premier and Defence Minister [illegible] Dr. E Maung, president of the Justice Party and one of the [illegible] of the N.U.F. [illegible] Minister of [illegible] U [illegible] who had been transferred to the Ministry of Education.

On [illegible] the President U [illegible] [illegible] Chamber of Deputies [illegible] August [illegible] the [illegible] Government [illegible] the [illegible] Parliament [illegible]

[illegible] ment [illegible] for the [illegible] after the split in the A.F.P.F.L. [illegible] and other rebels [illegible] organization [illegible] That [illegible] during July and August [illegible] and the Mon United Front [illegible] with the Government [illegible] producing any [illegible]

The [illegible] the [illegible] U Nu declared on March 31 that [illegible] the Government [illegible] the Communist Party and other rebels [illegible] U Nu [illegible] however that he was not prepared to [illegible] rebels unless they [illegible] rebels [illegible]

Two rebel groups, the People's Volunteer Organization [illegible] Government [illegible] On July 28 the P.V.O. [illegible] Army [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] P.V.O. [illegible] on August [illegible] Burma Workers and Peasants' Party (the general [illegible] P.V.O.) was [illegible] years.

* * *

[illegible] AND [illegible] OF [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] Minister [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ers who had barricaded themselves behind palace walls in Kalat

Simultaneous with his arrest in Kalat under the Security of Pakistan Act, a Presidential order issued in Karachi stripped the Khan of all distinctions, privileges and annuities conferred on him and named his 18 year old son Daud Jan eldest of his 12 children, as his successor

As units of the army surrounded the Khan s palace at crack of dawn they were met with small arm fire which was promptly silenced. The Khan rejected the initial demand to surrender but later agreed to receive the Deputy Commissioner of Kalat Division As the Deputy Commissioner with his escort, was crossing the gates, fire was opened and three soldiers were injured The soldiers then moved in and occupied strategic positions around the palace A burst of gunfire from a tank "had the desired effect and the Khan gave in ' Meanwhile a violent crowd of about 300 had gathered outside the palace gates and obstructed his removal The District Magistrate had to order firing and three fell dead and two were injured before the crowd dispersed.

Six hours after his arrest a Pakistani Air Force plane awaiting all th while at Quetta flew him to an unspecified destination in West Pakistan.

A *communique* issued by the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions said that the Khan would be provided a maintenance allowance during the period of detention Under the standstill agreement he was paid an annuity of Rs 6 lakhs.

The sprawling desert kingdom of Kalat nearly 53 000 square miles in area but with a population of only three lakhs acceded to Pakistan on March 27 1948 but with evident reluctance and after threats of armed action by the authorities in Karachi

The State was merged in West Pakistan on October 14 1955 when one-unit was born and ever since the Khan had been campaigning for the revival of his State

In recent months he stepped up his campaign which culminated on October 3 in a quixotic ceremony at Miri fortress when he hauled down the Pakistani flag and hoisted the Kalat State flag He had earlier refused to come to Karachi for talks with President Iskander Mirza

During his sojourn abroad he is said to have consulted legal experts and returned to Pakistan with the intention of serving an 11 point notice on the Government of Pakistan. He did not serve the notice but had been carrying on a ceaseless campaign for the dismemberment of integrated West Pakistan and the restoration of his princely state

Explaining the circumstances that led to the arrest of the Khan heir to the 500-year-old hegemony of the kingdom of Kalat the Government handout said He as chairman of the council of rulers of Baluchistan States Union had cherished dreams of an empire with himself as the head When this could not come off he started, as a first act to convene meetings of some sirdars and 'jirga leaders and to administer a steady dose of secessionist propaganda against the legally established authority

' It will be recalled that to gain his anti-*Pakistani* ends the ruler organised a party called Ustamangol under the leadership of his brother Shahzada Abdul Karim The Shahzada tried to persuade Baluchis to unite under his banner Efforts however failed and the tribes including Kharanis Bhugtis Marris and Makranis refused to have anything to do with this movement."

The report added At the same time the ruler sent his uncle Sultan Ibrahim Khan with documents to Afghanistan with treaties given to him and his predecessors by the British Government Sultan Ibrahim Khan however received rebuff in Afghanistan

The ruler is also understood to have financed publication of two booklets Tarikh-e Baluchistan and Baloch Qaum [illegible] Tarikh The first booklet sought to create an impression that Jinnah took recourse to unfair tactics and exerted illegal pressure on him for merger of Kalat with Pakistan The last chapter of the book contains fatwa branding Qaid-e Azam and Qa'id e Millat Liaquat Ali Khan as 'Kafirs

Sir Ahmed Yar Khan is the second son of the late Sir Muhammed Azam Jan and was elected to the Khanate in 19 3 by a tribal jirga in preference to three brothers He has always had an independent nature and in 1946 requested Britain to return Quetta [illegible] Nahki and Nasirab d saying that the British never conquered Kalat. Kalat is an independent State and has been so for the las [illegible] years.

[illegible] is the pursuit to [illegible]
[illegible]
—[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, AWARDS, ETC. LAST MONTH

APPOINTMENTS

Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.P., appointed Chairman of the [illegible] in place of Mr. T. N. [illegible], resigned from the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Mohammed Ali Currimbhoy Chagla, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, appointed Ambassador of India to the U.S.A.

Dr. Gholam Ali Raadi of Iran appointed President of the Executive Council of UNESCO.

Mr. A. D. Pandey, I.A.S., appointed as Chief Secretary of Delhi.

Mr. Ranchhodji Gobardhan appointed Ambassador of India to Morocco.

Mr. Jagan Nath Dhamija appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Mauritius.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, former ambassador to the U.S.A., appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of H[illegible] (Private) Limited.

Mr. T. M. Chatterjee, a barrister of the Calcutta High Court, appointed Vice-Chancellor of Visva-Bharati University.

Mr. I. J. Bahadur Singh appointed Commissioner in [illegible] with [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] and Nyasaland.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, Indian Ambassador to U.S.A., [illegible] appointed Ambassador of India to Mexico.

Col. B. H. Zaidi, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University, and Mr. [illegible] Finance Chairman of the [illegible] nominated as members of the Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India.

Mr. R. C. [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] to U[illegible]

VISITORS ARRIVALS ETC.

The Earl of [illegible] [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

Mr. Herbert [illegible] [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

Mr. E. B. Anderson, U[illegible] Treasury [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

Lenny Cognito [illegible] New Delhi [illegible]

PRIZES, AWARDS ETC.

[illegible] best of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Government [illegible]

Assamese: [illegible] by [illegible] Chandra D[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

Bengali: [illegible] Rasa [illegible] [illegible] Kanai Lal [illegible] Kanka by Dhiren Ray.

Gujarati: [illegible] Janmat [illegible] Ananta Antar [illegible] Pandit Thakore.

Hindi: [illegible] by [illegible] Rahul Sankrityayan [illegible] by Sahitya [illegible] [illegible] Vidyarthi [illegible]

Kannada: [illegible] Hattangadi [illegible]

Malayalam: [illegible] by [illegible]

Marathi: [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible]

Oriya: [illegible]

Punjabi: [illegible]

Tamil: [illegible]

Telugu: [illegible]

Urdu: [illegible]

OBITUARY

[illegible]

(Continued on page [illegible])

NEWS DIARY

SEPTEMBER

12 The World Bank announced its decision to lend $85 million to India to help meet foreign exchange costs of Indian Railways Development plan

Oil struck some five miles North West of Cambay State where the Oil and Natural Gas Division of the Government of India had "penetrated into what appears to be an oil bearing stratum"

Partial hartal observed in the principal cities of Uttar Pradesh to protest against the food policy of the State Government

Hungary told the U S that it would give full support for the Chinese people in the event of a war over Formosa

Baghdad radio broadcast a Government decree relieving Colonel Abdul Salem Aref Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister of his post as Assistant Chief of the Iraq Forces

13 President Eisenhower appealed to Russia to prevail upon China to renounce the use of force in the Formosa straits area and turn to peaceful negotiations

One hundred and sixty seven college students arrested in Calcutta on the sixth day of their agitation against enhancement of tuition fees

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrested at Quetta for alleged defiance of the order banning his entry into Baluchistan

Five thousand scientists from 69 countries ended two weeks of intensive discussion at the U N 'Atoms for Peace' Conference held in Geneva

14 United States and China agreed to open talks in Warsaw on ambassadorial level on September 15th

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan red shirt leader, released from jail in Quetta.

15 V K Krishna Menon Indian Minister for Defence reached New York from New Delhi to lead India's delegation to the U N General Assembly Session

The Five Man Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India held that the complete breakdown in Delhi's water supply arrangements for 21 hours from 8 P M on August 17 to 5 P M on August 18 could have been averted

The Indonesia Government announced renewed fighting in Central Sumatra

Leftist parties excluding the Praja Socialist party launched a 'defy the law' food agitation in Calcutta when 600 persons courted arrest and were taken into custody

Mr N V Gadgil sworn in Governor of the Punjab at Raj Bhavan in Chandigarh

Britain officially rejected China's action extending her territorial waters 12 miles as invalid

The four High Schools in Little Rock (in Arkansas State of U S A) remained closed to Negro and White children alike on the first day of the new term

The French Information Minister M Jacques Soustelle a key figure in the Algiers revolt last May shot at near Paris and hurt

16 The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Dr Charles Malik elected President of the thirteenth regular Session of the U N General Assembly

India signed an $ 85 m loan agreement with the World Bank for aid to the Railways

17 The Planning Commission announced an "unavoidable" Rs 150 crore increase in the Central Plan.

The agitation for the restoration of the Jaipur Bench of the Rajasthan High Court suspended till October 15th

Dr Cheddi Jagan Minister of Trade and Industry in British Guiana re elected leader of the people's Progressive Party

18 The U N Secretary General Mr Hammarskjoeld reported to have obtained consent of U A R Lebanon and Jordan to station U N peace representatives in these countries

19 The Algerian National Liberation Front (F L N) [illegible] a free Algerian Government in exile in Cairo to [illegible] its fight for independence from France

20 [illegible] Soviet [illegible] warned President [illegible] to withdraw American forces from the Formosa area [illegible]

[illegible] for [illegible] by Clark.

The U.N. President [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] [illegible] from the Far Eastern [illegible].

The Lebanese Premier, Mr. [illegible], left the country [illegible].

The [illegible] Government of Pakistan [illegible] [illegible] of political parties.

A [illegible] of [illegible] has been [illegible] by the Indian and Russian drillers at [illegible] Cambay at a depth of 6445 f[illegible].

21. Jordan and Saudi Arabia recognised the Free Algerian Government.

A new curfew [illegible] Beirut [illegible] the [illegible] the week-end [illegible] of a private newspaper.

22. Ghana and Britain [illegible] [illegible] of financial aid [illegible] members of the Commonwealth.

Mr. G. [illegible] Prime Minister [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] have the [illegible] the additional [illegible].

South Africa told the U.N. General Assembly that it would [illegible] during this session or at any [illegible] Assembly.

The President [illegible] the Lebanon [illegible] Government [illegible] the President [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Adams [illegible] as President [illegible].

23. The U.N. General Assembly [illegible] [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] the U.N. [illegible] Agenda for the Assembly's current session.

The Prime Minister [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] was [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible]

The U.N. [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

24. The [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] Albert Lutuli the [illegible].

Twelve [illegible] members of the late [illegible] Assembly [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible].

[illegible] Parliament.

25. About [illegible] led by Mr. [illegible] Communist M.P. [illegible] protesting [illegible] the Government food policy.

President [illegible] Cairo [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] Ali, Deputy [illegible] of the East Pakistan Legislative Assembly, [illegible] the Pakistan Assembly.

[illegible] refused [illegible] Beirut [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] [illegible] President [illegible] of Lebanon [illegible] to [illegible].

The U.S. and Chinese [illegible] in Warsaw on a [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] Arab Republic and [illegible] agreement.

26. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible].

[illegible] the U.N. [illegible] [illegible].

The French [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

declaration of a state of emergency on May 27 following race riots on the language issue

27 The Soviet Union and Cambodia signed an agreement on economic and technical co-operation.

The U S Defence Department announced that the Navy Vanguard satellite launched to probe the cloud cover around the earth did not go into orbit.

The Industrial Finance Corporation which completed 10 years of work on June 30 1958 sanctioned during this period loans aggregating Rs 63 crores

The documents for the transfer of power to General Ne Win signed in U Nu s house in Rangoon.

Little Rock voted overwhelmingly not to admit Negroes to its all white Schools.

28 Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the National Awami party leader declared in Lahore that he would boycott the forthcoming elections in Pakistan if the country s constitution was not amended to meet the demand of the dismemberment of the West Pakistan provinces

All parts of the French Union went to the polls to decid by Referendum on the new constitution proposed by the Premier, Gen Charles d Gaulle

29 Quwait the British protected oil sheikdom on the Persian Gulf applied to join the Arab League

The French Premier Gen Charles de Gaulle won an overwhelming victory for his new constitution and for himself in the referendum held in France and her territories

Alabama's Governor commuted the sentence on Jimmy Wilson a Negro who had been scheduled to be executed for a $1 95 robbery to life imprisonment.

Security forces fought a four hour battle in B irut to hold back phalangists from shooting into main business area in the heart of the city

Pakistan s Republican Party in its election manifesto, stated that if Kashmir and canal water disputes with India were no solved in accordance with International law within the time limit to be fixed by the party Pakistan would adopt all extreme methods" to settle the issues

30 French Guinea, the only French overseas territory to reject Gen De Gaul' s new constitution, became an indep ndent nation

The U P Communist party decided to call off its 85 day agitation against the Government s food policy

China rejected a British protest on the 12 mile territorial waters limit proclaimed by the Peking Government

The attempt to reopen closed Little Rock high schools on a private segregated basis abandoned.

The U P Government issued orders for the release of all P.S P workers arrested in connection with the food agitation

Iraq s Deputy Premier Brig Abdul Salam Aref relieved of his Cabinet post and named Ambassado to West Germany

OCTOBER

1 Forty Three persons killed and 24.3 lakh acres of land affected by heavy rain during the past few days in the Western districts of U.P

Pakistan assured of loans totalling $ 50 m from the United States and £ 10 m from Britain

The Finance Minister Mr Morarji Desai reached New Delhi after a successful five week tour of Western World.

Belgium proposed in the U N demilitarisation of the embattled Chinese offshore Islands and placing them under U N protection

More th n 21 000 Pakistanis entered India illegally in 1957 Morocco and Tunisia became full members of the Arab League

British Labour Party elected as its new Chairman the most controversial British political figure of the day—Mrs Barbara Castle.

2 In U P 13 000 prisoners, including the Satyagrahis arrested recently in connection with the food agitation released on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti celebrations

After a two-week absence Prime Minister Nehru returned to New Delhi from his Bhutan visit

Soviet president, Marshal Vo oshilov announced a new 120 m rouble Russian loan to Afghanistan on his arrival in Kabul

The Kuwait Government denied the news that Kuwait a British protected state in the Persian Gulf will join the Arab League

Libya complained to the U N Security Council against French acts of aggression against integrity of its territory

France promised f ll independence to the U N Trust Territory of Togoland by 1960

U Ba Pe, a veteran politician of Burma, who

mediately or risk their forceful capitulation by China.

The U.S. President rejected Mr. Khrushchev's latest note to him on the Far Eastern situation.

The Lebanese Premier Mr. Sami Solh left the country for an unknown destination.

The Noon Government of Pakistan promulgated an ordinance banning all volunteer organizations of political parties.

A rich vein of sub-cretaceous oil bearing basin struck by the Indian and Russian drillers at Lunej near Cambay at a depth of 6440 ft.

21. Jordan and Saudi Arabia recognized the "Free Algeria Government."

A new curfew imposed on Beirut following the kidnapping over the week end of a columnist of a phalangist newspaper.

22. Canada and Britain announced in Montreal plans to boost the flow of financial aid to needy members of the Commonwealth.

Mr. G. L. Nanda, Planning Minister, declared in the Lok Sabha that fertiliser imports and the establishment of new fertiliser plants would have the first claim on the additional resources available.

South Africa told the U.N. General Assembly that it would boycott any discussion of its social segregation policy during this session or at any future Assembly.

The pro-Western Cabinet of the Lebanon formally resigned to make way for a new Government headed by General Fuad Shehab, the President Elect.

Mr. Sherman Adams resigned as President Eisenhower's top assistant.

23. The U.N. General Assembly rejected an Afro-Asian bid to place the question of Chinese representation in the U.N. on the Agenda for the Assembly's current session.

The Prime Minister Mr. Nehru told the people of Bhutan (in a public meeting at Paro) that India's only desire was that Bhutan was that it should remain free and advance on the road of progress.

President Rajendra Prasad left Delhi by special train for Calcutta on his way to Japan on a [illegible] visit to the country.

The U.N. General Assembly approved a U.S. proposal [illegible] Chinese representation [illegible] for another year.

24. The government of a new [illegible] two-seater aircraft announced by Hindustan Aircraft Limited in Bangalore.

Twelve opposition members of the East Pakistan Assembly arrested on the charge of attempting to murder the Deputy Speaker during the fight in the Assembly.

Twenty eight people wounded and a dozen killed in Beirut as a result of violence sparked by militant Christian Phalangists.

25. About 500 women led by Mrs. Renu Chakravarty, Communist M.P., courted arrest in Calcutta protesting against the Government food policy.

President Prasad left Calcutta on a goodwill tour of Japan and Burma.

Mr. Shahed Ali, Deputy Speaker of the East Pakistan Legislative Assembly, died in Dacca in a hospital as a result of injuries sustained in a brawl that broke out in East Pakistan Assembly.

Talks for the withdrawal of American forces from the Lebanon began in Beirut today.

Mr. Rashid Karami, named Premier by President Shehab of Lebanon, announced a seven man cabinet in Beirut.

The U.S. and Chinese representatives conferred in Warsaw on a Taiwan straits cease-fire.

The United Arab Republic and India signed a cultural agreement.

26. The Burmese Army seized power in a bloodless coup in Rangoon apparently designed to prevent the country's shaky government from drifting into hands of the Communists.

Prime Minister Nehru assured the Maharaja of Bhutan of India's willingness to help the state in its development activities.

The Praja Socialist Party in U.P. postponed its [illegible] pending a [illegible] by the Executive Committee of the Party [illegible] scheduled to meet on September 27.

The United States [illegible] rocket in Cape Canaveral (Florida) [illegible] [illegible] following [illegible]

Mr. Abu Hussain Sarkar [illegible] of the Legislative Assembly of East Pakistan.

India signed a new agreement with U.S.A. under which she will [illegible] from U.S. more than 3 [illegible]

The Ceylon Government [illegible] [illegible]

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France promised full independence to the U N Trust Territory of Togoland by 19[illegible]

U Ba Fe [illegible] who

was standing trial on a charge of high treason, released from prison.

Six members of the Awami League and one Republican from West Pakistan sworn in as members of the Noon Government.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan declared that Britain would stop testing nuclear weapons "whatever the others do" if the Labour Party returned to power.

3. The Soviet Union announced that it had resumed nuclear weapons tests after a 6 month's suspension.

4. A British Comet IV Jet airliner streaked across the Atlantic in 6 hours and 12 minutes in a record beating first America to Britain scheduled jet passenger flight.

President Eisenhower said that the U.S. would not become involved in military hostilities merely in defence of Quemoy or Matsu.

The Chairman of I.M.F., Mr. Per Jacobsson in a press Conference held in New Delhi cautioned against a process of unabashed deficit financing.

5. China announced that she had ordered a seven-day suspension of the bombardment of the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu with effect from October 6.

The State Executive of Bharatiya Jana Sangh unanimously decided in Lucknow to call off its 24-day old agitation against the food policy of the U.P. Government.

Mr. Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq, Chairman of the Democratic National Conference declared in Srinagar that his party never stood for merger of Kashmir with the rest of India.

India and Soviet Union made separate formal proposals that the U.N. General Assembly call for an immediate end to nuclear weapons tests.

General Chiang Kai-Shek in a "Sunday Times" interview published in London called for the immediate resumption of Warsaw talks between U.S. and China to see what the Communist Chinese would then do.

6. The annual Flag [illegible] meeting opened in New Delhi [illegible] President.

The chief of Khan of [illegible], Mr. Ahmad Yar Khan deposed [illegible] West Pakistan [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Ahmedabad on the [illegible] day of the memorial satyagraha sponsored by Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad.

7. In a Presidential "coup", Major General Iskander Mirza, President of Pakistan, proclaimed martial law throughout the country and abrogated the constitution.

The U.S. resolution to raise the quotas of member countries was unanimously carried at the meeting of the Board of Governors of I.M.F. held in New Delhi.

M. Mahamoud Harbi, Prime Minister of French Somaliland, was removed from office by the French Governor of the territory.

Mr. Sabri Assali, one of the two Syrian Vice Presidents of the U.A.R., dropped from the administration.

The Registrar of Banaras Hindu University notified in Banaras that the University will remain closed with effect from October 7 for an indefinite period till normal conditions were restored.

Police effected arrests and resorted to lathi-charge of Banaras Hindu University students in the University campus on the students' refusal to comply with an order banning the assembly of five or more persons and ordering to quit [illegible]

President Nasser issued a decree in Cairo appointing a 21-member Central Government for the United Arab Republic and Executive Councils for the Syrian and Egyptian regions.

8. The U.S. authorities announced in Washington that all its forces would be pulled out of the Lebanon by October 31 "barring unforeseen developments".

(Continued from page 93?)

Dr. Bhagwan Das (90), eminent scholar and philosopher, passed away in Banaras on September 18.

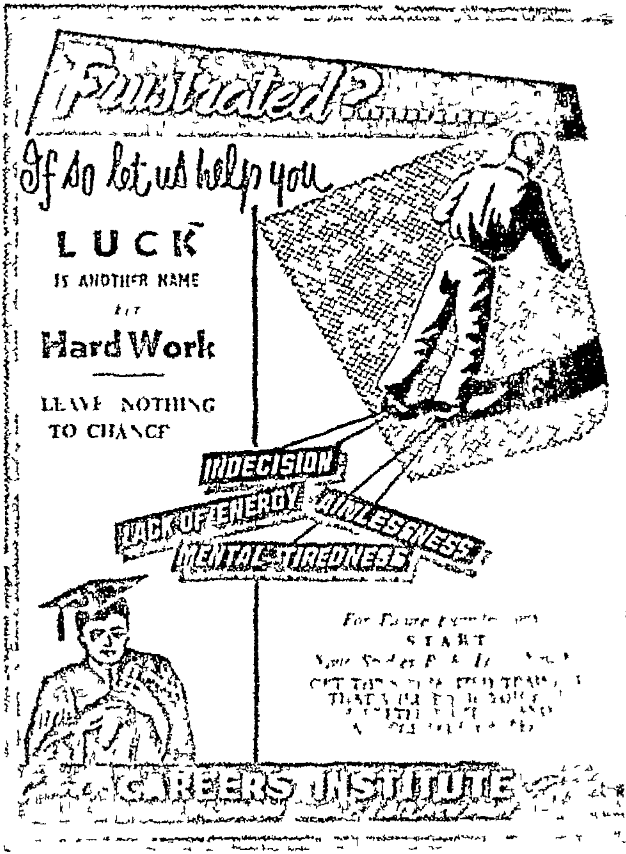
Tyrone Power (?), well-known Hollywood Film Actor, died in London on November ?.

B. D. [illegible] President of the [illegible] Chamber of Commerce at [illegible], died on [illegible] September 22.

Carl Brisson (?), the Danish American Actor, died in Copenhagen on September ?.

Dr. Marie Stopes (?), the famous [illegible] [illegible] died [illegible]

Mr. S. B. [illegible] (?), a former [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]


Frustrated?
If so let us help you
LUCK
IS ANOTHER NAME
Hard Work
LEAVE NOTHING
TO CHANCE
INDECISION
LACK OF ENERGY
AIMLESSNESS
MENTAL TIREDNESS
START
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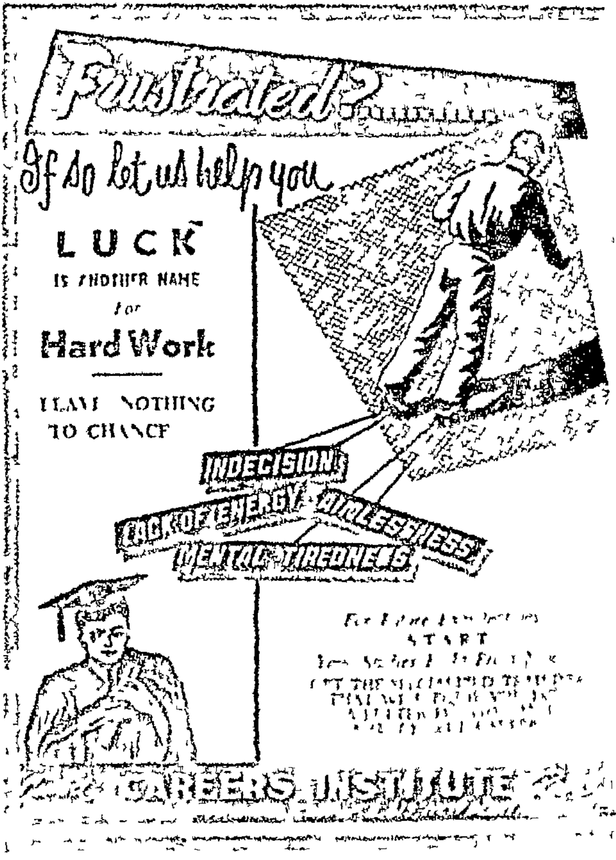
CAREERS & COURSES

A JOURNAL OF
CURRENT TOPICS & BETTER CAREERS

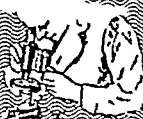


PRICE 1 RUPEE

DECEMBER 1958


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The *Careers Institute* and *Careers & Courses* are serving a great purpose in building careers of youths of India thus serving a great purpose in the building of Nation as well.—...There are many pamphlets published by your Institute that are of a great deal to every youth who is supposed to be the builder of the nation. One pamphlet *Personality Test* is a marvellous one ...

Gurgaon. Kundan Singh

• • •

I take this opportunity to thank you for all your kindness in giving me the necessary instructions and guidance in respect of my appearing for the recent I.A.S. Examination. I am sure you will be interested to know that I have done well in the examination and I am sure of my successful result.

Tuticorin C. S. Rajendran

• • •

It gives me much pleasure to announce that your '*A Guide to Intelligence Test* and *S.S. Board Interviews*' have helped me a lot to prepare a service candidate a Jawan of my own Unit to appear before a Service Selection Board which ultimately gave him a [illegible] and as such now he is a full fledged Army Officer.

Siliguri (W.B.) R.A. Narayan A.S.C.

• • •

I am pleased to inform you that your tuition for *British Constitutional History* had been a boon to me when I was groping in the darkness of ignorance to locate my path. I thank you very much for suggesting to me the books [illegible] the subject when I [illegible] for some.

Patna S.M. Parende

• • •

In the I.A.S. Examination I [illegible] compulsory papers most tricky and [illegible]. The *General Knowledge* papers were the [illegible] of many a brilliant candidate [illegible] I am glad to inform you that your *Guess Papers* in the General Knowledge [illegible] my father [illegible] more marks than I otherwise would have [illegible].

Madras S. Subramaniam

• • •

Before I joined your Institute, I was not feeling on sure grounds. But now the things are different. The wavering mind which has been troubling me so much is no more troubling. I am confident of success in the Examination. Your *Model Guess Papers* recently received are a boon to the student community. The papers are so important and exquisitely solved that not a single examinee can miss them.

Moradabad T. John

• • •

I studied your *Lectures on History and Political Science* and was much satisfied. I got so much material from these which I could not get from many books after a labour of about six months.

Gohana (Dt. Rohtak) Shiv Lal

• • •

I had almost despaired of success in the I.A.S. Examination before I joined the *Careers Institute*. They made things so easy and to the point that I was quite at home with question papers. To my surprise many of the questions they had discussed had appeared. Within a month I was so well-equipped that I got very high qualifying marks in the Examination. I regret I did not join it earlier.

Dehra Dun S. Khanna M.A.

• • •

In a Competitive Examination if candidates could just get a couple of marks more than they would otherwise do without going through your practice they should think their money invested amply rewarded.

"Last year I bought your *Guess Papers* in the *Compulsory Subjects* and *Knowledge* and did my papers very satisfactorily.

Patna. S. Sinha

• • •

CAREERS make possible, what seems impossible. A huge portion that was [illegible] me was put by them in a [illegible] I will remember all the [illegible]. They give only what is necessary for the Examinations. They have a [illegible] Careers as a sure way to success.

Bangalore J. Joseph B.A.

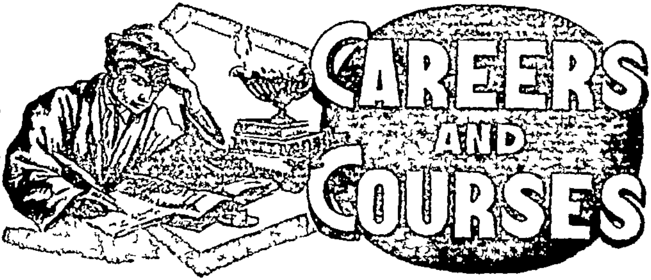
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EDITORIAL

THE U. N. AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE

The League of Nations, which was created after the First World War to bring a new era of peace in the world failed miserably in its basic task to prevent anoth r world war During the Second World War the need was again felt to create an organisation which would really rid mankind from a further destructive and terrible war At their historic meeting at Dumbarton Oaks in 1944 the three wartime allies United States United Kingdom and the Soviet Union first conceived the idea of an organisation under which the task of ' maintaining international peace and security and cooperation in establishing political, economic and social conditions could be achieved and proposals were drawn up which later formed the basis of the U N Charter Thus it was that the United Nations Organisation the most representative international organisation ever created on earth originated on 24th October 1945 when 51 nations signed the U N Charter in San Francisco A new chapter in human relations was begun that day when the war weary nations pledged themselves in the U N Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" and to promote social progress and better standards of life in general freedom"

The chief task of the U N O as recorded in the Charter is "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace and to bring about by peaceful means and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace'

The U N record for the last thirteen years has justified its existence as the most practical instrument for peace ever devised through voluntary cooperation among different nations The past thirteen years have been difficult years in the history of international relations Serious diplomatic [illegible] between U N members and even military conflicts frequently evoked real alarm for the fate of the organisation During this period many attempts have been made to undermine the foundations of the U N set it on the wrong path, lessen its significance and convert it from an instrument of peace and cooperation into an obedient weapon in the hands of certain powers but the U N has stood all the [illegible] like a

rock. It has survived inspite of the efforts of its very founders to convert it into an arena of cold war. Even attempts have been made by certain Big Powers to bypass this World Organisation and throw their weight on weaker nations. But everytime the U.N. has emerged triumphant over the evil designs of the imperialist powers who try to plunge the world into the darkness and devastation of another world war.

The U.N. has become firmly established in the minds of people throughout the world as a symbol of the hope that war can in future be avoided and as an important forum for international discussions and negotiations. The U.N. is an instrument for reconciliation and for world-wide cooperation. This is the secret of its strength. To-day the U.N. stands as the bulwark of peace, and it impinges on all aspects of our life—political, social, economic, scientific and others.

Force Of Peace

The United Nations has been a positive force of peace in many ways. It has provided a reasonable basis for collective action. We are familiar with the role played by U.N. in repelling the Communist aggression in Korea. For the first time in history collective action through an international organisation did work successfully on the battle field and this was done without resorting to global war. The role of U.N. in the deplorable episode of the Suez Canal in 1956 has been extremely laudable. The combined naked aggression by Britain, France and Israel on Egypt would have succeeded to [illegible] extent had there been no world organisation [illegible]. In the Middle East the U.N. has shown by its [illegible] in a series of crises its [illegible] as an instrument for lessening tension and for reconciliation. It has worked as a framework for fruitful contacts among the Governments concerned, and in the U.N. Observation Group in Lebanon it has been able to [illegible] as an [illegible] which [illegible] the U.N. [illegible] Organisation [illegible] the U.N. [illegible] Force before it [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The U.N. [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] U.N. has been able to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

There is another [illegible] in which the United Nations is serving the interests of peace. It is by the [illegible] [illegible]

During its first decade the U.N. made vital contributions to the maintenance of peace. For example it helped to bring about the Soviet withdrawal from Iran. Its [illegible] were an important factor in achieving an independent Indonesia. It contributed to the alleviation of a dangerous Communist threat in Greece. It negotiated a cease-fire between Israel and the Arab States. It arranged a cease-fire in Kashmir. It settled the fate of the former Italian colonies: Libya is independent, Somaliland is expected to achieve that goal in 1960 and Eritrea has entered into a federal relationship with Ethiopia. Finally it provided the diplomatic channel in which the Berlin blockade crisis could be discussed and resolved. In November 1956 in Hungary the U.N. did not succeed in securing a withdrawal of Soviet forces. However it did establish conclusively in the eyes of world opinion the brutal suppression of the Hungarian people and condemned the Soviet Union for its action. In the serious crisis in the Middle East in the fall of 1956 the force of world opinion in the United Nations played a substantial part in bringing about the withdrawal of foreign forces from Egypt. At the same time the U.N. established an Emergency Force which is maintaining peaceful conditions along the armistice demarcation line between Israel and Egypt and in the Gaza and Sharm el Sheikh area. Moreover, a fleet of over 40 ships under the supervision of the United Nations cleared the Suez Canal which is carrying its normal traffic today. The latest example of the peaceful influence of the United Nations is the [illegible] adopted by the special U.N. General Assembly in August 1958 of an Arab-sponsored resolution to stabilise the situation in Lebanon and Jordan. This again averted a threatened major conflagration in the Middle East.

The United Nations serves the interests of world peace in still another way and that is through its value as a forum of world opinion. It is well recognised that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] whether national or [illegible], is the public opinion behind it. The power of the [illegible] the power of the press, the power of the [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] power. But in the last [illegible] they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the power of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the U.N. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the interests of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] Algeria and Cyprus,

the question of China's admission to U N and many other problems have been brought before the world assembly and discussed a number of times Though these problems are still unsolved the world opinion is getting stronger and more in favour to solve them every time they are discussed The U N provides a diplomatic meeting place where delegates can learn to quarrel without fighting

The United Nations is also trying to establish a more secure peace by eradicating poverty and raising the standards of life for all people The fundamental causes of war are poverty disease and poor living conditions All of these normally cause instability The U N is assisting the under developed areas of the world progress quickly with the help of the industrially advanced nations Even in the second half of the twentieth century most human beings are hungry most of the time, half the world's people have yet to be taught how to read and write. The *per capita* income of two-thirds of the world population is less than a hundred dollars a year and they cannot afford decent housing clothing and recreation. Moreover millions of people still live in bondage The United Nations has been seized of these problems and every effort is being made to eradicate poverty, disease and misery wherever they are prevalent

Other Achievements

Lately the two major developments in the economic activity of the U N have been the establishment of the Special Fund for Economic Development and the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa. The resources of the Special Fund accepted by the General Assembly's Economic Committee only a few months ago are likely to be limited and hence the Economic and Social's Council's draft resolution has recommended that the Fund "shall be concentrated as far as practicable on relatively large projects' and that ' projects undertaken shall be those which will lead to early results and have the widest possible impact in advancing economic, social or technical development.

The establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa recognises the immense importance of that continent Like its sister bodies (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Economic Commission for Europe and Economic Commission for Latin America) the Economic Commission for Africa will study the problems of economic development particulary those relating to trade questions and economic integration

In the field of social questions the work of the U N through its various bodies, extends to human rights, the status of women children refugees and narcotics control The operations of the U N Children's Fund U N I C E F, continue to increase Compared with 1951, when the resources amounted to 11 4 million dollars in 1957 they rose to 20 5 million dollars with 104 countries receiving aid through 324 programmes which encompass among other schemes malaria eradication, control of yaws syphilis trachoma and leprosy, B C G inoculation and penicillin production. The World Health Organization is also doing a tremendous service to humanity by controlling malaria and other diseases in Asia and Far East

The other offshoots of the U N, such as Trusteeship Council the UNESCO the FAO, the International Court and others, are also doing their best in their respective fields to make the world a better place to live in to alleviate the miseries of mankind to raise the status of common human being and to peace and brotherhood in the tension ridden world

In the scientific field the U N called two international conferences of atomic scientists in 1955 and 1958 to discuss the peaceful uses of atomic energy An Indian Dr Homi J Bhaba, had the distinction of presiding over the first of them Noteworthy also is the report of the U N Scientific Committee on the effects of Atomic Radiation presenting the results of its three years of study of the problems The scientists from all regions of the world have worked constructively together despite political differences to produce the most comprehensive and authoritative single contribution to knowledge in this field

India's Role

India has been an active supporter of the United Nations from its very inception From the time Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar then Supply Member of the Governor General's Executive Council and leader of the delegation of India signed the United Nations Charter at San Francisco on June 26 1945 India has played a considerable role in the affairs of the U N When India became free in 1947 and became an independent member of the U N, its presence in the world affairs was greatly enhanced Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit [illegible] the [illegible] of becoming [illegible] of [illegible] World

Organisation. At the time of the San Francisco Conference in 1945 India was not politically independent, but as a non-official ambassador of the suppressed masses of Asia and Africa Shrimati Pandit campaigned vigorously to make their voice heard in the deliberations of the conference. From 1947, when India became free, Mrs. Pandit has headed the Indian delegation to the U.N. a number of times.

Late Sir B.N. Rau was the Permanent Representative of the Government of India and leader of the Indian delegation to the General Assembly from 1949 until his election in 1952 to the Judgeship of the World Court at the Hague. During the three years he led the Indian Delegation he considerably promoted the international prestige of India, built up the Arab-Asian Group for constructive purposes, facilitated the political emancipation of the Italian colonies and generally brought hope and cheer to the lives of the non-self governing and Trust Territories by his courageous championship of their cause at the United Nations.

Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, the Chief delegate to the U.N. has many a time bridged a gulf between the Communist and the Western Camps. He has advocated the cause of the People's Republic of China to get her admitted to the United Nations. His able exposition of the Kashmir problem has changed the trend of Western Nations who have been hostile to India on this issue. Our permanent representatives like Rajeshwar Dayal and Arthur Lal have also rendered fine work at the U.N. India has always been siding with the oppressed nations in seeking their cause of independence. India is the leader of the non-aligned camp in the U.N. and plays a substantial role in shaping the thinking of the 29 nation Afro-Asian Group. The cease-fire and later the armistice in Korea came largely as a result of the [illegible] taken by the group led by India.

[illegible] U.N. [illegible] The U.N. [illegible] often [illegible] war propaganda. [illegible] the U.N. has been used to [illegible] the U.N. [illegible] United States. The Trust Territories [illegible] Africa are exploited by Britain and France but the U.N. looks on helplessly. However, it is not by the failures but by the successes that the U.N. should be judged. The only guarantee of peace and happiness of mankind in this nuclear age is the existence of the U.N. Few will question the immense significance of the United Nations for the prevention of war and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. The future of the whole of civilisation depends in no small measure upon the success of the United Nations. The U.N. has shown itself capable more than once and in more ways than one of narrowing the premises of war and conflict as well as broadening the base of humanitarian action.

—:o:—



HAZARDS OF ATOMIC WARFARE

By SHRI R S GUPTA

Deputy Commandant National Fire Service College, Nagpur

THE enormous energy released from the explosion of an atomic bomb causes damage to materials and men through heat, radio activity and blast Hazards of heat and blast, have already been experienced in wars But radio activity is an effect peculiar to the atomic weapon

When an atomic bomb is detonated a wave of intense heat called 'heat flash' radiates in all directions in straight lines at the velocity of light (186 000 miles per second) The temperature of objects just underneath the ball of fire goes up by many thousands of degrees Even at a distance of five miles the flash is sufficiently intense to produce a feeling of bodily warmth

People directly exposed to the head flash of the 'nominal' bomb (20 000 tons T N T) within 2½ miles of the target area (ground zero) would receive burns on any exposed skin The nearer to the target area the greater is the danger to life and those directly exposed within ½ mile of ground would undoubtedly be killed because of serious burns if not from other causes Severe third degree burns (charring) would result up to about a mile second degree burns (blistering) upto about 1½ to 2 miles and first degree burns (reddening) upto about 2½ miles

Primary Fires

In Japan the thermal radiation from the atomic explosions was so intense that the surfaces of many materials which do not normally show visible signs of heat were affected e g roof tiles polished granite and concrete was reddened at a distance varying from ½ 1 mile from ground zero In the open objects ignited in this way rarely continue to burn since so much heat is lost to the surrounding air Isolated fires started in Hiroshima and Nagasaki occurred at distances of nearly 2 miles from the centre of damage although the main fire zone was restricted to a radius of about 1¼ miles Many concrete buildings near the centre which survived the blast were gutted by fires started either by the heat flash which had [illegible] and ignited combustible contents

Th[e] grea[test] fire dan[ger] from [illegible] bomb is caused when visibility is maximum [illegible] in summer afternoons and in ever[illegible] and since at such a time of the year the humidity of materials is low, the chances of starting a fire which will go on are the most There is also the risk of secondary fires resulting from damage caused by the blast e g the collapse of buildings on domestic fires the breaking of gas pipes and short circuiting of electrical wirings The risk can be reduced by such simple precautions as shutting up stores covering open fires with sand or earth and by turning off gas and electricity at the main Research however, has shown that secondary fire risk is likely to be small compared with the primary risk of direct ignition by thermal radiation

Fire Storm

The chief feature of a fire storm is the generation of high winds which are drawn into the centre of the fire area to feed the rising column of hot air and flames These inrushing winds prevent the spread of fire outwards but ensure almost complete destruction by fire of everything within the fire area This inevitably increases the number of casualties Whether a fire storm develops depends mostly on the nature of the target Where there are tall buildings packed together with plenty of combustible material the risk is much greater

Blast Wave

The radius for complete destruction may be taken as ½ mile Within this distance it is estimated that even modern steel framed buildings will collapse Within the radius of ½ to ¾ mile the damage will be such that demolition will be necessary but even so it will of course be essential to ensure that fire cannot spread From ¾ to 1¾ miles buildings will be made habitable by first aid repairs Beyond 2 miles it is unlikely that any fires will be caused by radiation so that the fire problem will range over the distance ½ to 2 miles from the bomb The destructive distance will increase as the cube root of the power of the bomb so that an eight times nominal atomic bomb will cause damage over twice the ranges given

Th[e] ability of a bu[ilding] to withstand the [illegible] of the b[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the bu[ilding] [illegible] [illegible] The strongest [illegible] at least [illegible] forced con[crete] buildings [illegible] are probably certain steel type industrial struc-

tures having light frames and long end spans

Effect Of Heat Radiation

For the radiation to have any effect it must be absorbed by a material. Highly polished surfaces reflect 93 to 95% of the radiation, which falls on them and as not only about 5 to 10% is absorbed the radiation will have little effect. Unfortunately most combustible materials absorb heat radiation well and this depends on the shade of the material. The radiation falling on any material will heat up the surface and finally when the temperature rises to about 0°C it will burst into flames.

Fire Prevention

It will not be possible to prevent all fires following an atomic explosion but the aim is to reduce the fire danger to a minimum. Within a radius of ½ mile from ground buildings will more or less completely collapse and combustibles will be well dusted with rubble. As such there will be little danger of a large fire starting in this circle. Beyond this combustible material will be ignited at a range of 2 miles from the explosion.

Two types of precautionary measures are possible. They are first, the removal of the readily flammable materials such as textiles, paper etc. out of the probable path of radiation or erection of an incombustible barrier to prevent the radiation falling on them; second, the materials may be treated in such a manner that they are rendered less flammable.

It is not likely that fires will be started on the external surfaces of buildings. Doors and window frames may catch fire momentarily but it is unlikely that they will cause continuing fires. The main danger will come from materials usually found indoors. Walls of buildings are opaque to heat and light radiation. Fires may, therefore, be started by radiation crossing through windows.

Fire Precautions

The first fire precaution is to keep all readily flammable materials out of the danger zone. [illegible] [illegible] The board may be [illegible] when the [illegible] were

arriving but by then it would have done most of its useful work.

A device for admission of some extra light into the room can be arranged by fixing a suitable board to the window at an angle of 45°. The inside of the board should be white washed or some kind of reflecting surface might be fixed to avoid the radiation. The only rays that would be reflected into the room would be those from the sky more or less overhead. Radiation could also be kept out by fixing a metal sheeted screen on hinges to the window but a permanent form of protection is desirable.

Glass may stop two thirds of the heat radiation falling on it. The absorption power of glass for both heat and light radiation can be improved by coating it with white paint or whitewash.

Curtains may be treated with a solution of boric acid and borax. This will prevent the ignition of these curtains fabrics during the flash period until the intensity has been raised by about 40% over that normally required for ignition but more important still, it will remove the chances of a curtain fire. Upholstery or papers, which have to remain, should be covered by sheets treated with borax boric acid or tin sodium tungstate or P. V. C. sheeting or by any material, which is not readily ignited.

Consequent to the blast and fire hazards there is the debris problem in a big city or town, where a large proportion of the material of almost every building is damaged on the Ferrous 13-Megaton bomb burst on or over the ground, the type of debris that might be encountered at different ranges from ground zero are as follows:—

Between 0 and 1½ miles—complete debris and [illegible]
Between 1½ and 3 miles—light to heavy debris
Between 3 and 3½ miles—heavy debris
Between 3½ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of very heavy debris

Causes Of Casualty

[illegible] [illegible] materials. [illegible]

most damaging to human beings resulting in death and destruction of body cells

So far no known form of clothing will give protection against gamma rays but a large measure of immunity can be obtained by structural precautions of a conventional character Unprotected persons within half a mile of ground zero would receive a fatal dose of radiation and, at about three quarters of a mile, half the number might die Beyond this range the intensity of the rays falls off and there should be relatively few deaths The lesser effects of radiation such as loss of h ir might be expected up to one and a half miles This is in addition to the radio active fallout which deposits contaminated dust on foodstuffs or growing crop

Room For Protection

Large buildings with a number of storeys, specially if they are of heavy construction provide much better protection than small single sto ey structures In choosing a 'refuge' room in a house a room on the ground floor or in a basement would be the ideal. Windows would have to be blocked e g with sandbags Where possible boxes of earth can be placed on outside walls to provide additional protection Heavy furniture (pianos book cases etc) packed along the inside of the wall would also help

From what has been stated above we can form an idea regarding the extent of death and destruction that might be caused from an atomic warfare either through fire or the blast or radio-activity Even those who by chance might survive within the danger zone will not escape its fury They would gradually lose their strength and vitality and would die of diseases like cancer Even the next generation might have to suffer its consequences

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Newsprint Consumption In India

The estimated annual consumption of newsprint in India before World War II was about 37 000 tons The present demand is estimated at 80 000 tons which is expected to rise to 1 00 000 tons by 1960 61

During 1957 55 649 tons of newsprint were imported into India

Until the setting up of the Nepa Mills which went into production in January 1955 India depended for its newsprint requirements solely on imports

The first Newsprint Control Order was promulgated on May 31 1941 under which purchase and sale of newsprint was controlled import quotas allocated to various newspapers and the use of newsprint for purposes other than the publication of newspapers was prohibited

Another control order entitled Newspapers Control Order was issued on May 29 1942 with the object of regulating the consumption of newsprint by fixing the number of pages in newspapers sold at particular prices From April 1943 the distribution of newsprint was also brought under control The page restrictions which were revised from time to time were most stringent during the period April 1943 to July 1946 With improvement in the supply position control on newsprint was lifted from June 1949 From August 25 1949 newsprint was placed on Open General Licence

At a meeting of the Economy Board of the Ministry of Finance held in October 1957 it was decided that the newsprint requirements of newspapers should be calculated on a scientific basis taking into account their size average number of pages published circulation and regularity of publication

Accordingly a composite newsprint unit manned by staff drawn from the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting and Commerce and Industry was set up to work out the entitlement of newspapers for the import of newsprint

At the only unit in operation at present manufacturing newsprint in the country—popularly known as Nepa Mill—production during 1955 was 2,563 tons It increased to 14 489 tons during 1957

To augment internal production the Second Plan envisages the establishment of a second newsprint production unit with an annual capacity of 30 000 tons

In the absence of conifers (like firs and spruce) which are the conventional raw materials for the manufacture of newsprint attention is being paid to the utilisation of other fibrous raw materials such as bagasse [illegible] available in the country

Second unit is proposed to be [illegible] at [illegible] in Andhra Pradesh in order to utilise the [illegible] available in the [illegible] Sugar Factory

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

THE International Monetary Fund is an association of nations that have undertaken by accepting the Fund Articles of Agreement to promote international monetary cooperation and the expansion of world trade.

Among the ways in which members of the Fund work together to accomplish these goals are:

(a) By promoting exchange stability and by providing a procedure for orderly adjustment of foreign exchange rates;

(b) By ensuring that any major changes in exchange practices will be submitted to international consultation before being put into effect; and

(c) By working toward the removal of restrictions on current exchange transactions.

To help achieve its objectives the Fund's Articles of Agreement also authorize it to engage in foreign exchange and gold transactions with members for purposes in accord with the Articles of Agreement.

Membership And Capital Funds

On May 31, 1948 there were 47 members of the Fund. Under the Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Fund membership is a prerequisite to membership in the Bank.

Each member of the Fund is assigned a quota which determines the member's voting power and the amount of foreign exchange which eligible members may purchase from the Fund. The quotas of members who were represented at Bretton Woods are set forth in the Articles of Agreement [illegible] a few of these have [illegible] been changed by the Fund at the request of the members concerned. The quotas of other members are determined by the Fund as part of the terms of membership. The subscription of each member is equal to its quota [illegible] paid [illegible] in gold and partly in the member's own currency. Quotas range up to $ 1,300 [illegible] the United States [illegible]

At May 31 1948 [illegible] Fund's [illegible] and $ [illegible] [illegible]

be [illegible] [illegible] mately $ 9 [illegible]

How It Works

The three principal methods by which the Fund works to achieve its objectives are by affording a continuous forum for conference in the meetings of its Board of Directors where full consultation on monetary and exchange matters may be conducted (2) by furnishing upon request expert technicians to advise and assist members in working out their financial and monetary problems and (3) by making its foreign exchange resources available under proper safeguards to its members to meet their temporary [illegible] [illegible]. In all these activities the Fund seeks to help its members find practical solutions to their foreign exchange problems that will be in accord with the constructive principles of the Articles of Agreement.

Consultation

Through consultation with its members, the Fund has become an international code of conduct in the exchange field. It is becoming recognized that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Governments.

The Fund [illegible] members on their international [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Articles of Agreement [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Regardless of their size or degree of technical advancement they have access to competent advice based upon the accumulated experience and knowledge which the Fund brings to bear upon its problems

Technical Advice

The Fund has maintained an extensive programme of technical assistance through staff missions to many parts of the world and provides studies reports and publications on international financial subjects

It has advised countries on changes in par values or exchange rates modifications in multiple currency practices and exchange restriction and on questions of monetary, credit and fiscal policy that have important bearing on international payments Its technicians have assisted members in establishing or adapting to their needs of institutional machinery such as central banking and exchange systems With many countries the Fund has conferred on techniques of improving their collection and presentation of financial statistics It has discussed with members the monetary impact of development programs levels of monetary reserves use of Fund resources gold transactions and other questions important to economic development and harmonious international monetary relations

Transactions

The Fund sells foreign exchange to members, under certain conditions out of the currencies it holds Among these condition sales are limited as a general rule to 25% of a member's quota in any 12 months In some circumstances a waiver may be granted to permit larger purchases A member purchasing foreign exchange from the Fund pays with its own currency The Fund's Articles of Agreement prescribe conditions under which members must repurchase their own currency from the Fund with gold or with convertible currencies These provisions are to ensure that the Fund will maintain a desirable level of currencies of all members so these resources will be constantly available to the members for their foreign exchange needs

Since a Fund policy statement of February 1952 Fund purchases of a member's currency are expected to be repurchased within a period not exceeding 3 to 5 years or reduced by the purchase of the member's currency by another member It has been agreed also that members may obtain standby arrangements assuring them of drawings of Fund resources up to specified limits and within a period not exceeding one year

Sales of currency through May 31 1958, included Belgian Francs British pounds, Canadian dollars Dutch guilders, West German deutsches marks and United States dollars with a total value equivalent to approximately $ 3 016 000 000 Repurchases up to that date amounted to $ 1 220 000 000 in gold and U S dollars

Sales of exchange are subject to a service charge of one half per cent payable in gold or partly in gold and partly in the member's own currency In addition there is a rising periodic charge payable by members on amounts of their currency held by the Fund in excess of their quota

THINGS THEY SAY

Much of the good work of the world has been that of dull people who have done their best

—George Hoar

If pleasures are greatest in anticipating just remember that this is also true of trouble

—Elbert Hubbard

The tragedy of life is not so much what men suffer but rather what they miss

—Thomas Carlyle

If you have great talents industry will improve them if but moderate abilities industry will supply their deficiencies

—Samuel Smiles

If Karl Marx were alive today his problem would be to find parking spaces for the capitalist proletariat rather than break their chains of economic slavery

—C K Reddy

One of the marks of a gentleman is never to show that he is tired

—E V Lucas

It wasn't too long ago that you could finance a pretty good war for what six months of peace costs today

—Bill Vaughan

A religion that is small enough for our understanding would not be large enough for our needs

—Arthur Balfour

U.N's WORK IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELD

OF the organs of the United Nations none probably has responsibility extending over as wide a field as the Economic and Social Council. And none probably has a greater interest vested in peace. The work of the Council can advance and be of benefit only under peaceful conditions and one of its principal impediments, even more powerful perhaps than shortage of funds has been the continuance of international tensions.

In 1957-58 the period under review the routine work of the Council expanded and deepened itself in certain directions. The important tangible achievements were in the field of economics: (a) the steps taken to execute the decision of the General Assembly on December 14, 1957 to establish the long proposed Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development and (b) the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa to join the Commissions for Latin America, Asia and the Far East and Europe.

The resources of the Special Fund are [illegible] $100 [illegible] a year [illegible] recommended to the General Assembly [illegible] the Fund [illegible] large projects [illegible] [illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and International [illegible] was [illegible] the Commission [illegible] the Lower Mekong Basin [illegible] Thailand and the Republic of Viet-Nam [illegible] E.C.A.F.E.'s [illegible]

The work of the regional Commissions apart, the Economic Council's [illegible] World Economic Survey, the European Economic Survey, the [illegible] Food Resources [illegible] projects [illegible]

Social Aspect

In [illegible] the other aspect of the Council's [illegible] progress [illegible] the task [illegible] of study and [illegible] [illegible] of the Council [illegible] [illegible] Human Rights, the Status of Women, Children, Refugees and Narcotic Control.

A specific achievement in the year under review has been the approval of [illegible] proposed [illegible] Convention on [illegible] [illegible]

December 10, 1958 will be the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. [illegible] Human Rights [illegible]

The [illegible] Human [illegible]

[illegible]

to seek further information About the minimum age of marriage, consent and compulsory registration a draft Convention has been called for

The operations of the United Nations Children s Fund continued to increase Compared to 1951 when the resources amounted to $11 4 million, in 1957 they rose to $20 5 million with 104 countries receiving aid through 324 programmes which encompass among other schemes malaria eradication control of yaws syphilis, trachoma and leprosy B C G inoculation and penicillin production

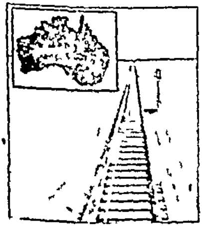
Vital work, though hampered by the shortage of funds, continued in the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees By January 1958 the problem of Hungarian refugees in Yugoslavia was considered solved and efforts to reach a similar result for those in Austria proceeded Meanwhile the office of the High Commissioner has had to concern itself with persons who left the middle East during the Suez and other disturbances and one of its principal tasks—seeking international protection and the right to work social security travel and naturalization for refugees—continued to occupy the U N H C R.

Technical Assistance bestraddles both economic and social questions and few aspects of the work of the Economic and Social Council have been as readily appreciated by the receiving countries as the provision of technical assistance In 1957 the Technical Assistance Committee disbursed the largest amount since 1950 and the work was marked by a higher rate of implementation Some modest shifts were made in the programme to meet the special needs of countries in Africa and the Far East. The administrators of the programme have been particularly gratified because the level of experts recruited is accounted particularly high Evaluation has shown that the requisites of effective co ordination by the receiving Governments, of the existence of national plans of development and of competent resident representatives are being to a considerable extent, fulfilled though many of the 38 countries covered have no orderly plan of development yet

Two examples from the year might indicate the importance of miscellaneous work done by the Economic and Social Council the decision to start the International Administrative Service (proposed by the Secretary General) on an experimental basis and international co-operation in cartography

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DID YOU KNOW ?



The longest stretch of straight railroad track in the world runs across the Australian Nullarbor Desert. The track goes in a straight line for 328 miles without crossing a river or passing a single tree



The Communist Minister of Education for East Germany recently told a gathering of workers that the alleged right of parents does not exist and is not compatible with the character of our state"



The world's greatest tides are recorded in the Bay of Fundy on the east coast of Canada The [illegible] rise and fall of water is 20 feet every six hours [illegible] it can rise as much as 53 feet from the low water

HOW TO STUDY CURRENT AFFAIRS

CURRENT Affairs form an important [illegible] in the entrance examinations to almost all government services and even large business organisations expect the [illegible] to be well aware of what is happening around them. Apart from this, in the [illegible] world one who is ignorant of world events is likely to be left behind in the race for [illegible].

A [illegible] of the people at large, and especially of the candidates for public or private services, [illegible] affairs simply [illegible] with the importance of this subject. But even those who sincerely try to grasp current affairs are [illegible] when faced with a question concerning them. This is so because their approach to the study of current affairs is wrong.

The Correct Approach

Current Affairs [illegible] to be [illegible] from the [illegible]. The daily newspapers are one of the important sources of knowledge. Most people only scan them [illegible] they do not study them. [illegible] daily [illegible] Let us analyse the contents of a [illegible] daily newspaper and see what it offers.

Anatomy Of A Newspaper

On the front page you will find the most important news of the world and our own country, with the [illegible] of headlines [illegible] The next page [illegible] give you the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] important events [illegible]

[illegible] you will find [illegible] Correspondents [illegible] and the Letters to the Editor columns [illegible] offer a good [illegible] [illegible] animals. The [illegible] page [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] current world [illegible].

[illegible] three quarters of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] daily [illegible].

Special Programmes

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

examination they should start maintaining a 'Clipping File' just an ordinary large blank paper register in which newspaper cuttings of special interest will be pasted

The file should be divided into continental partitions as follows

Africa North Africa Central Africa, East Africa, West Africa and South Africa

America North America and Canada South America.

Asia West Asia South Asia Central Asia East Asia and South East Asia

Australia Australia with New Zealand and Tasmania

Europe North West and South West Europe North East and South East Europe, East and West Europe

To take the countries which are usually in the new , North Africa will include Spanish and French Morocco with Algeria West Africa will include Egypt and the Sudan Cyprus the Arab States and Israel will come under West Asia whilst South Asia will include Afghanistan Iran Pakistan India Ceylon and Burma Central Asia will cover Asiatic Russia and Tibet East Asia will include China Formosa Korea Japan Thailand and both Vietnams South East Asia would cover Malaya and Singapore, Indonesia the Phillipines New Guinea and the Poleynesian Islands In the North and South West Europe will go Britain France and the Latin countries whilst North East Europe will cover the Baltic States East and West Germany for clarity's sake should go into East and West Europe respectively, whilst Russia and Turkey, the Balkan countries and the Levant States will come under East and South East Europe

Would it not be simpler to index each country alphabetically you may ask ? Yes as a secondary measure But this broad continental division will train the student's mind to work logically so that he will mentally locate each unit correctly in its geographical context and thereby instantly grasp its geopolitical significance The Secondary purely alphabetical index will include Events and Personalities as well as countries with reference to its page and relative position, as shown below —

		Page
A		
Algeria	North Africa	12
B		
Bhakra Dam	India (South Asia)	30
Bao Dai	S. Vietnam (East Asia)	43
C		
Cyprus	West Asia	22
Chou en Lai	China (East Asia)	53
	(and so on)	

In this way the student will slowly build up his knowledge of Current Affairs intelligently and systematically and at the same time compile his own personal Book of Current Affairs with whose pages he is wholly familiar and from which revision is easy

In Addition of course, if he wishes to delve deeper into the subject he can subscribe to one of the many well-compiled and frequently published Current Affairs books and read up the economical ramifications in other publications

Conclusion

In conclusion I can only hammer home the fact that Curent Affairs are very much a part of our professional knowledge today and an important cultural subject that their knowledge cannot be acquired overnight by wading through a pile of books and a five hundred page summary That this subject must be studied methodically and diligently and absorbed in small regular doses over a period of time and that the study of our daily newspaper is the key to the study of this subject.

'Let us not be afflicted with an unseemly Examination psychosis towards Current Affairs each time we are due to appear for one of these tests because they are a simple and interesting subject and in which we are now bound to be proficient

(From an article by Major C L Proudfoot)

— o —

You would not think any duty small if you yourself were great

—G Macdonald

• • •

The noblest motive is the Public Good.

—Steele

• • •

Reading makes a full man—meditation a profound man—discourse a clear man

—B Franklin

• • •

Experience is a name everyone gives to his mistakes

—Oscar Wilde

• • •

You must [illegible] your own bread [illegible] your own [illegible]

Gramdan And Community Development In India

By SHRI SHRIMAN NARAYAN
Member, Planning Commission

INDIA is the only country in the world which has launched the experiment in planning on a comprehensive scale under a democratic set up. So far there has been overall planning in the Soviet Union and in some of the Eastern European countries. China has also now started comprehensive economic planning on the Soviet model. So far as the democratic countries of the West are concerned, they have had some kind of a piecemeal planning, but they have not attempted, so far, overall planning touching all sectors of national life. In the United States, President Roosevelt had taken certain radical steps in the form of the National Recovery Act to tide over the economic crisis after the Great Depression. In the United Kingdom Lord Beveridge had prepared a plan for Social Security. But India is the first democratic country to undertake the experiment of comprehensive planning under the Parliamentary system of Government. The targets of India's First Five Year Plan were achieved substantially. In some cases, we could even exceed the targets. We are now in the middle of the Second Five Year Plan and the country is making every effort to see it through. There are, of course, several difficulties in the way. [illegible] more or less [illegible] to the very nature of economic planning. [illegible] to be boldly faced and overcome.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who is the greatest living disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, is the [illegible] of the Bhoodan movement about seven years ago. He has been walking from village to village during this period and has been able to get about 4.5 million acres of land through the [illegible] of persuasion and [illegible]. The Bhoodan movement has now entered a new phase, the phase of Gramdan [illegible] the village [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] taken for [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] Vinoba Bhave has [illegible] Community Development [illegible] Second Five Year Plan [illegible] between Gramdan and Community Development programme. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Continued on Page [illegible])

Cultural Relations Between East And West

By ROGER CAILLOIS

THE problem of cultural relations and mutual understanding between East and West cannot be posed in abstract or absolute terms it is neither simple nor abstract

In the first place, East and West do not live in ignorance of one another Their mutual awareness is age old We need only think back to the silk route to Marco Polo s travels. However, this awareness takes two forms that are not only distinct but complementary Western intellectuals have a scholarly knowledge of the East but their learning has to do chiefly with the ancient Orient an Orient which has vanished or is vanishing Western knowledge of this East is largely confined to the past hence to traditional and spiritual values rather than to present day realities Most Easterners on the other hand have acquired concrete first hand knowledge of the modern West they are familiar with Western industrialism and Western colonialism In a word they know a missionary West (in the non religious sense of the term) which has spread its techniques and cultural values around the globe On the other hand Easterners are often partly or wholly ignorant of European history and Western traditions They are more familiar with Cubism than with Gothic art more conversant with the latest in twelve-tone music than with the Gregorian chant or even Mozart Thus Western knowledge of the East confined as it is to cultural values and tradition is precisely the sort of knowledge about the West that Easterners frequently lack A second contrast in the West only specialists are familiar with the East while in the East everyone has experienced the effects of Western society though he may not have personal knowledge of the West

My second observation concerns the vagueness of the term Orient' But the word Orient is a kind of generic term covering a great many civilizations which though they certainly have things in common—such as not being Western—are often quite different, if not incompatible on other scores Let us take the arts as an example Islamic tradition forbade the portrayal of the human face and developed an abstract, geometrical art form, the arabesque Yet in the very heart of Islam the Persian miniature restored the face of man to the [illegible] arts And what of the arts of India China and [illegible]

tude of styles are spread out over countless periods ?

There are a great many ways of life to be found in the East what with Islam Persia, India China and Japan many more probably than can be found in all the history of the West where successive ways of life have finally merged into a kind of unity

Might the West prove to be the source of unity for the East ? Naturally enough the first things a traveller notices in Asia are the sign boards and people s dress and everywhere he finds symbols and costume differ, except where a common European origin has brought about a recent and decisive homogeneity The innumerable Chinese characters depict objects beings and concepts rather than transcribe sounds and precisely because they constitute a dictionary rather than an alphabet they are understood by eight hundred million human beings Yet the fact remains that Arabic and Devanagari writing and their derivatives and Chinese writing and the writings of so many other Asian countries are not compatible systems which facilitate reciprocal translation so that in the end the only system which insures communication between Cairo, Karachi Teheran Peking Calcutta Bombay, Tokyo and Djakarta is the twenty four letter Latin alphabet of the West The same holds true for languages When the peoples of Asia and Africa met at Bandung to assert their independence and reject Western domination they found that to communicate among themselves, they had to use a Western language the very language of that British empire whose yoke they were throwing off

Finally it is clear that the notion of a sharp contrast between East and West in the field of literature would be contrary to the very nature of literary effort and inspiration The similarities and differences that count are between individual men, between one poet and another one thinker and another They also exist between literary forms social environments and historical periods The deepest affinities are not to be found within either Eastern or Western world but rather in the [illegible] of more or less [illegible] bonds linking the two hemispheres They do not link Homer with [illegible] or the [illegible] with Li Tai Po but rather Li Tai Po with Mallarmé or the [illegible] with the Song of Songs [illegible] Lao-Tse [illegible] And the latter s [illegible]

are close to the [illegible], as well as writers [illegible] from the other side of the world and of which [illegible] was never aware.

Recently I undertook to compile an anthology of world poetry. In order to give this mass of verse a semblance of organization, I had to give up any idea of geographical or [illegible] and found myself obliged to arrange these poems culled from every age and every land, according to their inspiration, form and [illegible]. Now there are a great many [illegible], and the table of contents of an anthology such as this one [illegible] many headings. Yet without forcing matters I was able to put both Eastern and Western poems and even poems from different Oriental cultures side by side in almost every category.

The Orient is today experiencing a quite new type of [illegible]. This new unifying factor does not stem from a common difference separating Eastern cultures from the West but rather from elements these cultures have [illegible] borrowed from the West: an alphabet and languages for [illegible] communication (as I have already mentioned), the daily newspapers, radio and cinema, [illegible], machines of all sorts, [illegible] and social ideas and institutions, scholarship, sciences, bookkeeping and so forth [illegible] Western vice far easier to export than Western virtues.

As a rule, the[illegible] of Eastern countries who wish to learn about their neighbours' history and culture (and even their own) are obliged to come to the [illegible] and universities of London, Paris and Berlin. This was apparent at the International Pen Club Congress which met in Tokyo for the first time in an Asian country in September 19[illegible]. Every Eastern [illegible] present [illegible] Western [illegible] [illegible] Western Europe. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] has been [illegible]

which all cultural influences merge. An idea which springs forth at any point on the globe will [illegible] [illegible] thanks to radio, books, magazines, newspapers and the speed and regularity of transport facilities. Yet, this mass of cultural exchanges remains profoundly unbalanced. The translation of literary works is almost exclusively a one-way affair [illegible] of the [illegible] influences. In an overwhelming proportion, it is the West that gives and the East that receives. We may safely say that Easterners are far more familiar with modern Western literature than Westerners are with contemporary Eastern literature.

For the [illegible] and [illegible] of classical and ancient periods, Western [illegible] and [illegible] knowledge have tipped the scale in their favour. All the world history is [illegible] classified and [illegible] in Western museums. The great creations of Asian art everywhere by the [illegible] have been reclaimed for mankind by European scholarship. The monuments of Angkor have been rescued. Empires of vanished centuries covered over by the [illegible] growth of the soil, lost in the tangled coils of history, have risen again from what seemed eternal night. Thanks to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] they now fill museums and libraries the world over. These splendours bear [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the universal heritage.

I doubt that there exists a more [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] than that [illegible] which styles and [illegible] [illegible] both East and West [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] the ages and the nations to share their own [illegible]. (UNESCO)

MAN OF DESTINY

[illegible]

— [illegible]

WAYS TO DEVELOP POWERS OF CONCENTRATION

By ROBERT J LUMSDEN, B.A

INABILITY to concentrate is a common failing It is responsible for keeping many people in the rank and file folk who have the ability to reach management level and other positions of distinction

It is in our own interests, then to try to develop our powers of concentration

Let us first catalogue the enemies of concentration. These may be named as lack of interest, weakness of will self pity distractions laziness and dispersed effort

1 Lack of Interest When we read a thrilling novel we are not troubled with the problem of concentration Unwittingly and without effort we concentrate so well that we are oblivious of another person coming into the room or addressing us Similarly when we daydream we concentrate so intensely upon pleasant events and circumstances that we are quite unconscious of external stimuli

It is obvious that concentration follows interest Where interest is aroused and maintained, the problem of concentration does not arise. While interest is white-hot, concentration is intense

The vital question is how do we maintain interest at this level ?

Behind all activity there is desire followed by decision For example young Maurice wanted above all else to be fully qualified in his profession He wanted the prestige the security and the satisfaction that such a condition would bring him This was his ambition his supreme desire

One memorable day after giving the matter careful thought, Maurice made a great decision He resolved to begin studying for the series of examinations which would give him his heart's desire.

During the years of intensive study which followed there were times when Maurice faltered a little in his resolve and frequently there were evenings when his mind would wander from some of the textbooks

It was then that Maurice discovered that the secret of concentration lay in quickening his original desire in re kindling his interest. This is how he did it

When he found his attention wandering seriously he would lay down his books and deliberately allow himself ten minutes of reverie During this time he would visualise himself as having gained his much-desired qualifications

He would remind himself of the increased income it would bring and the many exciting and worthwhile things he could do with that bigger salary He would be able to have better clothes and better holidays May be he would go in for a little sports car or may be he would put money away towards a house to shelter himself and the girl of his choice

He imagined also the prestige his qualification would give him for the rest of his life the satisfaction it would give him and the more interesting and responsible work it would make possible

After this little excursion into the very possible future Maurice found that he returned to his studies with renewed zeal and enthusiasm His resolve to succeed thus strengthened, he had no difficulty in concentrating all his thoughts upon the matter in hand

In other words, his work again became his primary interest. Nothing else interested him so much as negotiating this present difficulty and irrelevant thoughts ceased to obtrude.

2. Weakness of Will

Interest not only keeps our thoughts from wandering it also strengthens the will. Through quickening his interest by a strictly rationed interval of directed day dreaming Maurice found that his will to succeed was strengthened as well

He gritted his teeth and resolved to press on no matter what difficulties confronted him. He determined to plod on doggedly and to achieve his ambition Interest reinforced his will

Nevertheless a measure of will power is necessary in the first instance You cannot quicken the embers of a fire with a breeze if there are no embers there Maurice showed his will power by returning to his studies after an allotted time The person of weak will would have spent all the evening in daydreaming without doing anything to make his dreams come true

Perhaps you say That's what I lack—will power I just can't bring myself to act !" Your best plan is to win a series of small battles This will prepare you for bigger ones

At least once every day drive yourself to do something that you do would not like to do but

done. It may be a trivial thing like [illegible] a letter or washing the crockery or taking the dog for a walk. Let it be something that normally you would avoid. This is the first practical path to a strong will.

Just as no one ever learned to swim without first venturing out in the shallows, so no one [illegible] strength of will [illegible] a series of small [illegible] strength. Will power, like confidence, [illegible] on little points of progress.

Coué's autosuggestion can help you too. Visualise yourself as being a person of strong will. Say to yourself [illegible] the well-known Coué formula [illegible] and say it aloud repeatedly:

Hour by hour, day by day
My will gets stronger and stronger.

3. Self Pity. This is a [illegible] of concentration and it may be [illegible] little by little. [illegible] when he was told he [illegible]

Fortunately, by persevering [illegible] time to remember [illegible] and [illegible] he was able to overcome the [illegible] self pity.

When you are tempted not to [illegible] through self pity, remember how you would regret not studying in future years. Think also how fortunate you are in having such opportunities, and remember that there are millions who would give anything to have your privileges and chances.

Say to yourself some such thing as this:

"Why am I [illegible] It [illegible] On the contrary [illegible] going to keep [illegible]"

4. Distractions. [illegible]

[illegible]

Have your room well [illegible]

[illegible]

If you are [illegible]

5. Fatigue. [illegible]

[illegible]

SIKKIM: Land And Its People

By AMIYA K. BANERJEE

IT is very much a mistake — and it seems wide spread—for Indians to think of Sikkim as a foreign country. For all practical purposes it is as much a part of India as, say, Scotland is of the United Kingdom. The strictly legal position however is that this little Himalayan region is a protectorate of the mother country. But so virtually were the many princely States in British India which had their own customs barriers and frontier restrictions that did not debar them from forming a part of India. Indian citizens do not require a passport to enter Sikkim.

And yet this little emerald land nestling in the eastern Himalayas has been systematically neglected so far by the average tourist to our hills. The Kanchenjunga range, the pride of Sikkim's scenic possessions, offers some of the finest mountain scenery in the world and by far the best in the Indian Himalayas. Blessed with a copious rainfall Sikkim can also boast of an incredible variety of plants, flowers, orchids and ferns. The evergreen valleys are drained by crystal clear brooks foaming over a thousand boulders and on the uplands the air is clear and fresh blown from the snows. To the jaded traveller from the sweltering plains of India, no finer holiday can be recommended than an excursion into the heart of these majestic mountains.

Sikkim measures about seventy miles only from south to north and some fifty five miles from east to west and geographically, resembles a vast amphitheatre whose north slope is formed by the main axis of the Himalayas and the other sides by the Singalela and Chola ranges running southward from the main ridge and leaving only one gap in their complicated network through which the Teesta flows out at Sevok on to the Bengal plains. The emerald hills are mostly terraced and support considerable cultivation of rice. No wonder, therefore, that the Tibetan name for Sikkim is Denjong —which means 'Rice Country'.

Sir J. D. Hooker who with Dr A. Campbell discovered Sikkim and courted imprisonment leading to a war between India and Sikkim a century ago has left valuable accounts of the country's flora and fauna. In the tropical zone up to 5 000 feet from sea level, the crops are grown and the hillsides are covered with forests of oak, chestnut, cherry and laurel and a prodigious variety of ferns and orchids. The Himalayan black bear an occasional tiger or a leopard and the sambhar inhabit this region. Sikkim has an exceptionally large number of birds and butterflies living mostly in the tropical zone. The temperate zone extending up to 13 000 feet produces most of the flowers for which Sikkim is famous and pride of place goes to the rhododendrons and the vaccinia which at places occupy entire hill slopes and fill up the valleys so as to make them impenetrable. The musk and the barking deer are the principal fauna of this region. The Alpine zone, reaching above the perpetual snow line at 16 000 feet houses some varieties of rhododendrons and here are found the brown Himalayan bears that seldom descend to lower heights.

Next only to its enchanting flora and fauna the colourful people of this secluded country would interest the visitor most. The Lepchas, the original settlers of the soil are a shy and retiring type of people mostly inhabiting the outlying forest areas. They are born naturalists and expert hunters. The agriculture and commerce of the land are in the hands of the more venturesome Nepali immigrants who, paradoxically form the bulk of the population. The Bhutias from the neighbouring State of Bhutan in the east and the Tibetans from the north make up a considerable floating population and this variegated cross-section of humanity is seen at its best on the weekly market day at the Gangtok bazar. There the aprons, the scarves and the jewellery of the women strike up a symphony of colour which is picked up and returned by the fur caps of the Bhutias, the flowing tunics of the Lepchas and the turquoise ear rings or the ornamental sword girdles of the Tibetans. Laden with merchandise mule caravans from Lhasa, from Yangtse or Lhasa reach the bazar off and on and deposit their bundles with the local dealers. On a sunny day the Gangtok bazar scene is one of extreme animation.

The upper classes in Sikkim are landed gentry known as the Kazis. They are mainly of Tibetan origin and the royal family also hails from that country. Intermarriage between the Sikkimese and Tibetans is the rule rather than the exception. It is, therefore, no wonder that on the religious and the cultural planes Sikkim is but a district of Tibet. Lamaism is the common religion [illegible] in the countries and the [illegible] Lama [illegible] Gangtok are [illegible] country [illegible]

[illegible] are also modelled on Tibetan [illegible]. Sikkim may therefore be [illegible] called—as it is called—the Little Tibet in India.

According to existing arrangements, foreign tourists in India are required to obtain a permit to enter Sikkim. Indian [illegible] are under no such [illegible], but they must also make their [illegible] reservations in advance through the Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling. It is always [illegible] to notify the Political Officer at Gangtok of one's proposed visit. Through bus services now ply between Siliguri and Gangtok (and plenty of taxis and [illegible] are also available at Siliguri), making it possible for the busy tourist to leave Dum Dum by the morning plane for Bagdogra (aerodrome for Siliguri) and to reach Gangtok early in the afternoon.

Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim and a [illegible] town of several thousand inhabitants at an altitude of 6,000 feet, has little to offer to the tourist except the [illegible] and the magnificent palace and its attached monastery. Gangtok [illegible] to all [illegible] tourists in Sikkim [illegible] as the base from where [illegible] excursions would be planned into the heart of the [illegible] villages—[illegible] the Lachen Valley to the [illegible] in the direction of the [illegible] Kanchenjunga group of mountains.

[illegible] the best time to [illegible] in April and May and for the [illegible] in October and November when the [illegible] clear and the roads in the upper [illegible] are not [illegible]. Trekking at higher altitudes [illegible] from December to February [illegible] when heavy snowfalls may [illegible] and when [illegible] also likely to [illegible] on account of the [illegible] caused by [illegible] a [illegible].

Another [illegible] would be hard [illegible] for a tourist [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]. There [illegible] at the moment [illegible] at Gangtok and for that matter anywhere else in Sikkim. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Darjeeling [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The authorities, when [illegible] with these questions, are likely to [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] that Sikkim gets now [illegible] cannot be [illegible]. [illegible] the right approach to this question [illegible] has to be [illegible] in the [illegible] of one of the [illegible] of [illegible]—travel. (Courtesy: The [illegible])

(Continued from page 91?)

[illegible] to cooperate with one another at different levels in order to ensure the [illegible] of the [illegible], [illegible] structure of the nation. [illegible] small [illegible] would be [illegible] encouraged to plan for themselves for their [illegible] needs without depending too much on the Administration. In the beginning the Community Development programme in India started as a Government programme with people's participation. But now the nature of the Community Development programme is "People's programme with Government participation." The [illegible] and [illegible] rule the people. [illegible] must be of the people, for the people and by the people.

[illegible] has been able to secure about 3,000 [illegible] in different States of India. [illegible] has been [illegible] by the All India Sarva Seva Sangh. It is [illegible] in the [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] with the [illegible]. All the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It is [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the world.

[illegible] OF [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

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OUR POPULATION PROBLEM

By Dr S CHANDRASEKHAR

THE population problem has come to be recognised as one of the most basic of all human problems, because it affects almost every aspect of man's social life. It affects the health and happiness of individual families, it affects the material prosperity and social progress of nations and it affects international security and peace, for population problems have led in the past, and may lead in the future to war.

Fertility

Our population problem has numerous aspects and these touch almost every sphere of human endeavour ranging all the way from biology and cultural values to marital patterns and preventive medicine. But the most fundamental aspect of the problem is the ratio between the total available natural resources and the minimum needs of man. In other words the problem is how to bring about a better and a more stable balance between the fertility of the soil and the fertility of man, between human production and human reproduction.

I shall attempt to examine the problem under three headings—the facts, the problem and a policy or solution.

Some Facts

I cannot unfortunately go into all the relevant facts or the cumulative significance of their inter-relationships. But what are some of the important demographic facts? Our population has been growing at fairly rapid rate of 1.2 per cent per annum during the last several years. Actually this rate is not very high because there are certain countries in the West which exceed this rate. But because we have a massive population to begin with even a nominal rate of increase gives us a net annual addition of some five millions. This means that we add every decade about fifty millions, or as much as the population of Great Britain or Western Germany. It is obvious that this rate of growth and the net addition progressively increase under the conditions prevalent in our country.

Today our population is probably around 398 millions and I am afraid that the 1961 Census—only three years away—will reveal that we have passed the 400 million mark. The projection of our growth of course depends on the nature of assumptions one makes about the trends of our birth and death rates.

Birth Rates

What about our birth and death rates? The crude birth rates do not reveal as much as fertility rates or even better what are called specific fertility rate. The fertility rate represents the number of female children born each year per 1000 women between 15 and 45 years of age. Since there are variations in the age groups in the proportion of total women of child bearing age specific fertility rates give a more accurate picture of our population growth. But unfortunately we do not have reliable statistics to do any detailed refinements. Such evidence as we have after adjusting the rates shows that the birth rate is around 40 per thousand. The important point here is that our birth rate is not only high but that it has shown no definite declining trend during the last decade. A decline in the birth rate will of course depend on the number of girls born, the number and the age at which the girls marry, the number of children they bear and whether they complete their reproductive period etc. Anyway we have not witnessed so far any definitive decline in our birth rate.

Declining Death Rate

What about our death rate? Any scientific answer to this question must examine the various components such as the infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate, their sex differentials and the overall mortality rate for both sexes in all age groups. Further the infant mortality rate (which is the number of infants who die per 1000 live births in a year) must be examined in the light of pre-natal loss of life, still birth, peri-natal (one week) mortality, neo-natal (one month) and post neo-natal mortality. Here again we do not have accurate figures but such figures as we have and as we can accept after refinement reveal that our death rate is one of the highest in the world—around 30 per 1000. But fortunately it is declining. For instance the infant mortality rate which is a sensitive index of our socio-economic conditions shows a decline. Our infant mortality rate, if official figures are accepted, is around 115 per 1000 live births whereas in most advanced countries the rate is between 20 and 30. But even here the rate is declining. This is a very welcome feature for the nation's children are too precious to be wasted by premature death or preventable disease.

Unfortunate Effect

What about the future? Thanks to the

life are also modelled on Tibetan practices Sikkim may therefore be justly called—as it is called—the Little Tibet in India

According to existing arrangements, foreign tourists in India are required to obtain a permit to enter Sikkim. Indian citizens are under no such obligation but they must also make their dak bungalow reservations in advance through the Deputy Commissioner Darjeeling. It is always convenient to notify the Political Officer at Gangtok of one's proposed visit. Through bus services now ply between Siliguri and Gangtok (and plenty of taxis and station wagons are also available at Siliguri) making it possible for the busy tourist to leave Dum Dum by the morning plane for Bagdogra (aerodrome for Siliguri) and to reach Gangtok early in the afternoon.

Gangtok the capital of Sikkim and a peaceful town of several thousand inhabitants at an altitude of 6 000 feet has little to offer to the tourist except the animated bazar and the magnificent palace and its attached monastery. Gangtok to all serious tourists in Sikkim could act at best as the base from where numerous exhilarating excursions could be planned into the heart of the many picturesque valleys—especially the Lachen Valley to the north—or in the direction of the magnificent Kanchenjunga group of mountains.

For flower lovers the best time to visit Sikkim is in April and May and for the hiking enthusiast October and November when the air is cool and clear and the roads in the upper reaches are not snow bound. Trekking at higher altitudes becomes difficult from December to February when heavy snow falls may occur and when visibility is also likely to suffer on account of the smoke emitted by numerous forest fires

Another land with such magnificent scenic and human appeal would be hard to find which caters so little for a tourist trade that has all the potentialities of becoming very prosperous indeed. There are at the moment no hotels worth the name at Gangtok, and for that matter nowhere else in Sikkim. The enthusiastic [illegible] with the meagre information [illegible] by official circles in Darjeeling has to hunt up scraps of know[illegible] from the [illegible] in this [illegible] country. The present restrictions on foreigners are also considered [illegible] and constitute perhaps the main reason why so few foreigners [illegible] visit this picturesque land [illegible] many of them go to Darjeeling some fifty miles away

The authorities, when faced with these questions, are likely to pose it the other way round and say that with the trickle of tourist traffic that Sikkim gets now, costly establishments cannot be thought of. Whichever may be the right approach to this question the vicious circle has to be broken somehow in the interest of one of the finest of human pastimes—travel (Courtesy The Statesman

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(Continued from page 914)

supposed to co-operate with one another at different levels in order to ensure the fullest utilisation of the material, human and financial resources of the Nation. But, in essence smaller Community Units must be fully encouraged to plan for themselves for their immediate needs without depending too much on the Administration. In the beginning the Community Development movement in India started as a Government programme with people's participation. But, now the motto of the Community Development movement is People's programmes with Government participation. The State is there only to help, assist and generally guide the people. But the plan must be of the people, for the people and by the people

So far Acharya Vinobaji has been able to secure about 5 000 Gramdan in different States of India. Intensive constructive work has been started in several places by the All India Sarva Seva Sangh. It is now intended to start some more centres for carrying on intensive work in the Gramdan Villages. As mentioned above, the Ministry of Community Development is also trying to co-operate in the fullest measure with the Gramdan Scheme. All the political parties in India have also pledged their support to this revolutionary movement. It is expected that the Gramdan and Community Development movements will be able to achieve substantial results which will not only benefit our country but will also show a new way to the rest of the world

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CODE OF LIFE

My code of life and conduct is simply this: Work hard, play to the allowable limit; disregard equally the good and the bad opinion of others; never do a friend a dirty trick; never grow indignant over anything; live the moment to the utmost of its possibilities and be satisfied with life always but never with oneself.

—G. J. Nathan

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Unfortunate Effect

What about the future ? Thanks to the

efforts of our Second Five Year Plan, we have declared war on disease with better preventive diagnostic and curative services better sanitary and hygienic facilities more medical personnel and hospitals and new wonder drugs. But a welcome decline in our death rate has an unfortunate effect on our population problem for it increases the net addition to our population if nothing happens to our birth rate. For instance if we can reduce our infant mortality by say, fifty percent, our net annual addition to our population can increase from its present five millions to almost ten millions—an alarming prospect! And yet all of us are dedicated to the ideal of alleviating human suffering postponing death and prolonging human life And we also want to raise the expectation of life at birth for our people

Living Standard

What about our standard or rather level, of living No matter how one defines the concept of a level of living we all know that our level of living is relatively low This does no need any statistical evidences! Even those who do not believe in abundant living and want simple and austere living must grant that our per capita consumption of food clothing housing education medical help cultural amenities etc. is far from satisfactory according to any Asian (not European or American) optimum standard of living All of us are agreed that we do not want any citizen of our country to go chronically hungry much less die from hunger; to go about semi naked to live on our pavements in squalor to suffer or die from curable disease or to be illiterate or ignorant

Too Many People

We want everyone in our country to attain the highest possibilities and develop to the most their inborn and acquired abilities. This can be possible only in an economy of abundance and not one of scarcity Our low living standard is simply an index of too many people trying to share very limited resources.

There are numerous other demographic, socio-economic facts bearing on this question I can only recommend the interested to read the 1951 Census Report Usually government reports particularly census reports, make dull reading but Mr R. A Gopalaswamy's census report makes fascinating reading and it is well worth any interested layman's perusal.

The Problem

The population problem in its simplest formulation is this How can we raise our standard of living (which means more of everything for everybody) and cut down our death rate (which means keeping alive more people who would otherwise die) when we are unable to support the existing population even at the present miserable standard of living, and at the same time our population continues to increase by five or more millions every year? It is simply impossible We should forget all about raising our standard of living and perhaps even lower our already low standard. Or else we must raise our death rate. But no one can seriously sponsor such a proposal. What then is the way out ?

Two Fold Solution

What is the solution to our population problem ? There are obviously two approaches to the question One is to increase tremendously our agricultural and industrial production so that the per capita income in our country is raised Or rigidly control our population growth But if we increase production and also add to our population, then we can only maintain the status quo. That is we shall have to run very hard to stand still

Therefore the better way is to raise the production of our food and manufactures as fast as possible on the one hand and control population growth on the other so that standard of living can go up

Increased Production

What about increasing our production? The Government's efforts as seen in our two plans are dedicated to this ideal We are doing our best to bring more land under cultivation We are trying to raise the crops In fact, we are trying to raise our total food supply so that we can be self sufficient and save the much needed foreign exchange. Secondly we are trying to industrialise our economy Industrialisation needs raw materials, skilled labour capital, machinery and technological know-how We are trying to import Western machines and hire foreign experts. Despite some difficulties we are trying to shift under-employed people from overcrowded agriculture to productive urban factories. I am one of those who believe that large scale and rapid industrialisation will go a great way to solve our population problem. Apart from raising the level of living of our people through more goods, and services, [illegible]

trialization may also result in a lower birth rate.

Family Planning

The second major solution is that of family planning The mere mention of this term raises heat and controversy in many parts of the world I have travelled in many parts of the world and have discovered that the mere mention of this term raises heat and controversy There is so much cultural political and religious prejudice on this question that our country stands high for having taken a courageous and progressive stand on family planning Prime Minister Nehru who has taken this position that we should control our numbers, deserves all the praise, for this policy is an effective step in promoting international peace in the long run.

The Government and voluntary agencies must carry this reform to the nooks and corners of our country Our fashions must change and must be considered unpatriotic for any young newly married couples to have more than two or three children I realise that there are numerous very real difficulties in the path of implementing family planning in rural India, but we must pioneer and perhaps explore methods of permanent conception control Here again we are fortunate that the Ministry of Health and Shri D P Karmarkar are not only aware of the magnitude of the problem but are making serious efforts in the right direction Once our family planning movement gets under way and gains momentum then we shall be able to stabilize our population at some desirable number till economic standards are perceptibly raised.

Women's Education

The third and last approch is women's education. In technical demographic discussions, women's education is never mentioned but I think the solution of our population problem will be nearer and easier if all our young women can have some liberalising education. By education I do not mean what is conventionally imparted in our colleges and universities. We need new educational values for our women so that they may cultivate a sense of dedication to the cause of our country and a new awareness of their role in enriching our life and heritage When our women realise their rights and have children by choice and not by chance by design and not by accident, then half of our battle has been won

The Objectives

The objectives of our population policy must be to build a better, healthier and richer India, an India that will give to its citizens first of all a higher standard of living so that in the midst of possible sufficiency, no child will cry for food and go without it: an India where the inventions of modern science and the conveniences of modern civilization will be at the disposal of every family not merely for the few that can afford them today: an India where people will have no sense of frustrating insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups regardless of caste creed, or language to live in friendship and prosperity, an India that will carry forward her mission of peace to other countries of Asia and the West without the last though of exploitation of anyone, anywhere either in the realm of mind or material possessions.

(*Courtesy A I R*)

THE ROAD TO SUCCESS

When you can always advise people to do what you see they really want to do so long as what they want to do isn't dangerously unlawful stupidly unsocial or obviously impossible. Doing what they want to do they may succeed doing what they don't want to do, they won't —James Gould Cozzens

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THE RARER COURAGE

We praise the man who has the courage of his convictions ' but every bigot and fanatic has that what is much harder, and rarer is to have the courage to re examine one's convictions and to reject them if they don't square up with the facts

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LAUGH AT YOURSELF

Laughter is an integral part of life, one that we could ill afford to lose yet religion has traditionally either neglected it or scorned it In my view laughter is an essential ingredient of religion If I were asked what single quality every human being needs more than any other I would answer the ability to laugh at himself When we see our own grotesqueries how droll our ambitions are how comical we are in almost all respects we automatically become more sane less self-centred more humble more wholesome To laugh at ourselves we have to stand outside ourselves—and this is an immense benefit Our puffed up pride and touchy self importance vanish a clean and sweet humility begins to take possession of us We are on the way to [illegible] a soul

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The Objectives

The objectives of our population policy must be to build a better, healthier and richer India an India that will give to its citizens first of all a higher standard of living so that in the midst of possible sufficiency, no child will cry for food and go without it an India where the inventions of modern science and the conveniences of modern civilization will be at the disposal of every family, not merely for the few that can afford them today; an India where people will have no sense of frustrating insecurity and which will make it possible for all groups regardless of caste, creed or language to live in friendship and prosperity an India that will carry forward her mission of peace to other countries of Asia and the West without the last thought of exploitation of anyone, anywhere either in the realm of mind or material possessions.

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Agricultural Production in Our Five Year Plans

By SHRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI,
Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission

THE object of this article is to explain the position assigned to increased agricultural production in the First and Second Five Year Plans and to indicate the steps by which in the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan the targets placed before the country can be achieved.

Agricultural programmes have the highest priority in our Plans. The reason for this is obvious. It is only through rapidly increasing agricultural production that we can bring about as large an improvement as possible in the living standards of the 70 per cent of the people that live in the countryside, reduce the gap between rural and urban incomes and promote social stability. As the G. M. F. Enquiry Committee has pointed out, agricultural improvement is an integral part of the much wider programme of raising the standards of rural life. As the Committee has said, "It is only by placing this ideal—of bringing about an appreciable improvement in the standards of rural life and making it fuller and richer—before the country and ensuring that the energies of the entire administrative machinery of the States and the best non-official leadership are directed to plans for its realisation that we can awaken mass enthusiasm and enlist the active interest and support of the millions of families living in the countryside in the immense task of bettering their own condition."

Acting on this broader objective the First Five-Year Plan initiated the Community Development movement. Its aim is to provide the facilities—administrative, technical and financial—needed to assist every village community to raise its standards [illegible] population. The programme for this should be comprehensive enough to make a real impact on the life of all sections of the village community including landless labourers and those who suffer from old time disabilities. The objective is to change the outlook—to create a feeling [illegible] in the community and ensure that the whole [illegible] should feel that they have [illegible] to improve the conditions of the other members.

The programme of work placed before every village by the movement is:

(i) Every family should have a plan of improvement of its own—improved agriculture, cottage and small-scale industries etc., the necessary assistance should be given for the implementation of this Plan.

(ii) The co-operative movement should be spread so that every family is represented on at least one co-operative society in its own right.

(iii) Every family should make its own contribution in labour and (or) money for works of permanent benefit to the community, and in this way the vast unutilised energy in the countryside should be harnessed for the benefit of the community.

(iv) A well organised women's and youth movement should be developed in all villages.

At the end of the First Five-Year Plan the Community Development movement had spread over 85,000 villages.

For the First Five Year Plan the target of additional production potential of foodgrains was fixed at 7.6 million tons as follows:

	(Million tons)
Major irrigation	2.9
Minor irrigation	2.0
Land Reclamation and Development	1.5
Fertilisers and manures	1.3
Improved seeds	0.3
	7.6

The increase in production of foodgrains in 1955-56 over the 1949-50 level was estimated at 10.9 million tons. Of this the increase in production potential on account of works programmes was estimated at [illegible] million tons against the [illegible] target of 7.6 million tons. The total provision in the First Five Year Plan on programmes of rural improvement was Rs. 750 crores. This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] rural water supply schemes, and [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] five year period [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] several decades before independence.

Irrigation, power and agricultural improvements

In summing up the achievement under the First Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission remarked as follows —

"While the general trend of food production would appear to be upward, it must be admitted that favourable seasons have played a notable part and there are substantial elements of instability despite the evidence of growth of agricultural production during the First Five-Year Plan. The experience of the First Five Year Plan suggests the need for each State to undertake a critical assessment of the various factors which have operated in relation to its agricultural production trends during the past few years From the overall production trends of the country as a whole only cautious conclusions may be drawn

In February 1955 on the eve of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission placed before the States the goal of doubling agricultural production within the next ten years In the letter to the States the Planning Commission said

'A programme under which every family in a village is offered the assistance needed in a well organised manner with the objective of doubling agricultural production in the country within a period of ten years and in which every village will be enabled to provide itself with such amenities—wholesome drinking water supply a road connecting it with a main road or railway station etc. within a short time cannot fail to appeal to the country side and evoke enthusiasm It is the duty of the official and non official organisations to explain this objective and see that the implications of this are fully understood so that every family in the countryside is animated by a common aim and outlook and public co-operation is secured in the widest possible measure

The target suggested is by no means impossible of achievement As the World Bank Mission observed in 1956 proper application of known techniques in conjunction with the possible expansion of irrigation and the cultivated area could increase India's agricultural output four or five fold In every village there are progressive farmers whose yields are two or three times those of the rest of the village If by suitable measures all agriculturists can be assisted to bring up their level of production to those of the progressive farmers India's food problem can be finally solved

The targets worked out by the States in the first instance were, however, not found adequate Revised discussions were therefore held between the Ministries of Agriculture and Community Development and Planning Commission on the one side and the States on the other in September October 1956 The targets fixed as a result of these discussions are shown below —

Commodity	Unit	Estimated production 1955-56 (base year)	Targets of production
Foodgrains	million tons	65 0	80 4
Oilseeds	,,	5 5	7 6
Sugarcane (Gur)	,,	5 8	7 8
Cotton	million bales	4 2	6 5
Jute		4 0	5 5
Other crops			
All Commodities			

If these targets are realised agricultural production as a whole will increase by about 28% the increase in the production of food grains being 25% and of commercial crops about 34%

The provision for programmes of rural development in the Second Five Year Plan is Rs 1026 crores as against Rs 760 crores in the First Plan Besides this there are much larger allocations than in the First Plan for short and medium credit fertiliser loans rural electrification village and small scale industries in rural areas and allied heads

The Plan for each State provides for programmes for utilisation of irrigation facilities production multiplication and distribution of improved seeds especially of paddy wheat and jowar use of fertilisers compost and green manures spread of Japanese method of cultivation soil conservation etc During the initial years of the Second Plan in every State efforts are to be organised to cover every acre with improved seed and along with fertilisers and organic manures and green manures Programmes for improved seed fertiliser and organic manures are indeed not separate programmes. Each of them has to be employed on every acre of land in the right proportion and the cultivation techniques have to be adopted The Plan provides for the opening of 4 185 seed farms during the plan period.

The targets fixed for the States were as follows —

Foodgrains

	(million tons)
Major irrigation	3.02
Minor irrigation	1.89
Fertilisers	3.77
Improved seeds	3.40
Land development	0.94
Improved agricultural practices	2.47
	15.49

The Planning Commission has always stressed that in every village the panchayat and village co-operative should have a programme for the village—which would be made up of all family programmes for which the entire village would be prepared to work. These should be fitted into block and district programmes and through these into State programmes. The Community Development movement spread over 85,000 villages in the First Five Year Plan period. By the end of the current year it is anticipated to cover about 3 lakh villages. By 1960-61 practically all the villages will be covered. This organisation is the agency at the disposal of the States for reaching all families in the countryside. In my Mount Abu speech I suggested an outline of a village programme for adoption. It is set out here:

(i) Multi purpose, large and medium projects: Construction of the field channels needed to utilise the irrigation available and their maintenance in an efficient condition from day to day.

(ii) Minor irrigation works including tubewells. The responsibility for maintaining these wells and for excavating and maintaining field channels is the responsibility of the village.

(iii) Contour-bunding, soil conservation and other programmes for dry farming in the dry areas and [illegible]

(iv) Scientific agriculture:

(a) Producing as a permanent arrangement in the village all the seeds and organic and green manure needed, arranging for the supply of these [illegible] [illegible]

(b) Arranging for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

(c) Promoting the use of Japanese method of cultivation in all areas suitable for it and other advanced techniques for wheat and other crops which are suggested by the technical departments and in other ways work for a diversified agricultural economy.

(d) Development of animal husbandry programmes: dairy, poultry, fisheries, etc.

(v) Programmes for supplementary occupation: Cottage and small-scale industries, etc.

(vi) Consolidation of holdings: A programme of consolidation of holdings is essential especially in areas which are irrigated or have assured rainfall for the effective implementation of the groups of programmes which I have indicated above.

(vii) Works for the benefit of the community. Every family should devote a portion of its time to building up permanent assets of value to the community.

(viii) Women and the youth in the village should play their full part in these activities. The centre for these should be the village school.

With the spread of the community development movement, this programme should be implemented from year to year in every village on carefully prepared lines. Gradually also these village institutions should be linked with institutions at higher levels.

The progress made in the States in the matter of [illegible] of programmes has been recently reviewed in the "Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan". Though much remains to be done, there is no doubt that everywhere there is heightened awareness of the need for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] There is every reason for hoping that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be achieved.

Intelligence Test

(Below are given some questions to test quickness of your mind and intelligence It does not matter that you attempt all the questions What matters is the time taken by you to find the correct answers The whole paper should not take more than 30 minutes to a fairly intelligent person Try now and find out)

—QUESTIONS—

Q 1 A train leaves Dehli every hour, 24 hours a day and a train leaves Kanpur every hour 24 hours a day It takes six hours for the trip from Delhi to Kanpur It takes six hours for the trip from Kanpur to Delhi You are on a train which leaves Delhi for Kanpur at eleven in the morning As your train pulls out of the Delhi station a train from Kanpur is just gasping out its last chug as it slowly comes to a halt.

Including this incoming train how many trains will you see enroute from Delhi to Kanpur through out your trip?

Q 2 Which two words of the five in brackets in each line are connected with each other in the same way as the first two words in that line?

e g, boy, girl (man, young woman, baby, old)= man and woman

1. King queen (prince duke princess earl marquis.)
2. Oar boat (beak, wing bird egg bacon)
3. Pig pork (bread, cheese sheep, lamb mutton)
4. One two (thirty, forty fifty sixty, seventy)
5. Arm hand (leg knee foot, wrist elbow)
6. Ship sea (camel lion, tiger desert abandon)
7. Football goal (run, walk, cricketer bat handle)
8. Flock, sheep (lead swarm school herd bees)
9. Ink, pen (mirror photograph picture paint brush)
10. Book, chap er (volume play date act novel)

Q 3 At a christmas party the following guests were present: Mrs. Jones, aged 75 years Mr Smith aged 45 years, Mrs Smith aged 40 years Miss Robinson aged 23 years Tom Smith aged 17 years Harry Brown, aged 13 years, Mary Brown aged 12 years Elsie Smith aged 5 years John Smith aged 2 years and Janet Smith aged 2 months. Each received one of the presents mentioned below To which of the guests were the presents given?

1. A baby s rattle
2. Trousseau linen
3. A schoolgirl s diary
4. A box of tin soldiers
5. A bottle of scent.
6. A ' schoolboy s diary ,
7. A doll
8. A thick woollen shawl.
9. A box of cigars
10. A tennis racquet (weight 13¼oz)

Q 4 In order to get on in life you should

(a) Never speak unless spoken to,
(b) Work hard
(c) Eat more fruit.
(d) Read the newspaper

Q 5 A friend writes I have walked over from Byforewood today where I had the misfortune to break a limb yesterday

Can you guess from this which limb probably he broke—his right arm left arm, right leg or left leg?

Q 6 Arrange the words in each question to make it as sensible a statement as possible Do this in your head" and state whether the statements are always true usually true or occasionally true

1. If ponds freeze very cold it will is
2. In the [illegible] midnight does not England;
3. milk milkmen deliver the to forgets

4 young girls I like play with to dolls;
5 they to stations no petrol buy motor list when petrol,
6 the cry at the cinema pictures people shown make
7 an egg cannot make an omelette without breaking one,
8 she has least when a married lady gets at one bridesmaid
9 their are thick people London way so that fore in the late
10 rides on a police man who is to be liable stopped through the nigh by a light at the town without his bicycle

Q 7 Something is wrong' In each of the following sentences. Find out the absurdity

(i) He asked for a match to light an electric fire

(ii) The Crown Prince told his men that he would abdicate the throne

(iii) The goose could be seen with its duckling on the pond

Q 8 A chain has twenty links The upper ten links will each support a weight of 80 to 100 pounds the lower five links will each support a weight of 50 pounds, and the others will each only support a weigh of 60 pounds What load will the whole chain bear?

Q 9 Find the mathematical fallacy in the following —

(a) Smith purchased a shoe from M/s Easywear for Rs 30/ After Smith was gone, it was discovered that he should have paid only Rs. 25/ John was sent to refund 5/ to Smith but John returned only Rs 3, and kept Rs 2 for himself Smith had paid Rs. 30 but we can now account for Rs. 29 only Rs 27, cost of goods paid by Smith and Rs. 2/ kept by John what about the balance of Rs 1/

(b) 16-36=25-45

Now adding 81/4 both sides we have

$$16-36+\frac{81}{4}=25-45+\frac{81}{4}$$

$$\text{or } \left(4-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2=\left(5-\frac{9}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{or } 4-\frac{9}{2}=5-\frac{9}{2}$$

or 4=5

Q 10 Thread rated

(i) Write the last letter of the word in this extraordinary sentence that has more than twelve letters

(ii) Write down the number of letters in the first third word in this sentence unless a cat is bigger than a rat, in which case write the word "Rat".

ANSWERS

Ans. 1 Since it takes ten hours to cover the trip from Kanpur to Delhi, the train which pulls into Delhi had left Kanpur at 5 a.m. You will arrive Kanpur ten hours later at 5 p.m. You will therefore pass trains that leave Kanpur at the following hours: 5 a.m., 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m., 11 a.m., 12 p.m., 1 p.m., 2 p.m., 3 p.m., 4 p.m. Of course at the exact moment you pull into the Kanpur Station, a train will be leaving for Delhi If you are alert, you you will see also this one The answer then is thirteen trains.

Ans. 2 (1) prince princess (2) wing bird (3) sheep mutton, (4) thirty six (5) leg foot, (6) camel, desert (7) cricket run, (8) swarm bees (9) Palm beach, (10) play act

Ans 3 (1) Jane Smith (2) Mrs Robertson (3) Mary Brown (4) John Smith, (5) Mrs. Smith (6) Harry Brown, (7) Dine Smith (8) Mrs. Jones (9) Mr Smith (10) Tom Smith.

Ans. 4 (b)

Ans 5 Left arm

Ans 6 (1) always true (2) always true (3) occasionally true (4) usually true
(5) usually true (6) occasionally true
(7) always true (8) usually true
(9) occasionally true (10) always true

Ans 7 (i) Fact is, fire not lighted by a match
(ii) Crown Prince does not occupy the throne
(iii) A goose does not have ducklings

Ans. 8 60 pounds.

Ans. 9 (a) In order to account for Rs 30 we have to count Rs 27, the cost of shoes and Rs 3, which Smith has received back Rs. 25 have been kept for John and of Rs. 2 — of which Rs 25 have gone to M/s Easywear

If $a^2 = b^2$ then $a = \pm b$.

Here the mistake was made in ...

Ans 10 (i) y (ii) Rat

...

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE TEST

Test your knowledge. Solve the following questions without any extraneous help. When finished, look up for the answers and compare.

—QUESTIONS—

1. What are the circumstances under which the President may issue an ordinance? What is the life of such an ordinance?

2. Write a brief but comprehensive note on the International Labour Organisation.

3. Write short notes on
   (a) National Cadet Corps
   (b) Central Institute of Education
   (c) Human Rights

4. (a) What is the basis of the controversy regarding our national language.
   (b) How did the Indian National Congress view the problem in its 63rd session at Pragyotishpur?

5. Give a brief description of the Federation of the West Indies.

6. What is the significance of the following
   (a) Apsara
   (b) Youth Hostels
   (c) India's International debts

7. Who was first to isolate an inert gas. Name some inert gases.

8. What do you associate with the following?
   (a) Dr. Karve
   (b) Arya Bhatta
   (c) John Tyndall.
   (d) N. M. Joshi
   (e) Panini

9. What do the following abreviations stand for?
   (a) A M S C F
   (b) W C O T P
   (c) U S A A F
   (d) V I
   (e) G C M G

10. Where are the following located?
    (a) Kremlin
    (b) Woolworth Building
    (c) Fuji yama
    (d) Capitol.
    (e) Sphinx

ANSWERS

1. In the event of Parliament being not in session the President has been empowered under the Constitution to legislate by the Ordinances if he is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action. But the Ordinance thus promulgated unless withdrawn earlier by the President must be laid before Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament. The Ordinance shall however cease to have effect immediately if it is disapproved by both Houses of Parliament.

Thus the President may enact by Ordinance what Parliament might have enacted. If an Ordinance which embodies wholly or partly or with modifications the Provisions of a Bill pending before the House is promulgated a statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance is required to be laid on the Table at the commencement of the session following the promulgation of the Ordinance. Such a statement is also required whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House.

2. The International Labour Organisation is an inter-governmental organisation which was established in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles. In 1946 the I.L.O. became the first Specialised Agency of the United Nations. At present seventy eight countries are its members. [illegible] countries both big and small so that by and large the organisation is truly global in every respect. Another feature distinguishing the I.L.O. from other Specialised Agencies is its tripartite [illegible]. The I.L.O. has no power of sanctions or enforcement and has to depend for all its actions on mutual agreement not only between ex

ries but also among the main parties concerned In all deliberations at the Conference the Governing Body or Industrial Committees all the three parties—governments employers and workers are represented with full freedom to discuss and vote independently

3 (a) A committee under the chairmanship of Pandit H N Kunzru known as the N C C. Committee was constituted in July 1946 to make recommendations for the establishment on a national basis, of a cadet corps organisation in schools colleges and universities. After carefully analysing the needs of the youth of the country the Committee submitted its report to the Government of India in March 1947 Early in 1948 Government decided to implement the recommendations of the Committee the National Cadet Corps Act being passed by Parliament a little later the same year

The aims to be achieved by the N.C.C. are firstly to develop character comradeship, the ideal of service and capacity for leadership in young men and women, secondly to provide service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest among them in the defence of the country and thirdly to build up a reserve of potential officers to enable the Armed Forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency The N. C. C consists of three divisions the Junior Division formed from amongst students of schools the Senior Division enrolled from regular students of colleges and universities and the Girls Division enrolled from among girl students of schools and colleges

(b) Set up as an all India institution by the Government of India in 1947 the Central Institute of Education is administered by the Central Ministry of Education and is a constituent college of the University of Delhi. It has two main functions (i) to conduct researches in education, the findings of which should be useful to the country as a whole and (ii) to offer courses particularly of an advanced nature to teachers and other educational personnel

The activities of the Institute as it is today may be classified under two broad heads (i) teaching and (ii) research On the teaching side it runs courses leading to the B Ed M Ed and Ph D Degrees of the University of Delhi On the research side work is [illegible] fields [illegible] It also has a [illegible] [illegible] qualified [illegible] Also attached to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nursery [illegible] and an experimental basic school

(c) With the signing of the United Nations Charter in 1945 for the first time in human history Human Rights became a matter of immediate practical concern to various governments as well as international organisations. In Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations the new World Organisation was called upon to promote "universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom The Charter did not define rights to be protected.

It was left to a United Nations Commission headed by Mrs Franklin D Roosevelt to elaborate this resolve into a Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted on December 10 1948 by the United Nations General Assembly meeting at the Palais Chaillot in Paris The Declaration was a statement of principles and was not legally binding on member states It was to be followed by the formulation of an International Bill or Covenant of Human Rights

4 (a) After it was provided in the Indian constitution that Hindi is our national language and it will replace English as an official language within 15 years after the commencement of the constitution (26th Jan 1950) at the discretion of the President doubts began to arise in the minds of our leaders whether Hindi would be able to replace English within the stipulated period of fifteen years As time went by the doubts changed into apprehensions and some voices were heard to say that English should be retained as an official language for indefinite time The cause of English has been reinforced by the slow development of Hindi and the apathy of some of the non Hindi areas towards the learning of Hindi However the Indian National Congress and the Government are conscious of the difficulties involved in the change over to Hindi The question was discussed at the 63 Session and a resolution was adopted defining its policy regarding the adoption of Hindi

(b) The resolution said that the official language for all-India purposes would have to be Hindi, but the transition to Hindi would very naturally have to be gradual [illegible] the progressive use of both international [illegible] and provincial language [illegible] as regards as long as the [illegible] has to be [illegible] and [illegible] and it would be [illegible] [illegible] use of [illegible]

Ans. 5 On March, 21 1956 the [illegible] [illegible] to the House of [illegible] [illegible] of the new [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] future took place

It unites the 10 colonies of Barbados Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago the Leeward Islands of Antigua Montserrat, andSt Christopher N-veis Anguilla and the windward Islands of Dominica Grenada St Lucia and St. Vincent.

It will have a total population of approximately 3 000,000 a majority of whom are of African descent but with a substantial Indian minority principally in Trinidad where the capital of the Federation will be situated

The mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras and the small Virgin Islands colony have chosen to remain outside the federation for the present but the constitution makes provision for their accession later if they should so decide

The islands forming the federation some of which have been British possessions since the early 17th century vary consid rably in size population and degree of economic development from Jamaica with an area of 4 411 square miles and more than 1 500 000 people and a large number of well established modern industries to Montserrat 32 square miles in extent with a population of 14 000 living almost entirely by agriculture

Ans 6 (a) *Apsara*, India s first atomic reactor or the swimming pool type, reached criticality for the first time on August 4 1956 It is the first reactor to go into operation in Asia outsid the U S.S R It was designed engineered and built entirely by our own people and by Indian industry, except for the fuel elements The fuel elements which contain enriched uranium have been provided by the Un ted Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority

(b) *Youth Hostels* In order to provide cheap food and accommodation to the students while on tour it is intended to set up a network of Youth Hostels in the country This work is carried out through —

1 Youth Hostels Association of India
2 State Governments and
3 Joint Projects by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Transport

(c) The substantial increases in the import requirements of the Plan and therefore, of the external assistance needed to meet the balance of payments gap has resulted in sizeable commitments by way of interest charges and the repayment of capital in the coming years

There together with the further additions that may be made in the remaining period of the Plan will throw a heavy burden on the country s balance of payments in the period of the Third Plan This will no doubt present formidable difficulties and unless planning is made right from now about the ways and means of meeting these obligations the country might be taken unawares

7 The late Sir William Ramsay discovered argon in 1894 and later he isolated four other rare gases of a similar inert character The inert gases discovered by him are helium neon krypton and xanon

8 (a) Eminent Indian Educational social reformer Recently decorated with the year's only Bharat Ratana by the President

(b) *Arya Bhatt* A Great Mathematician Author of *Sura Sinddhanta* and Varahamihira lived in the Gupta period

(c) Heat a Mode of Motion
(d) Funder of A I T U C
(e) Famous Sanskrit Grammarian

9 (a) Young Men s Society for Christian Endeavour

(b) World Comfederation of Organisation of the Teaching Association

(c) United States of American s Air-Force.

(d) The German Flying Bomb

(e) Grand Cross of St Michael and St. George

10 (a) Moscow
(b) New York, U.S A.
(c) Japan
(d) Washington
(e) Egypt.

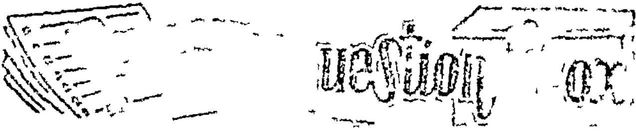
AN EVERLASTING ANCHORAGE

At the end only two things really matter to a man, regardless of who h is and they are the affection and understanding of his family Anything and everything else he creates is insubstantial it is a ship given over to the mercy of the winds and tides of prejudice But the family is an everlasting anchorage, a quiet harbour where a man s ship can be left to swing to the moorings of pride and loyalty —Richard Syrd

* * *

It is with words as with sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

—Southey



In this column we answer the queries from our readers. It may not be possible to answer each and every one, but as many as possible will be given in order of receipt. Letters from our readers are welcome. These should be addressed to the Editor, Question Box.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Q. Please give the names of the specialized Agencies of the United Nations which deal with (1) Labour Problems (2) Nutrition and consumption (3) Exchange Rates (4) Aviation.

(P. K. [illegible])

Ans.
1. International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.)
2. World Health Organisation (W.H.O.)
3. International Monetary Fund (I.M.F.)
4. International Civil Aviation Organisation (I.C.A.O.)

HORMONES

Q. What are hormones? Please cite some instances.

(R. [illegible] ([illegible]))

Ans. Hormones are distinct chemical substances produced by an endocrine or ductless gland which create a physiological reaction in any other organ (or organs) to which they are carried by the blood stream. Instances are insulin (secreted by the pancreas), [illegible] (by the [illegible] gland), [illegible] (adrenal glands) and sex hormones.

BEGINNING OF 20th CENTURY

Q. Why is the year 1919 and not 1900 regarded as the beginning of 20th century or of the new era in the history of international relations and organisations?

([illegible])

Ans. In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1932 [illegible] [illegible]

SUPREME COURT [illegible]

Q. [illegible] proved by the head of the country in India, U.K. and U.S.A.? Who has the Supreme authority in our country—the Supreme Court or the Parliament?

([illegible])

Ans. The President of India is the head of the Executive. [illegible] passed by the Parliament and [illegible] by the President they become [illegible]. If an Act of the Parliament is challenged and the Supreme Court rules that it contravenes certain articles of the Constitution, it [illegible]. Hence the Parliament can make amendments to the Act so that it does not go against the Constitution. In U.K. an Act of the Parliament cannot be [illegible] by any authority. In U.S. the position is similar to that in India.

INDIRECT AGGRESSION

Q. What is meant by the phrase "indirect aggression" as in common's [illegible] U.A.R.?

([illegible])

Ans. Internal propaganda by a foreign country to incite people against the government of the country concerned by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

INTERNATIONAL [illegible] ... TAL CONVENTION

[illegible]

BRAKES OF THE RAILWAY TRAIN

Q How are the brakes of the railway train applied? Give details?

(A S Nat Dharnwal)

Ans Brakes of the railway trains consist of a piston working in a cylinder and connected by a long train pipe to the engine pulling the train A current of steam from the engine produces a vacuum in the train pipe and in the space below the piston When air is permitted to enter the train pipe it also presses upon the underside of the piston consequently the piston is forced upwards and the attached brakes are put on After the brakes have been applied the engine again produces a vacuum by pumping air from the train pipe in order to take the brakes off again

STATUS & CAPITALS

Q Please explain the political status and respective capitals of the following countries —

(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Kuwait
(c) Bahrien and (d) Oman and Muscat

(Iboton Shah Manipur)

Ans (a) Saudi Arabia is the most important part of Arabia It has reconciled itself with U A R It was strictly neutral throughout the Middle East crisis created by Western Armed intervention America has its Air base at Dahran on a five year lease Capital of Saudi Arabia is NEJD

(b c d.) They are tinny sultanates of Arabia and their names are from their capitals except for Oman whose capital is Muscat

THEODOLITE

Q What is a theodolite? (*Raj Pal, Jodhpur*)

Ans. It is an instrument used by surveyors for measuring angles in the horizontal and vertical planes

ADHESION AND CO HESION

Q Please define and explain the terms of Physics ' adhesion and cohesion in details

(Vishaw Dayal, Chandigarh.)

Ans The term adhesion refers to the attachment of particles of one kind of matter to an object composed of another kind Such as in dipping one s finger in water some water adheres to it on withdrawing the finger But cohesion is the attachment of particles forming for instance a piece of wood by force of attraction. The particles of a liquid do not cohere so well as do those of a solid and in gas cohesion is not apparent at all If you place your finger in mercury instead of water particles do not adhere to your finger because in mercury cohesion is stronger than adhesion In water the reverse is true If a glass rod is placed in water the surface of the water against the rod is curved upwards instead of remaining horizontal because the force of adhesion is greater than that of cohesion.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSES

Q Name some of the institutes of chemical engineering in India

(Jayanta Kataki Gauhati Assam.)

Ans The following institutions offer Chemical Engineering Courses in India

1. West Bengal Ceramic Institute Calcutta
2. *Deptt of Industries* Industrial Chemistry Class Patna Bihar
3. D E Society s Technical Institute Poona
4. Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda
5. Naoroji Pestonji Baria Science Institute Navasarai, Baroda
6. Saugor University Saugor
7. Delhi Polytechnic Delhi Applied science Deptt.
8. East Punjab University, Deptt of Chemical Technology
9. Gandhi National Memorial Technical Institute Nabha
10. Shri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute Bangalore (Annamalai University)
11. Banaras Hindu University, Banaras

Post Graduate Courses are provided by the following institutions —

1. Deptt. of Chemical Technology University of Bombay
2. Lakshminarayan Institute of Technology Nagpur University, Nagpur
3. Indian Institute of Science Malleswaram, P O Bangalore
4. J V D College of Science & Technology Waltair
5. Alagappa Chettiar College of Technology Guindy Madras
6. Harcourt Butler Technological Institute Kanpur
7. Banaras Hindu University Banaras
8. Indian Institute of Sugar Technology Kanpur

THE SUN AND THE SKY

Q *Please explain the following —*

(a) **Elliptical Orbit**
(b) **Solar Radiation**
(c) **Ionosphere** *(D C Jain Bhopal)*

Ans (a) The path of a planet through which it revolves round the sun is shaped like an egg and is known as Elliptical orbit. All the planetary orbits lie nearly in the same plane and the planets themselves all revolve in the same direction around the sun. The orbits are ellipses or oval figures though most of them are nearly circles.

(b) *Planets revolving round the sun* are seen by reflected sunlight. This is possible because the sun radiates light. This process of radiation is called solar radiation.

(c) Sphere of ions consisting of electrically charged atoms or molecules is known as *Ionosphere*.

CINEMATOGRAPHY AND SOUND ENGINEERING

Q Where is the Institute where Cinematography and Sound Engineering are taught?

(Navin Nand Joshi B [illegible])

Ans 1. Cine Technicians Association of South India, Madras provides facilities for the training of cine technicians.

2. Central Polytechnic, Perhampur Broadway, Madras provides 4 year courses in Cinematography and Sound Engineering.

3. Abdulla Fazalbhoy Institute, St Xavier's College, Bombay offers the courses in (a) Cinema Projection (b) Cinematography & (c) Sound recording.

NOVEL AND FICTION

Q What is the difference between Novel and Fiction? *(Zafar Ali Beg Aligarh)*

Ans Fiction is either not true or at least is as probably false as true. It has many forms of which novel is one.

ABBREVIATIONS

Q What do the following abbreviations stand for?

(a) N N R C (b) N E F A (c) A F P F L
(D [illegible] Hazaribagh)

Ans (a) National Nature Preservation Commission [illegible]

(b) North East Frontier Agency

(c) [illegible] Fascist [illegible] Freedom League (Burma)

PERSONALITY

Q Define attitude, aptitude and personality. What is the difference between them?

(B Nanda [illegible] [illegible])

Ans Any condition of things or set of persons viewed as expressing some thought, feeling etc. is defined as attitude. Aptitude is the fitness or teachableness of a person and is purely an intellectual concern. Personality is usually a derogatory remark i.e. reflection directly applied to a person. In ordinary sense it can be explained that a good personality is the outcome of good attitude and aptitude with several other elements.

POWER OF GLASSES FOR I P S

Q What should be the maximum power of correcting glasses for I P S & I A S?

(Tej Bahadur, Patna)

Ans The maximum power of correcting glasses for I.P.S. & I.A.S. should be as below:

I.P.S. Better 6/6 and worse 6/9 the same as mentioned for I.A.S. examination.

Note (i) Myopia in the above standards should not exceed—4D
(ii) Manifest Hypermetropia should not exceed+1.5D
(iii) In cases with error of refraction above 2D ophthalmoscopic examination should be conducted to detect any progress of morbid changes of the choroid or retina.

COWARDICE ISN'T TACT

Some people mistake weakness for tact. If they are silent when they ought to speak and so [illegible] an agreement they do not feel, they call it being tactful. Cowardice would be a much better name. Tact is an active quality that is not exercised by merely closing a dark for count. Be sure, when you think you are being extremely tactful, that you are not in reality running away from something you ought to face.

—Sir Frank Medlicott M P

TO LIVE IS TO STRIVE

Each new level of success that we [illegible] [illegible] that is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the stage. To live [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] —J P Cardell

LETTERS to the EDITOR

Letters from the readers giving their own opinion or point of view on all interesting subjects are published in these columns. Letters should be brief to the point, neatly typed in double space. They may be written under a pseudonym but must be accompanied by writer's name and address. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect editorial opinion or policy.

FAMILY AUTOCRACY IN INDIA

Sir,

The Constitution of India envisages for the establishment of Parliamentary democracy in India. But the success of democratic machinery depends upon conscientious and responsible citizens.

Democracy is a Government by discussion. So, it is also a Government by reasoning. Thus, we find that in democracy a citizen must be vigilant over the acts of commission and ommission on the part of the party in power and must be always ready to put checks on irresponsible and undemocratic functioning of governmental machinery. But in India, besides economic and other causes, the working of family administration is proving greatest hinderance towards the growth and evolution of responsible and conscientious citizens. The family plays a considerable role in the evolution of human personality. An ideal citizen is not possible in any State without an ideal family. The family imparts the primary training of citizenship to an individual. The sense of domination and control still permeate in the administration of our family. Our family administration is autocratic and despotic in nature. The head of the family is the monarch of his family empire and ruthlessly exploits the democratic machinery of family administration. Democracy in India rests with our family pattern based on democratic foundation. It is a tragedy to find that the pattern of family is not conducive to the requirements of modern state machinery.

The will of the family monarch is supreme over the will of other members of the family. It has almost become traditional with the head of the family not to listen to what his subordinates and juniors say. The obvious consequence is that members of the family do not get an adequate opportunity to develop their intellectual and moral personalities. I do not mean to say that the family head should grant unlimited and unrestricted freedom to the members of his family. But he must remember, 'Too much interference brings stagnation and too little brings chaos.'

Thus a man finds an undemocratic environment in his family and consequently his mental and intellectual developments are greatly retarded.

Consequently such men coming out of the family never become ideal and conscious citizens. Thus I mean to draw the attention of social reformers through the columns of your esteemed Magazine to root out these unhealthy and undemocratic trends in the working of our family organisations.

Patna — Yours faithfully,
10-10-58 — Arjun Kumar Sinha, M.A.

* * *

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sir,

Lately it has almost been a fashion with our top leaders to express their reactions to every new development in the international situation in total disregard of the adverse repercussions they might produce. It is not easily understandable how positive neutrality can simply mean airing our views on every conceivable subject on this earth, no matter whether it really concerns us or not. Whether it is the Suez or it is *Hungary, Poland, Lebanon* or *Formosa*, we must have to say something on the justice or otherwise of the stand taken by the contending parties thereto. But such views are apt to become stale in no time because of the frequency with which they are expressed and, before long, there will be little inclination to attach any seriousness to them. I feel it is better to reserve our opinion to ourselves to be given only when it is sought for.

It seems we stand to benefit if we bear this

[illegible] when we depend on the assistance of almost all the advanced nations of the world for the successful implementation of the Plans we [illegible] [illegible] of our [illegible]. We [illegible] reserve the right to criticize others when we are unable to [illegible] our own legs. Too much of meddling with international affairs can [illegible] especially when we have created more problems at home than solved them.

Calcutta
2-10-58

Yours faithfully
Sourbhan Mukherjee

PURPOSE OF FILMS

Sir,

Extremism dominates our age. In every walk of life we seem to adopt the golden mean. This attitude usually breeds bitter controversies.

I am of the firm opinion that the present problems of the film industry [illegible] the child of extremism. We [illegible] our films to educate as well as entertain in due proportion. Why this?

[illegible] of the films can meet both [illegible] Films [illegible] without [illegible] Moreover [illegible] [illegible] India [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of amusement. Indeed the role of films [illegible] to the extent that they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of ethics.

We [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] down.

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] can [illegible] from our [illegible].

Meerut
15-9-58

Yours
[illegible]

RACIAL INEQUALITY

Sir,

The Little Rock incident [illegible] [illegible] racial issue [illegible] whose efforts for racial [illegible] seem not to have made any [illegible] in the minds of southern States of America.

The recent [illegible] that [illegible] and Virginia [illegible] apartheid policy in S. Africa, and London [illegible] are the glaring examples of the still [illegible] of racial discrimination among [illegible] and cultured people.

Negroes have contributed [illegible] to the all-round development and prosperity of America. [illegible] much a mother country [illegible] as much an American as the other. They have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] etc.

It is [illegible] the Supreme Court of America [illegible] the [illegible] of the fundamental rights [illegible] [illegible] taken by Mr. Eisenhower [illegible] and [illegible] of the law of land [illegible] are equally praiseworthy.

We shall have to [illegible] until the [illegible] race [illegible] [illegible] and equality [illegible] [illegible] before we reach our ideal.

Pallavaram[illegible]
[illegible]-10-58

Yours
[illegible]

COMPETITIONS

Sir,

"Certain candidates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] matter [illegible]

career making and not every time a question of life and death In fact adventure lies in being fully confident of our own capacity and power Even if we fail in a competition we should not be too much sensitive over our failure but should only pass it by and if on the contrary we find ourselves as having been declared as successful candidate we should not feel it as having fully won the game The adventurous spirit for winning the full game should yet be maintained for future use and only then we will be able to maintain a perfect harmony in our study for the preparation for a competition otherwise we are likely to indulge sometime in too much study and sometime sticking to fragmentary and precarious knowledge because of our being overridden by the name Competetion

Sonepat Yours faithfully,
14 10 58 Ram Kishan

• • • •

HINDI IN BIHAR

Sir

Kindly allow me a little space in yours journal to draw the attention of *Bihar Government* in regard to its recent decision of abolishing Hindi (Compulsory) from the curriculum of Bihar Public Service Commission Examinations Mysore Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Bombay, though they are non Hindi speaking States have done best to place Hindi in State Service Commissions as a compulsory subject but Bihar where 90% of its population speak Hindi is doing the reverse Here Hindi is the medium of instruction upto M A stage In place of Hindi English should be made optional because every graduate is supposed to know English at least Hindi should have enhanced his prestige The Public Service Commission applies the principle of democracy but the Government is doing otherwise It is the Government for by and of the administrators and not of the people Though minority should be safe-guarded yet majority should not be murdered on the altar of minority On the one hand the Goverment is of the opinion to introduce for all intents and purposes Hindi from 1st July 1959 while on the other hand it is trying to suppress it

Patna Yours faithfully
24 9 58 Baidya Nath Sharma

• • • •

TEA DRINKING

Sir

Now-a days tea drinking has become very common in India From early in the morning till late at night tea is taken at an interval of three to four hours Not to talk of aged people, even children cannot do without it.

Tea owing to its slightly intoxicating effect may be good for older people but it is definitely harmful to children Its excessive use is injurious to health It is difficult to get rid of tea habit With the approaching tea time headache and fatigue overtake the system After tea the body starts functioning normally

Near the examination candidates take strong tea to avoid sleep at night. Excessive use of strong tea produces sleeplessness and they have to resort to soporifics to induce sleep

It is indisputable that excessive tea has made the average Indian lazy He cannot get up from bed unless the so-called bed tea is given to him In order to regain our lost health and vitality we should observe 'missing tea weeks and take milk instead

Hoshiarpur Yours etc
17 10 58 Sohan Singh Jaswal,
M. Sc, B T

OLD IRANIAN PROVERBS

The eyes are afraid, but the hands fear nothing

• • •

The life of a liar is short.

• • •

A donkey and a silver saddle don t go together

• • •

A bad friend is like a shadow In fair weather you can t get rid of him and in bad weather—you can t find him.

• • •

A sabre wound will heal, but one caused by words will not.

• • •

A horse has four legs yet even he can stumble

• • •

Fear the locust and you ll sow no grain.

• • •

Don t act the chicken for him whose millet has ripened

• • •

The morning will come even without the cock.

• • •

The gentle word will entice even a snake out of its hole

STUDENTS' EMPORIUM

INDIA'S NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE

In July 1958 India's National Fire Service College completed two years of its existence. For the first year it was temporarily housed in the barracks of the old S[illegible] forces at Rampur from where it was shifted in June 1957 to its new and permanent home in Nagpur.

These two years have been a period of intensive activity and rapid growth for this unique institution which is the first of its kind in India and perhaps the only organisation for systematic training of fire-fighters in the whole of South East Asia. In this short period it has not only succeeded in building up a full-fledged training apparatus virtually from scrap but has also broken new grounds in the techniques of training in the arduous and highly specialised art of fire-fighting.

When the national Government came into being only a few big industrial and port towns were found to have any organised fire-fighting service worthy of mention. Fire-services in the few other places where they existed were found to be defective both in the matter of trained personnel and equipment. Majority of our towns and almost all villages were doing without any fire-fighting service at all.

Moreover, as the pace of industrialisation gathered momentum and new townships and [illegible] centres began to arise the risk from fire accidents also grew, and a serious and urgent need arose to review the state of the fire-fighting services in the country.

In May 1950 a Committee of Fire Experts consisting of [illegible] Chief Fire Officers [illegible] in the country was appointed by the Government. The Committee gave top priority to the establishment of a central institute for the training of fire-fighters since there was hardly any place in the country where modern techniques of fire-fighting [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] to the existing [illegible] but also to the [illegible] number of [illegible] who would be needed to man the [illegible] fire services.

It is [illegible] that the National Fire Service College has [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. In the experienced hands of its Commandant and a small batch of trained instructors, the College functions as a first rate training centre [illegible] on lines not very different from those of the [illegible] institutions for the training of army and police personnel, the emphasis being on discipline, team work and a high standard of performance.

The College has a hostel with forty fully furnished rooms attached to it. It possesses a substantial library of books on the subject of fire fighting, a film [illegible] and some of the latest types of fire-fighting machines, ladders, pumps and other equipment. The College has extensive grounds for drill and fire-fighting practice complete with a [illegible] high steel tower for training in climbing and rescue operations.

The College possesses arrangements for running five different courses of the duration of approximately six months each. There are two Elementary Courses for beginners, one Junior Officers Course in advanced fire prevention, one Advanced Course in fire engineering and a Seminar for Senior Officers. All these courses have been carefully designed not only to bring out improvements in the existing fire services but also for building up, in as short a period of time as possible, a large body of trained personnel who are needed to provide the man power for the creation of new fire services and for the expansion of the existing ones in the country.

* * *

FAVOURITE READING PLACES

[illegible] a short [illegible] [illegible] reading places [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] for general [illegible] and reading [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a remarkable taste [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] preference for place as well as time and [illegible].

For most people the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. But the great [illegible] have always been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] where [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] my [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] myself [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

At the other end of the scale in adventurousness was Richard Hooker who was once discovered reading Horace while he tended his own small flock of sheep in a common field as his servant had gone home to dinner!

Reading in the open air is a delight to many but few pursue it with the tenacity of G K Chesterton, who was once seen on Ilkley Moor, in Yorkshire, on a cold spring day, leaning against a tree so completely absorbed in the pages of his book as to be unaware of the heavy rain falling

The same nonchalant reader himself once recounted how as he sat reading in a hansom cab in the streets of London he suddenly noticed something of a commotion among the passers by Only then did he discover that instead of sitting normally on his seat he was in fact sitting on the road with the cab on top of him still reading his book!

Books as travelling companions have been recognised by the enlightened long before the arrival of railways and the railway station bookstalls J A Froude asks what did passengers do on long voyages when there were no novels? If they could read, it seems they merely took other volumes Petrarch made sure his little copy of St. Augustine's *Confessions* accompanied him on every journey he made long or short

Dr Johnson raised a good point about reading on a journey If you are to have but one book with you upon a same time journey he told Boswell let it be a book of science, for when you have read through a book of entertainment you know it and it can do no more for you but a book of science is inexhaustible

On his famous tour to the Hebrides he took his own advice reading on the journey such a seemingly unlikely tome as Cocker's *Arithmetick*

Pliny the Elder loved to read whilst on the move even in his chariot or sedan-chair Napoleon had a special shelf for books fitted inside his coach while Sir Julius Caesar, Master of the Rolls during the reign of King James I of England had constructd the most elaborate travelling library of all a gigantic morocco covered box shaped like a huge volume and containing the forty four classics which he took with him on every voyage

John Addington Symonds seemed to take a long journey just for the pleasure of getting through a lot of reading on it he is recorded as ploughing through Guicciardini's *History of Italy* on a trip from London to Florence quite regardless of the increasing attractiveness of the scenery through which he passed This made Maurice Hewlett comment that a man who could do that ' could read Milton on top of a motor bus which of course is something that has since been done countless times

For in the bustle of modern life a journey, however short affords an unrivalled opportunity for reading books and at the same time for reducing that limitless tedium that so many of our journeyings represent

Of almost equal popularity is the practic of reading at meals—a habit surely restricted only by the niceties of manners and family sociability? It has been said against this much complained of practice—and indeed it still is said to the young—that eating requires all the attention that blood drawn by a book to the brain should be allowed to support the process of mastication and digestion or internal upsets will result

However many great men have read at the table notably Stevenson Johnson, Shelley and Bernard Shaw, who often found the quiet of a prolonged meal time the only chance of reading during a busy day

Some of the books with meals addicts have gone so far as to define appropriate volumes for certain repasts Charles Lamb always found Milton a good supper book but Leigh Hunt preferred to digest his tea or dinner with the latest book sellers catalogues ticking certain books in the pure imagination of buying them Thomas Campbell said that to read Homer at breakfast each day had become by long habit, necessary to his existence while R.L.S. recommends for breakfast reading Alkman's *Annals* they made him almost forget to drink his tea and eat his egg!

If the book is a good one and grips its reader it matters little where it is read Much worthwhile reading has been done and in some cases still is done in prison According to Sir Edward Cook only there does one find "the acid test of what is readable

Paul Verlain actually taught himself English whilst incarcerated at Mons and it is said that Napoleon's greatest joy at St Helena was always on those days when the ship arrived bringing him fresh books to add to his greedily devoured library of some 8 000 volumes

Lying on a hearth swinging idly in a hammock, soaking in the bath waiting for the dentist, on an elephant's back surreptitiously during a church service standing before the bookseller's stall—the born reader reads anywhere, anytime But few delights equal the

back in bed, which is for most people reading de luxe (By David Gunston)

• • •

CURE FOR UNHAPPINESS COMPLEX

"Nobody loves me" is the hue and cry of the day wherever you go and whomever you meet. And then, of course, the popular complaint "I am so unhappy". This unhappiness complex has become a regular fashion with people today.

There is a psychological backdrop to all this talk of unhappiness, especially popular with the youth of today. Precarious interest in things beyond a youthful mind—adult thoughts, postures or unstable and mature companions—are responsible for these hot house products, blasé, cynical, unhappy.

Unhappiness is the result of one's actions or behaviour. There are, of course, two types of behaviour—impulsive and deliberate. Impulsive behaviour tends to overlook immediate happiness in the quickness and speed of reflex action. The deliberate is in most cases, too practical, too mechanical, too thought out and planned and thus misses the thrill of suspense or the unexpected.

Man's actions are directed consciously or unconsciously to the pursuit of happiness. The stimulus for any action is first planted in his mind with the avowed or unavowed impulse for pleasure. No one decides or does anything unless it will bring him pleasure, whether it may be pleasure in the popular sense of the term or in its deeper connotation intellectual or affection. There is a motive of some sort of self gratification behind every impulse. This self gratification is made synonymous with happiness. There is so much impatience in everybody to reach the pitch of self-satisfaction, that they forget there is no short-cut to happiness.

I know people have everything and yet they are so unhappy. There's something wrong in people's lives. People are unhappy because everyone is only towards comfort, and more and more comfort—a pampering of the [illegible] and physical self [illegible] this [illegible] they [illegible] down as a "search for happiness". The [illegible] are "unhappy" [illegible] about themselves [illegible] in a state of envy and greed. Unhappiness comes from [illegible] and modern [illegible] which he [illegible] happiness.

[illegible]

found a need for [illegible] psychology or psychiatry. This branch of science and the men who follow it in reality are only serving the purpose of the old time confidante. "No one who has friends with willing ears is never lonely." And loneliness is the basis of insecurity and insecurity is the definition of unhappiness. A friendship provides sympathetic understanding and a proper appreciation of troubles and private fears which are more [illegible] when aired in the [illegible] of one's own mind.

Speaking of one's daily day-to-day annoyances to a sympathetic friend knocks the hurt out of it, enables you to see life in its correct perspective. Your friend may not be giving you any active advice or any solution but in the process of this telling and the hearing [illegible] [illegible]. This [illegible] with [illegible] and you do not trust a [illegible] because he is honest. If honesty is what you are looking for in a friend, your enemy would probably be your best friend. You say your heart out to the psychiatrist because he is the only one you can pay to hear those things you would be ashamed of declaring [illegible] especially if they are very close to you.

The only [illegible] of happiness is permanently contentment and the degree of happiness one can reach is in proportion to the sorrow one has experienced. The deeper you dig a well the more water it can contain.

Real lasting happiness is not relevant to the physical self. Happiness has only one relationship, is of the soul. It belongs to the soul. It is the conquest [illegible] of the physical and mental to the spiritual.

(By [illegible])

• • •

HOW TO DEVELOP A USEFUL MEMORY

The eighteenth century [illegible] Samuel Johnson was [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] memory [illegible] "Memory is the primary and fundamental power without which there could be no other intellectual operation."

Without memory there can be no sense of self [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] Through memory we learn to find words, to talk and to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

To a large extent this theory is proved by

the fact that under hypnosis memories can be revived which the individual believes he had entirely forgotten They go back to early childhood and could go further still if the experiences of early existence were capable of being expressed in words

Such memories can often be detected in the symbolism of dreams

But time softens memories so that when we look back we are unable to reproduce the pangs of toothache or the miseries of unrequited love

Once when I was a younger man I had the opportunity of talking to a veteran of the Crimean War in which British troops suffered what were perhaps the greatest privations in history He showed none of the indignation and resentment I expected, but instead chuckled with glee as he recounted successful thefts from neighbouring tents

Years later I listened to a survivor of the 1914-18 war giving his experiences on the Somme His talk was not of bloody massacres and hair breadth escapes, but of the difficulties of cooking chickens stolen from French farms

Similarly it requires a conscious effort on my part to think of the slaughter on the beaches of Gallipoli But I can smile any time at the dismay of my orderly when a piece of shell ripped off his tunic pocket and scattered its contents.

We should learn by past experiences but we should not be reacting to them as if they were still present The lesson of war is the futility of war and the lesson of life is that human nature is infinitely adaptable and that the greatest tragedies and misfortunes can be surmounted

Memory enables us to assimilate to digest, and to profit by those happenings which have touched ourselves Being naturally selective it enables us to do this with the minimum of pain

When the opposite appears to be the case and the individual says I can t forget I wish I could it is because he is using memory as a form of self flagellation

I can t forget means "I cannot forgive myself

Cannot Forget It is noteworthy that such reproaches are commonly concerned with lapses from childish standards rather than adult sins. They may centre around a son s failure to reach the bed of a dying mother or a daughter s lapse in failing to nurse her father

The sort of memories which wake us up at night years afterwards and which make us 'want to kick myself are incidents which affect our own self esteem

If they can act as reminders to be more patient more careful more far seeing such recollections can be wholesome But not if they are simply accompanied by wishes that events had happened differently

Those whose minds refuse to leave some tragedy of the past should accept it squarely and see in the finality of death a reason for forgetting and self forgiveness rather than dwelling on the impossibility of explanations and exonerations.

The child who has done wrong needs to confess and be punished so that it may start again with a clean slate. The individual who is punishing himself through dwelling on the past is doing so because he is seeking forgiveness

Religion which refers forgiveness to a Heavenly Father can be of assistance here while logic tells us that we can only be actually responsible for what we do in the present fleeting moment, and should therefore concentrate on that

One cannot discuss memory without discussing the ability to memorise, which is a different angle altogether It is in order to improve the power of memory that many people turn to psychology for guidance

Memory depends upon concentration repetition and association If we can link the facts we wish to learn with something pleasant we will retain them more surely than otherwise

We may have to do this artificially because the facts themselves are dull Perhaps we can find a way to link them with some story or joke so that the one recalls the other

But one must have some purpose in trying to learn. Knowledge of the facts may be a necessary step forward in life or perhaps will add to one s status and self esteem. These are pleasant ideas which give a stimulus to memory

Sometimes facts can be woven into a jingle which makes them easy to memorise One example is the well known "Thirty days hath September April June and November....

Such an arrangement is called a mnemonic and it is a good practice to make one up for oneself

To improve the memory for names and faces, use all the three requisites—concentration,

repetition, and association. Take a good look at the individual you are meeting, noting his general appearance and any conspicuous feature while you repeat the name. "Very pleased to meet you, Mr B—"

Bring the man's name into your conversation with him as often as you reasonably can. Remind yourself: "When I meet him again I shall recall all the circumstances and remember his name, Mr B."

It is a good thing to carry a note book in which to jot down names, addresses and telephone numbers which you wish to remember. But if you wish to improve your memory, you will think hard as you do so and form a clear picture of yourself writing these facts on a certain page of the book.

By doing this you will use the notebook to confirm your memory and not merely to jog it. What has never really been in the mind cannot be recalled.

As already said, memory is selective. The selection is the work of the unconscious part of the mind which is the part which retains childish characteristics. Memory dwells, therefore, on pleasant things and jibs at being asked to look at what is unpleasant.

The name of the town where you experienced a business defeat will escape you, though it be "on the tip of the tongue."

But you think with pleasure of another town in which you had success. Its name may even keep on obtruding itself when you try to think of the other.

One very soon learns that any trace of anxiety can block the memory. The more you "rack your brains" the more hopeless is the effort of memory.

This is very noticeable when you have mislaid something you badly need. If you get all worked up about it, and conduct a frantic search, you are quite likely to meet with frustration.

Pursue your search with the calm certainty that what you want is [illegible] to be found. Make a clear picture of the last time you saw the [illegible] and then let your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

who have been going to the [illegible] work and [illegible]

While there is no limit to the work a man can do if he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] unless he has period[s] of [illegible] and [illegible] in what [illegible] good to him.

This is [illegible] the case when he is driven by anxiety to qualify within a [illegible] time or to [illegible] and enjoy the [illegible] of his [illegible]

It [illegible] happens sometimes that a man is working for some object which [illegible] him and may even [illegible] [illegible] will to fail. Memory then ceases to be his servant and he [illegible]

Do not get panicked if your memory is no longer yours to command. Search for the causes, and you will [illegible] that you can keep your powers of memorising up to a [illegible] [illegible] level of efficiency.

(From *The* [illegible]
By D. R. [illegible] Ltd.)

GUIDE TO CAREERS—THE TURNER

A lathe is a machine that supports and rotates metal pieces while they are cut to shape by stationary cutting tools. The [illegible] consists of a long horizontal bed, upon which is [illegible] a head stock for carrying the spindle of the rotating spindle and other parts, [illegible] (including carriages) and a tail stock [illegible]

A Turner's Work is to [illegible] [illegible] according to specification, [illegible] [illegible] and threading [illegible] on a lathe. The [illegible] is set up on a lathe and appropriate cutting tools are selected, sharpened and [illegible] for different operations such as [illegible] and turning. The working accuracy is measured [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

dingly Work is done to the finest limits with precision tools and in the process the larges and the smallest of lathes may be operated by him All types of ferrous and non ferrous metals such as iron steel brass copper aluminium etc are also fashioned

The work is performed inside a workshop which is normally noisy because of the operation of a number of machines and is normally performed by continuous standing at one place A worker s hands and clothing are apt to become dirty from contact with oils lubricants greasy tools and materials Working hours are generally during the day time but in bigger workshops these may be fixed in shifts The working schedule is usually 48 hours a week, and conditions of work and employment are steadily being improved under the legislative measures of various States

Personal Qualities necessary for the job are willingness and capacity to take up manual work a steady hand for the skilful handling of the machines and mental alertness and mechanical ability for accurate performance Like any other machine job the work requires an average standard of health

To Qualify as a turner practical training should preferably be combined with a course in the trade Young men desirous of entering this profession can qualify for it in one of the following ways —

(a) **Apprenticeship** which means learning the trade by working on the job under the guidance and supervision of an experienced worker with or without some allowance or wage There are no educational or age limitations for starting as an apprentice though some of the bigger concerns have prescribed definite qualifications and a method of selection for recruitment of apprentices In small workshops apprentices are generally accepted on a personal approach through a foreman or an employee

Some private as well as Government employers such as the Indian Railways the Defence Services Ordnance factories State owned or managed industrial concerns take up paid apprentices who are treated as regular employees On successful completion of training the apprentices are usually absorbed a technicians

The duration of the training varies from six months to five years and persons of varying qualifications from literates to matriculates are eligible

(b) **Trade Schools**, run by individuals private managing bodies and charitable societies are scattered all over the country These schools charge tuition fees varying from Rs 2/ to Rs 10/ per month, and offer theoretical and practical training in the trade The basic educational qualifications required for the training varies in different schools but is usually the vernacular middle standard However for promotion and higher earnings a matriculation standard is desired

Industrial Training Centres run by the Central and State Govornments also give basic training to technicians seeking industrial employment There is no uniformity in the requirements for admission but usually persons who have attained middle to matriculation standard are admitted. The duration of the training varies from six months to two years Normally no tuition fee is charged some deserving trainees are given a stipend to meet their living expenses

Training in a trade school or training institute covers instruction in the following subjects —

Arithmetic drawing properties of metals and alloys and their heat treatment measuring instruments theory of the trade estimation of cost and material

Turners are highly skilled workers and greater emphasis is usually laid on their practical performance than on the theoretical knowledge of the trade.

Further Training and practice are necessary for the performance of precision work. Only long years of continuous work on the job can give a worker the necessary experience and confidence Turners can also specialise in a particular field of industry or may learn the operation of other machines to be eligible for posts of machinist, capstan and turret lathe operators etc

Openings exist in all branches of heavy and light engineering industries, Government (Railways Defence Services, Civil Aviation workshops) and private engineering concerns shipyards ordnance factories automobile plants oil refineries foundries machine tool factories repair and job workshops metal fabricators etc. Repair and maintenance work also absorbs a large number of turners Energetic turners with financial resources can set up their own repair and job shops

Entry Into The Trade will depend upon an individual s qualifications. Trainees usually prepared at trade schools normally have to

undergo further practical training in some workshop to gain experience and confidence. Apprentices are usually selected by the managements on requirements of the concerns and workshops. Employment can be sought in local engineering concerns and repair shops for which personal contacts are generally useful.

Prospects For Advancement to better paid jobs are very bright. Experienced turners, capable of first rate performance can earn higher wages and secure early advancement to such posts as journeymen, machine shop erectors, machine supervisors, job inspectors, chargemen, assistant foremen and foremen.

Salaries paid to turners depend upon the performance of individuals and the type of employing establishment. A fresh turner can start on Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 4/- per day rising to Rs. 4/- to Rs. 7/- within a year or two. Precision work turners earn Rs. 7/- to Rs. 10/- per day or Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- per month.

Employment Outlook: Fabrication and repair of all types of machinery, machine tools and machine parts require the services of skilled turners. For the increased production of steel, three new iron and steel mills are proposed to be set up in the country during the Second Plan Period. Increased production of steel will in turn result in the establishment of a number of engineering workshops for the fabrication of plants and machinery for all types of industries.

Employment statistics reveal that there is already a general shortage of properly trained and skilled turners all over the country. Future expansion in the industrial and engineering fields will result in a still greater demand for these tradesmen.

For Further Information you may contact:—

(i) The Director of Industries/Technical Education, for training facilities in your State.

(ii) The Manager of the Training Schools/Institutes for further information on training facilities.

(iii) The nearest Employment Exchange for information on jobs, stipend and in-plant training facilities in your area.

(Ministry of Labour, Government of India)

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ELIN WAGNER FOUNDATION FELLOWSHIP

The Elin Wagner Foundation (Sweden) has made an offer of a postgraduate Research Fellowship of 10,000 Swedish Crowns. The sum may be divided between two Fellowships which is open to students of all countries.

The object of the Fellowship is to foster scientific research regarding the role played by women from the time of the earliest matriarchal cultures and to investigate the later developments of the influence and position of women in our time. The sphere of research embraces both ancient and modern fields of human endeavour such as archaeology, ethnology, history, sociology, economics, law, psychology, etc.

The special application form and further information may be obtained from the Chairman, Mrs. [illegible], [illegible], 9, Stockholm O, Sweden. Applications should also be sent to the same address not before December 31, 1958.

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SCIENCE RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

The Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 has repeated its offer of the Science Research Scholarships and the Rutherford Scholarship of the Royal Society for 1959.

The Science Research Scholarship is for research in some branch of pure or applied science for a period of two years and is of the basic value of £ 550 per annum.

The Rutherford Scholarship will be awarded for experimental research in any branch of natural sciences, but preference will be given to candidates who propose to work in Experimental Physics. It will be tenable for three years and its value will be between £ 450 and 550 per annum.

Candidates should possess a first class Master's degree in science and at least two years' research experience. Their record of work must indicate a high promise of research for advancing knowledge of its application to the industries. They should be ordinarily under 26 years of age on May 1, 1959.

The last date for the receipt of applications is December 31, 1958. Further information may be had from the Ministry of Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs (Scholarships Section), Government of India, New Delhi. Application forms duly filled in should be forwarded to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs through the Head of the Institution where the candidate is working or studied for the degree.

FILM WORLD

AMERICAN FILMS MAKING A COME-BACK

The United States film industry is making a come back in its fight against television.

The latest returns show that cinema attenddance in the first half of the year was three per cent higher than in the corresponding months of 1957 The rise is encouraging although it by no means wipes out losses sustained in earlier periods

Many Americans say they are tired of quiz shows—and this reaction comes at a time when several of these programmes are being investigated following allegations that they are weighted in favour of contestants who have friends in the right places.

It will take the cinemas a long time to regain the hold they once had

Attendances during the immediate post-war years, before television became accepted as a necessity in every home averaged 87 500 000 a week By 1957, this total was down to 46 500 000 weekly

Over the same period television advertising revenue showed exactly the opposite trend Practically non-existent in 1947 it amounted to $433 000 000 in 1953 with a further rise to $897 000 000 in 1956

By last year there were so many sets in the United States that 78 per cent of the population could look in

Now that the cinemas are showing gains advertisers are becoming more cautious about their television accounts

Usually all advertising time for the autumn is sold out on the major networks by June This year there were still some periods unsold in the middle of July

Although routine films no longer attract the audiences who would have attended out of habit in the old days a few outstanding productions are drawing big crowds

Only about 200 cinemas are equipped with the special screens necessary for Around the World in 80 Days, yet it has taken well over $30 000 000

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CINEMA ATTENDANCE IN BRITAIN

The decline in cinema attendances in the United Kingdom continued into the second quarter of the year But the drop was less serious than in other recent periods Attendances were four per cent. lower than in the opening three months and 15 per cent. down on April June last year During the previous four quarters the decrease averaged 20 per cent

These figures issued by the Board of Trade are compiled from returns made by 4 027 cinemas Gross takings in the second quarter amounted to just under £21 000 000

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LURING PATRONS TO CINEMA

A determined move to break the public's television habits by interspersing the film pattern with presentations of top-line artistes live on cinema stages is being made by the Rank Organisation

Although these presentations are limited to one, perhaps two nights a week in about two dozen centres in the country it is believed that these star appearances will encourage more people to get away from their homes for entertainment and are also likely to prove beneficial to the cinema in the long run In coming months American and British pop musical stars as well as ballet opera and at Christmas Pantomime will ring the changes at a number of C. M A houses

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LOSS ON BRITISH GOVERNMENT FILMS

The British Lion studios which are owned by the State lost £154 000 last year

No dividend was paid against 15 per cent in the previous year

The company is one of the three largest of its kind in this country

Heavy outlays for modernising the studios at Shepperton Middlesex are blamed for the result

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U K. ADOLESCENTS MORE FILM MINDED

People in Britain go to the cinema on an average once every three weeks and younger adults constitute the screen's biggest support. Average weekly cinema admissions total 15 600 000

These [illegible] are among findings of a survey [illegible] carried out on behalf of the Screen Advertising Association.

The average man goes to the cinema more often than the average woman—18.6 times a year compared with 15.5 times.

Cinema-going is most popular with the 16-24 age group among whom the average number of visits per person rose to 35.4 per year.

Between 25—34 the average attendance dropped to 20 a year and to 14.8 for the 35—44 group and only 12 for those between 45 and 64.

MOVIE CLUB FOR OVER 60

The Golden Age Movie Club, an organisation to benefit citizens over 60 years of age has been formed in New York. The Club will obtain special discounts on admission prices for persons over 60 in more than 200 theatres in the Metropolitan area. The theatres will issue membership cards to those who apply in person and present proof of age. There is no other obligation or cost beyond the reduced admission prices.

INDIAN FILM'S SUCCESS IN NEW YORK

"Pather Panchali" has set up the highest record at the box office of the New York theatre where its American screening is now being held. It grossed for its first week's run there 6,343 dollars, the previous highest record having been 4,445 dollars.

Those in charge of the film's handling in America hope that the film, which has been highly acclaimed by the American Press and the public, would last for about six months run, if not a longer time, and this will pave the way for the American screening of Satyajit Ray's second film "Aparajito" which won the Venice Grand Prix.

NEW AWARD FOR A JAPANESE FILM

The Japanese film "Tokyo Story" is the first recipient of a new international award, Sutherland Trophy, presented to the British Film Institute by its patron, the Duke of Sutherland.

The trophy [illegible]

Awarded at the close of the London Film Festival which ended on October 31, the trophy, a [illegible] was presented by the [illegible] to a Japanese representative of the producers.

Directed by Yasujiro Ozu, it is a study of the relationship between two generations of a Tokyo family and a study of the effect of time upon people.

MINIMUM PAY FOR WRITERS

The Film Writers Association, at its general body meeting held in Bombay on October 4, fixed the minimum rates of payment to members of the Association for various categories.

The rates unanimously decided upon are:

One story Rs. 2,000; Screenplay for a single film—Rs. 2,500; Dialogue for a single film—Rs. 3,000; and Lyrics—Rs. 250 each.

While these rates indicate the minimum amount payable to the writers in different categories, the Association will have no objection to any higher payment agreed to between the producers and the writers concerned.

A standard form of agreement to be entered into by the members-writers with their prospective producers is also being evolved by the Association in consultation with legal experts so as to safeguard the interests of both the parties.

PENCIL LAMP FOR CINEMA

A three inch tube lamp, the size of a clinical thermometer, has provided the cinema with a revolutionary light source.

Using the principle of mercury discharge lamps but with an added gas [illegible] much power.

[illegible]

a small size theatre twice as long A spare lamp drops automatically into position in the event of a failure while running without interruption of the show

The light quality faithfully renders colour film Other advantages include easiest maintenance no adjustments and the lamp s special adaptability to automatic control systems.

It was demonstrated in conjunction with a remote control situated in the auditorium and operated from a small console which can be sited at any convenient place giving the chief projectionist an audience view of the screen

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WORLD'S OLDEST MOVIE ARCHIVES

The Swedish Film Society possesses the oldest film archives in the world Its unique collection consists of 370,000 different film stills and 600 000 extra copies many rare film copies and other historical material of interest.

The oldest film in the collection is one taken at the Stockholm exhibition in 1897 and the majority of the great film classics are included

An item of curiousity is the dress worn by Greta Garbo in her first great film The Saga of Gosta Berling , dating from 1923

Besides pictures and films the collection housed at the Technical Museum in Stockholm also includes a comprehensive library

Classics from the collection are shown every Saturday afternoon to the public and during certain film weeks they are accompanied by lectures by experts Members of the Society are mainly film people authors critics and technicians but it is open to anybody interested.

The Film Society besides applying itself to history and research has also given modern Swedish film its support worked for better working conditions in the film branch and been a forum for topical debate Films are rented to studio groups at home and abroad.

The initiative taken in the founding of the Society and the collection was that of Dr Bengt Idestam Almqvist noted Swedish film critic Generous contributions by film companies and private donors have helped the growth of the collection and formed the backbone of the society s activities

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FILMS MADE IN ROCKET FLIGHTS

Soviet science films made in rockets sent up to a height of 68 and 132 miles were shown in Moscow on September 9 1958 at a meeting of the Standing Committee for Scientific Research Films of the International Scientific Cinema Association.

The rockets were equipped with automatic cameras adapted to stand unusual temperatures, sharp accelerations and conditions of weightlessness during cosmic flight By means of a system of mirrors a record was taken of everything going on within the rocket

During the first flight in 1957 to a height of 68 miles the camera recorded the behaviour and condition of the dogs Malyshka and Linda all through the flight from the moment the rocket left the earth till the animals return on parachutes The dogs were placed in special air tight suits with a transparent front part Throughout the flight they felt very well Only during the first seconds the sharp acceleration caused more frequent breathing When the condition of weightlessness set in the dogs became perfectly quiet and closely watched the rays of the sun which from time to time penetrated the rocket through a window

On the second flight to a height of 132 miles on August 27 1958 the dogs ' Whitey and Brindle were placed not in air tight suits but in an air tight cabin The film shows that the animals stood this travel into space perfectly well.

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DOCUMENTARY FILM FESTIVAL

A Polish film The Last Day of Summer directed by Tadeusz Konwicki and Jan Laskowski was awarded the Grand Prize at the ninth International Documentary Film Festival here

' Provided One Can Still Be Drunk " directed by Jean Daniel Pollet (France) the adventures of two adolescents sampling Paris night life won the first prize for narrative films

The Japanese film "Mikuro Non Sekai" ("World of Microbes) was singled out as the best scientific film. The picture is the work of Totsuro Onuma and Mamasi Sugiyala

A Pakistani film. One Acre of Land" was awarded a special diploma.

It was made by technicians of the Aid to Pakistan Organisation.

Economic REVIEW

INDIA'S FOREST RESOURCES

India's forests cover 2.81 lakh sq miles which is about 22 percent of the total area of the country. Of the four forest regions, Madhya Pradesh in the Central Areas and Tripura in the Eastern and Kerala and [illegible] in the Southern Region are having the richest forest areas in the country. In Tripura nearly 60 percent of the total area is under forests while in Assam more than 44 per cent is forest area.

The per capita forest area of 0.2 hectare is however very low as compared to countries like the USSR and the U.S.A. with per capita forest area of 3.5 hectares and 1.8 hectares respectively. India's per capita consumption of round wood is 1.4 cubic feet as compared to 43 cubic feet in the United States and consumption of pulp products 1.6 lb. as against 73 lb. in the United Kingdom. The forest area is also unevenly distributed in the country. The productivity is substantially below the average yield of forests in western countries. In view of these facts the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be gradually raised to 33 per cent of the total area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in plains.

Major Forest Products: With growing urbanisation and industrialisation the demand for timber and other forest products is rapidly increasing. In 1956-57 more than 200 million cubic feet of timber, round wood, pulp and matchwood, firewood and charcoal wood valued at Rs. 21.67 crores was produced.

There are over 1600 known species of [illegible] plants besides a number of animal products. The minor forest products like medicinal plants, essential oils, resins, [illegible] [illegible] gums, [illegible] [illegible], bamboos, canes, fibres, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. These products [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]. In 1956-57 minor forest produce worth Rs. 7.73 crores were obtained.

Development Plans: In the Second Plan Rs. 27 crores have been provided for forest schemes which aim at the rehabilitation of about 3.3 lakh acres of degraded forests and the plantation of 50,000 acres with important commercial species like teak, 11,000 acres with wattle and [illegible] and 2000 acres with medicinal plants. Another 50,000 acres are to be brought under [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The programme also provides for the [illegible] of better [illegible] of timber, [illegible] establishment of timber [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] plants and [illegible] [illegible] of forest resources.

Extraction of Andaman timber: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] home demand and export. During the first nine months of 1957 21,221 tons of timber and 1,000 tons of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] department.

During 1957-58 Rs. 1.45 crores were given to the State Governments by way of loans and subsidies for the implementation of development schemes under the Second Plan.

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MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

According to a statement by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power, [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] schemes [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (estimated) Rs. [illegible] crores; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; Lower [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres Rs. [illegible] crores; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres Rs. [illegible] crores; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres Rs. [illegible] crores; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acres Rs. [illegible] crores; [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

direct irrigation Rs 6 70 crores, Sirhind Feeder, Punjab 6 00 lakh acres Rs 1 25 crores; Damodar Valley Corporation dam located in Bihar irrigation benefits West Bengal, 13 44 lakh acres (including existing irrigation of 1 85 lakh acres) Rs 114 91 crores Mayurakshi dam in Bihar baraage and irrigation in West Bengal 7 20 lakh acres Rs 11 95 crores.

Projects Under Construction The 14 major irrigation projects which are under construction and not yet commissioned even partially are

Nagarjunasagar Andhra Pradesh, total benefits 20 60 lakh acres, and cost incurred Rs. 14 02 crores Kosi Bihar 13 97 lakh acres Rs 11 89 crores Mahi Right Bank Canal, Bombay 4 47 lakh acres Rs 8 27 crores Purna Project, Bombay 1 60 lakh acres, Rs. *0 59* crores Vir Project Bombay 1 00 acres Rs 0 22 crores Khadakvasla Bombay 0 80 lakh acres Rs 0 46 crore, Girna Bombay, 0 89 lakh acres Rs 0 35 crore Manimuthar, Madras 0 20 (New) lakh acres Rs 5 22 crore Ghataprabha Stage II *Mysore* 1 78 lakh acres, Rs 0 74 crore Mahanadi Delta scheme Orissa 15 95 lakh acres Rs 1 92 crores Chambal Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan 11 00 lakh acres Rs 18 57 crores Sarda Sagar Stage II, Uttar Pradesh 3 19 lakh acres Rs 0.93 crore Ramganga Reservoir Uttar Pradesh 12 86 lakh acres Rs 0 31 crore and Kangsabati West Bengal 9 50 lakh acres, (annual irrigation) Rs 1 25 crores

To be taken up in Second Plan Twelve major projects included in the Second Plan are likely to be taken up for execution by the Plan period They are

Vamsadhara, Andhra Pradesh, total cost of the scheme Rs. 12.56 crores total benefits 3 11 lakh acres Tungabhadra High Level Canal Andhra Pradesh (also benefits Mysore State), Rs 21 90 crores 3 83 lakh acres Gandak Bihar Rs 37 24 crores 29 42 lakh acres, (Bihar) Sone Barrage Bihar Rs 20 44 crores, 13 10 lakh acres Mula Bombay Rs 9 40 crores, 1 38 lakh acres Ukai Bombay Rs 28 97 crores 3 92 lakh acres Mahi Stage II Bombay Rs 14 04 crores 4 55 lakh acres, Banas Bombay Rs 7 70 crores 1 35 lakh acres Narmada Bombay Rs 31.53 crores 9 97 lakh acres, Tawa Project, Madhya Pradesh Rs 15.21 crores (irrigation cost) 5 90 lakh acres Parambikulam Sholayar Aliyar Project Madras Rs 32 00 crores 3 20 lakh acres and Rana Partap Sagar Rajasthan (benefit Madhya Pradesh also) Rs 5 84 crores (irrigation cost) 3 00 lakh acres

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CLOTH PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The total production of cotton cloth in 1957 was 7 347 million yards In the first six months of 1958 the production was 3,467 million yards of which mill made cloth was 2 451 million yards handloom cloth 853 million yards and powerloom cloth 158 million yards In 1957 mills accounted for 5,317 million yards handlooms 1,678 million yards, powerlooms *303* million yards and khadi 49 million yards

The *per capita* availability of cloth in India is now 16.2 yards

Bombay accounted for about 3 585 million yards of mill made cloth in 1957 out of the total output of 5317 million yards and about 1 653 million yards in the first half of 1958 out of 2451 million yards

The production figures for the other States in the first six months of 1958 are as follows (in million yards)

Madhya Pardesh about 207, Uttar Pradesh over *165*, *West Bengal* about *133*, *Delhi* about 81 Madras about 56 Mysore about 42, Punjab about 30, Rajasthan over 27, Orissa about 16 Pondicherry over 15 Andhra Pradesh about 15 Kerala about 10 and Bihar over 2.

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L.I C BUSINESS OUTSIDE INDIA

According to Shrimati Tarakeshwari Sinha, Deputy Minister of Finance, the life Insurance Corporation of India has recently re-organized its offices in Kenya Uganda Zanzibar Mauritius Aden Federation of Malaya, Singapore Hong Kong Fiji and Nyasaland where it is now writing new life insurance business. The Corporation has also been recently given licence to transact business in Tanganyika

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U.N SUGAR CONFERENCE

United Nations Sugar Conference under the chairmanship of Mr Eric Roll of the British Board of Trade concluded its work in Geneva on October 25 with the unanimous adoption of a 48 article international agreement which will remain in force for the next five years Representatives of some 50 countries participated

India Brazil and Peru not members of the old agreement which is expiring in December all announced their accession to the new agreement.

Among other things it has been decided that when the prevailing price exceeds 3 75 [illegible] lb [illegible] Council will meet to

consider the market situation and to take appropriate action.

In the absence of an agreement by the council on the action to be taken, the quotas in effect shall be increased by 2-1/2 percent.

If after action decided by the Council has been taken or if the quotas are increased by 2 1/2 percent, the prevailing price still remains above 3.75 cents the quotas shall be restored to the level at which they were before the aforementioned increase.

If the prevailing price is below 3.25 cents, the quotas shall be reduced by 2 1/2 percent and the Council will meet within seven days to decide whether any further reduction shall be made. If they cannot agree the percentage of the reduction shall be raised to five percent, provided that reductions do not take the quotas below 90 percent of the basic export tonnages unless the prevailing price is below 3.15 cents in which case further reduction may be made.

In order that the market regulated by this agreement should be better equipped to face shortages in time, the [illegible] stocks to be held by the producing countries have been raised from 10 to 12 1/2 percent of the annual production. The maximum allowed is 20 percent.

A new [illegible] has been added to the agreement which is general [illegible] multilateral arrangements. The new agreement sets out the following basic export tonnages for the first three quota years:

Belgian Congo [illegible] Belgium [illegible] 35,000; Brazil 350,000; [illegible] 5,000; Cuba 2,415,000; [illegible]; Denmark 71,000; Dominican Republic [illegible]; France 20,000; East Germany [illegible]; [illegible] 45,000; Hungary 40,000; [illegible] 100,000; Indonesia 250,000; [illegible] 25,000; Mexico 75,000; Netherlands 40,000; Peru [illegible]; Philippines 25,000; Poland 220,000; Portugal (including overseas territories) 20,000; Taiwan 600,000; and Soviet Union 200,000.

The [illegible] for [illegible] of the old agreement are unchanged.

The agreement will be open [illegible] in London during the period [illegible] to 21.

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GATT SESSION IN GENEVA

The 13th Session of the Contracting Parties to General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [illegible] in which [illegible] of [illegible] amount [illegible] in which 37 countries, accounting for over 80 percent of world trade are represented, opened at Geneva on October 16, 1958.

The tone of the meeting was set by a special report Trends in International Trade prepared by four economists of eminent international standing and presented by the Australian delegation at last year's session.

The report focused attention on two major problems. The first is the widening rather than narrowing gap in economic progress between the more developed and the industrial countries and the growing trade and payments difficulties of the under-developed countries.

The second problem is closely related to the first. Many countries outside Europe are worried that the creation of the European Economic Community (the Common Market) by six Continental countries and perhaps also the proposed European Free Trade Area may reduce the trading opportunities in Europe for primary producing countries not associated with these schemes, particularly in view of the preferential treatment given to the overseas territories of the members of the common market.

Furthermore the experts argue that the use of "deficiency payments" as a method of subsidy is less harmful than "price support". The system of deficiency payments, which is applied in Britain, allows the price charged to consumers in the domestic market to be at the world level, but [illegible] the [illegible] producers through some form of subsidy. On the other hand under the price-support system which is generally applied in [illegible] of Western Europe and [illegible] prices paid to home producers and charged to consumers are [illegible] above the level of world [illegible] system which [illegible] also [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

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> A [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] — J. F. Clarke
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> [illegible] in the [illegible]
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> — Oliver Powell
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University Forum

IMPORTANT ASPECTS

Inaugurating a two-day conference of Directors of Educational Seminars which opened in Delhi on September 29, Shri P N Kirpal Secretary, Union Ministry of Education, underlined the three important aspects of these seminars viz study of specific problems publicity and propaganda of the work done and the follow up action E.A Pires Principal, Central Institute of Education, presided

If these three important aspects of the educational seminars Shri Kirpal added were kept in view a good deal of useful work could be done in the direction of improving the educational standards

Referring to the role of these seminars in improving the educational standards Shri Kirpal said that these intended to contribute to the widening of the outlook of both the teachers and the students. These seminars also helped ultimately in formulating a national plan of education

Through these seminars the Government was also trying constantly to forge national unity since the participants to seminars were invited from all parts of the country

The conference was organised by the All India Council for Secondary Education which has so far organised 30 seminars of Headmasters and Subject Teachers

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DISADVANTAGES OF DOUBLE SHIFTS IN SCHOOLS

A two week Seminar of Principals of High and Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi which opened in new Delhi on October 9 has criticised the double shift school system as one of the major factors contributing to the lowering of educational standards. The fortnightly seminar was organised under the joint auspices of the All India Council for Secondary Education and the Delhi Directorate of Education Dr E. A Pires, Principal Central Institute of Education, Delhi was the Director of the Seminar

The double shift system in schools has been criticised on physical psychological and educational grounds. The participants in the Seminar felt that although it was originally introduced as a temporary solution of a problem—the problem of providing schooling facilities for thousands of displaced students from West Pakistan—it has become a problem in itself

Listing the defects and difficulties under two main heads educational and administrative the Principals tried to prove that the system is a negation of education as well as a false economy

According to the findings of the Seminar, the main educational difficulties are (i) the unnatural hours of work for the second shift when the students and the teachers are not in a proper mood to work, (ii) the short duration of the working day with the same amount of work to be covered as a full time single shift school (iii) the inculcation of wrong attitudes towards work as a consequence of poor working conditions (iv) the temptation for the teachers to take up outside work during the long free time at their disposal resulting in inefficiency in their work at school and (v) the stifling of co-curricular activities.

The main administrative difficulties are (i) the shorter hours of work which create difficulties in the way of proper organization of the school programme (ii) the too short interval between the two shifts which greatly affects the cleanliness of the school (iii) the difficulty in the way of a proper up keep and care of property and furniture (iv) the difference in the number of pupils in the sections in the two shifts using the same classrooms which causes a waste of time in the adjustment of seating arrangements (v) the problem of getting work from class IV servants (vi) the problem of setting apart rooms for special subjects like science for both the schools and (vii) the difficulty of organising cultural and educational programmes after school hours.

While recommending the discontinuation of the system under a phased programme spread over a period of five years or so, the seminar suggested certain immediate organisational measures to minimise the evil effects of the system

Some of the suggestions are (i) longer hours of attendance for teachers than for students which may be utilised for correcting assignments, etc., (ii) planning of a double period time-table to get a sufficient unit of

time to cut [illegible] work, (iii) co-operative planning of curricular work by the heads of the two schools through regular meetings, (iv) co-operative planning of extra-curricular activities and cultural and educational programmes outside the regular time-table as well as the introduction of the [illegible] system, (v) the detachment of primary classes from double shift schools (vi) provision of adequate lighting arrangements in each school (vii) the placing of all class IV servants under one and the same head or better still under both of them (viii) residential facilities for all class IV staff or at least for the sweepers and chowkidars on the premises of the school or at least near it and (ix) single responsibility by mutual agreement for each head for a particular length of time for the cleanliness of the school.

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PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATION

The Seminar of Principals of High and Higher Secondary Schools of Delhi which was held in New Delhi in October has recommended to the schools to set up Parent-Teacher Associations to ensure better teacher-parent co-operation.

The principals agreed that there was a general apathy and lack of co-operation on the part of parents but they also felt that at present time very little was being done in most of the schools to get the active co-operation of the parents.

According to the principals the proposed Parent-Teacher Associations should have the following aims in view:

To know the child's home environment, to know his interests and the company he keeps, to know the disturbances in his studies, his physical handicaps and emotional troubles, to create an interest in parents in school social problems and to guide the parent in planning his child's career.

The Seminar also discussed the difficulties in the way of [illegible] of these associations. The [illegible] they felt were: (a) lack of [illegible] [illegible] background amongst the parents, (b) [illegible] of some parents towards the [illegible] of their children, (c) Teachers [illegible] [illegible] parents, (d) want of [illegible] among the parents and (e) lack of [illegible] on the part of the parents of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

* * *

[illegible] CENTRE IN DELHI

An agreement for the setting up of a [illegible] type [illegible] centre [illegible] small-scale industry at the Okhla Industrial Estate near Delhi was [illegible] on October 21 between [illegible] of the Government of India and the West German Government.

The centre to be set up by the National Small Industries Corporation in collaboration with the West German Government, will be officially opened on January 1 19[illegible].

Giving details of the project to which West Germany is contributing about [illegible] rupees, German Commissioner Mr. [illegible] told a press conference that the centre would impart both practical and theoretical training to promising trainees of [illegible] industrial units. [illegible] of 2,0[illegible] [illegible] would be given a [illegible] month course by the centre's [illegible] staff which would include 23 German [illegible] [illegible] aided by a German director. An Indian director and [illegible] Indian [illegible] would also be attached to the [illegible] and they would in turn learn training techniques from the Germans. "There will be a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Germans who will be here for [illegible] only", Mr [illegible] said. He hoped that it would be possible to [illegible] the centre during this period.

Another important feature of the project, Mr. [illegible] said would be production of prototypes of machines, tools and [illegible] to be [illegible] to small-scale [illegible] for commercial production. It would also undertake the manufacture of certain specialised [illegible] [illegible] needed by the [illegible].

Mr [illegible] said that the West German Government would supply equipment worth about 2.5 million [illegible] to bear the expenses of the technical staff for an initial period of three years. West Germany would also meet the expenses for [illegible] the [illegible] staff of the centre in Germany. The Government of India would provide [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] January 1 19[illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] Mr. [illegible] said the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

stries Corporation The trainees would be selected by the Regional Institutes of the Corporation from all parts of the country

He said that the centre would have 12 sections, including a tool room foundry and design sections A number of German manufacturers had evinced interest in the project and might co-operate in the production of prototypes of their machines at the centre They would also be prepared to provide training facilities for Indian technicians in Germany and make available to the centre the services of technical experts

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EMPLOYMENT FOR EDUCATED YOUTH

The work Cum orientation camp scheme, introduced to tackle the problem of unemployment among the educated youth, is expected to be modified shortly

The training period of six months is likely to be extended to equip the candidates with the basic skill required for self employment

The proposal was considered on October 30 at a joint meeting of the representatives of the Labour Ministry including the Directorate of Employment and Training Delhi the members of its advisory committee and the chairman and officials of the Industrial Advisory Board

The training centre in Delhi has sent out two groups of students. A third is expected to be out shortly The activities broadly comprise vocational counselling guidance and instruction in selected crafts and trades training in citizenship principles of co-operation, welfare schemes and manual work.

In May last it was felt that the six months training should either be followed by apprenticeship in industry or the course should be made self sufficient to enable the trainees to settle down in life The issue was fully discussed by experts who were unanimous that the scheme should be modified

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ENGINEERING COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY

A new engineering college, estimated to cost Rs 4 052 000 is proposed to be opened in Bombay to meet the increasing demand for engineers to man schemes under the Five-Year Plan

The college will be the second engineering institution in Greater Bombay and the fourth in Bombay State

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JAMIA MILLIA'S B ED COURSE

The B Ed course of the Teachers Training College, Jamia Millia, Delhi, which was closed indefinitely on October 28, reopened on Tuesday Nov 4 following an assurance from the Vice Chancellor, Prof M. Mujeeb that he would do his best to secure recognition of the B Ed degree by the Government.

According to the Vice Chancelor the course was closed because the behaviour of the students was derogatory to the College and to the tradition of student discipline maintained by it.

The Union Minister Dr K.L. Shrimali, advised a deputation of students on Nov 3 to end the strike and go back to their class pending decision on their demand by the Government

The trouble started on October 16 as the students feared that they might not be entitled to receive the B Ed. degree on completing the course The situation continued to deteriorate till October 28 when the students absented themselves from the classes and the authorities found that discipline among the students had deteriorated to such a degree that it was not possible to continue the course

Dr Zakir Hussain the founder of the Jamia Millia, now Governor of Bihar is reported to have explained the problems of the institution to Mr Nehru when he was in Delhi to attend the Governors conference

The course was started in 1948-49 to prepare instructors for Basic training institutions and supervisors of Basic schools In 1952 53 the course was regularised by the Jamia Millia to train teachers for senior Basic schools and was called the B.Ed

The Government recognised the course as equivalent to the B T degree of other universities originally till 1956 Later recognition was extended till September 17 1958 In September, the Government decided to extend the recognition to this degree for another year

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We do not love people so much for the good they have done us as for the good we have done them —Tolstoy

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One's love for God is equal to the love one has for the man he loves least

—John J Hugo

• • •

There are more people who wish to be loved than there are willing to love

—Sebastian Bach

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VOCABULARY TEST

Here are 19 words [illegible] First [illegible] your own [illegible] [illegible] Then [illegible] the word or phrase [illegible] Answers [illegible] (Pronunciation of words is given in brackets after the word.)

1 *forge* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] B: move ahead C: split apart D: climb

2 *fare* ([illegible])—A: to turn out or happen B: be just and honest C: pay one's way D: [illegible]

3 *fume* ([illegible])—A: to fume B: give off [illegible] C: show anger D: hurry

4 *flick* ([illegible])—A: to hit hard B: scratch C: hit lightly D: snap at

5 *fuse* ([illegible])—A: to dread B: [illegible] C: melt together D: embarrass

6 *foist* ([illegible])—A: to force B: lift C: [illegible] D: palm off

7 *flaunt* ([illegible])—A: to make vulgar display of B: treat with contempt C: [illegible] completely D: hit

8 *flounce* ([illegible])—A: to flirt B: [illegible] C: dance D: fling oneself about impatiently

9 *flaunt* ([illegible])—A: to scoff at or jeer B: twist C: [illegible] D: display boastfully

10 *flare* ([illegible])—A: to simmer B: fly into a passion C: be enthusiastic D: be wary

11 *flay* ([illegible])—A: to whip B: spread out C: strip off the skin D: splice together

12 *fray* ([illegible])—A: to quarrel B: become frayed C: pay the costs D: become frightened

13 *flock* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] B: [illegible] C: [illegible] D: [illegible]

14 *fob* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] on a [illegible] B: deceive C: [illegible] D: [illegible]

15 *flail* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] B: [illegible] C: be [illegible] D: [illegible] or beat

16 *foster* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] B: [illegible] C: [illegible] D: [illegible]

17 *fret* ([illegible])—A: to [illegible] B: grow angry C: [illegible] D: quarrel [illegible]

18 *flinch* ([illegible])—A: to flinch B: [illegible] C: [illegible] D: [illegible]

19 *fell* ([illegible])—A: [illegible] B: [illegible] C: [illegible] D: [illegible] down

ANSWERS

1 *forge*—B: to move ahead, as "In the [illegible] the horse [illegible] began to forge ahead." [illegible]

2 *fare*—A: To turn out or happen, as "[illegible] well [illegible]" [illegible]

3 *fume*—C: To [illegible] anger [illegible]

4 *flick*—C: To hit lightly, as "to flick a horse with a whip" or "to flick a dust from a coat."

5 *fuse*—C: To melt together, [illegible] by heat. Hence to unite, as "The [illegible] worked [illegible]" Latin *fusus*, from *fundere*, "to pour."

6 *foist*—D: To thrust slyly, [illegible] as "The salesman tried to foist an inferior product on the customer."

7 *flout*—B: To treat with contempt, to scoff at, as "Who would dare flout the order?" Middle English [illegible] "to whistle."

8 *flounce*—D: To fling oneself about impatiently, petulantly, as "We were startled to see her flounce out of the room." Probably from the Swedish *flunsa*, "to plunge."

9 *flaunt*—D: To display boastfully, to parade, as "He liked to flaunt his wealth in public."

10 *flare*—B: To [illegible] Hence, to fly into a passion or rage, as "[illegible] would flare up at the most unexpected [illegible]"

11 *flay*—C: To strip off the skin [illegible] to [illegible], as "[illegible]" Old English *flean*.

12 *fray*—B: To become frayed [illegible] as "[illegible] edges." Latin *fricare*, "to rub."

13 *flock*—D: To [illegible] as "The [illegible] began to flock [illegible]"

14 *fob*—D: To [illegible] as "He was [illegible] trying to fob [illegible]"

15 *flail*—D: To strike or beat as with the flail used [illegible] as "[illegible]" Latin *flagellum*, "a whip."

16 *foster*—C: To [illegible] as "[illegible]" Old French [illegible] Latin [illegible]

17 *fret*—B: "[illegible]"

18 *flinch*—D: To [illegible] as "[illegible]"

19 *fell*—D: To cut down, as [illegible] as "He felled [illegible] with a single blow." Old English [illegible]

SCIENCE & INVENTION

SPACESHIP INTO SOLAR ORBIT

An American expert told the International Astronautical Congress in Amsterdam of plans to send an unmanned spaceship into orbit around the sun 92 million miles away

The expert, Mr R P Haviland of the American General Electric Company said he had been developing ideas for sending a cone shaped spaceship round the sun by a five stage rocket.

"A solar prob. offers an opportunity for investigating the solar atmosphere directly and for conducting a number of other investiga tions of the sun and the various environmental factors associated with it he said

"Assuming that a five stage rocket would be the limit of practical design it is found that a 250 000 lb take off weight is required to place a 50-lb pay load at the distance of mer cury A reasonable approach to this five stage design would use liquid propellant units for the first two stages and solid propellants for the last th ee

'All manoeuvring would be accomplished in the earlier stages.' Mr Haviland said. 'A possible shape of the probe is a cone with the base towards the sun

Mr Haviland said a distance of 28 million kilometres (about 124 million miles) would have to be bridged by the probes signalling equipment.

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NEW ANTIBIOTIC TO CHECK CANCER

A new antibiotic, which possesses strong cancer checking powers is claimed to have been discovered by two Japanese scientists

Dr Sueo Tateoka and Dr Tsuyoshi Kajiwara told the Antibiotic Science Council in Tokyo on October 21, that the new antibiotic when injected in mice destroyed cancer cells in a short time The antibiotic was derived from soil germs found near Osaka It has been named Chromomycin.

The doctors said that the new drug s cancer-checking characteristics were tested in ex haustive experiments lasting over a period of three years. In animal experiments the anti biotic was said to have been injected daily into a number of mice planted with cancerous sarcomas for a period of eight to 16 days. The doctors said that such injections of the drug led to destroying the sarcomas of 30 to 60 per cent of the afflicted mice

The fact that the antibiotic possessed stay ing powers against cancer was additionally borne out in the result that the doses given to seriously stricken mice extended their survival to 12 days against eight days for those which did not receive the drug, the discoverers said

Chromomycin however, has not yet been tested on human beings

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3-D COLOUR TELEVISION

Television has a new dress—depth ! The first television system with a 3-D camera recently was devised by General Electric Company and installed at the National Reactor Testing Station in western United States The depth of perception provided by this new 3 D system is expected to be utilized by industries for distant viewing of various types of opera tions, such as switching operations in railroad yards dispatching of trucks or buses in termi nal yards process control devices in automic factories colour inspection and maintenance work

The camera used in 3-D television has a dual-optical system which photographs a scene as it would be viewed by the two eyes of an observer Two images are transmitted by the camera on a time sharing basis The images appear alternately on a single TV screen at the rate of 90 pictures a second—45 pictures cor responding to the view as seen by the right eye, then 45 pictures as seen by the left eye In the viewing console alternate pictures are polarized vertically and horizontally The person viewing the screen through polarized spectacles actually sees the alternating images but because they move with great rapidity the viewer appears to see only one image—an image with greater depth than is achieved with other types of cameras

Girl in picture, wearing polarized specta cles views on a TV screen the movements of model trucks as she pulls them toward the camera that photographs them in three dimen sional colour

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NERVEGAS FORMULA WITH RUSSIANS

Dr. Josef Brehm, wartime head of the

VOCABULARY TEST

Here are 19 verbs all beginning with f. First write down your own definitions of the words you think you know. Then mark the word or phrase you believe is nearest in meaning to the key word. Answers are given below. (Pronunciation of words is given in brackets next to the word.)

1 *forge* (forj)—A to [illegible] B move ahead. C split apart. D climb

2 *fare* (fare)—A to turn out or happen. B be just and honest C pay one's way D suffer

3 *fume* (fume)—A to foam. B give off sparks C show anger D hurry

4 *flick* (flick)—A to hit hard B scratch. C flip lightly D snap at

5 *fuse* (fuze)—A to cloud. B singe C melt together D embarrass.

6 *foist* (foyst)—A to force B lift C: strengthen D palm off.

7 *flout* (flout)—A to make vulgar display of B treat with contempt. C strut conspicuously D hit

8 *flounce* (flounce)—A: to flirt B swagger C dance D fling oneself about impatiently

9 *flaunt* (flawnt)—A to scoff at or jeer B twist C: disdain D display boastfully

10 *flare* (flare)—A to simmer B: fly in to a passion C be enthusiastic. D be noisy

11 *flay* (flay)—A to whip B spread out. C strip off the skin D splice together

12 *fray* (fray)—A to quarrel B become raged. C pay the costs. D become frightened

13 *fleck* (flek)—A to sear or scratch B: snap. C dent D spot or streak

14 *filch* (filch)—A to welsh on a bet B deceive C spy D steal slyly

15 *flail* (flale)—A to wince B: skin. C be undecided. D Strike or beat.

16 *feign* (fane)—A to disdain B be favourably disposed C pretend D flatter

17 *foil* (foil)—A: to hinder or prevent. B: grow angry C deceive D quarrel bitterly

18 *flex* (fleks)—A to flinch. B stretch. C work. D: bend.

19 *fell* (fel)—A to level off. B: faint C: kill. D knock down

ANSWERS

1 *forge*—B to move ahead as "In the second half the home team began to forge ahead"

2 *fare*—A To turn out or happen to do or go; as, "May your book fare well in sales" Old English [illegible] "to go"

3 *fume*—C: To show anger [illegible] in annoyance; as "[illegible] would always fume [illegible] unnecessary delay" Latin fumare "to [illegible]"

4 *flick*—C To flip lightly as "to flick a horse with a whip", or "to flick dust from a coat"

5 *fuse*—C: To melt together liquefy by heat. Hence to unite as, "The instructor worked hard to fuse his men into a well drilled unit." Latin fusus from fundere "to pour"

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10 *flare*—B To blaze up suddenly. Hence, to fly into a passion or rage as, "She would flare up at the most unexpected times".

11 *flay*—C To strip off the skin Hence to censure harshly criticise brutally; as "He set out to flay his critics with his pen." Old English flean.

12 *fray*—B To become ragged; ravel out with wear; as "This cloth will soon fray at the edges" Latin fricare "to rub"

13 *fleck*—D To spot or streak, as, "The rising sun began to fleck the forest floor with gold."

14 *filch*—D: To steal small amounts slyly as "He was caught trying to filch from the cash register"

15 *flail*—D To strike or beat, as with the flail used to separate grain; as, "The hail flails the harvest and rends the trees asunder" Latin flagellare "to flail."

16. *feign*—C To pretend, simulate as "No matter how he may feign modesty, he is a man of conceit." Old French feindre from Latin fingere, "to form, invent."

17 *foil*—A: To hinder or prevent from [illegible] or baffle as "to foil the enemy's plans" Old French fuller "to trample"

18 *flex*—D: To bend; as, "to flex the arm" Latin flexus from flectere "to bend"

19 *fell*—D: To cut down, as a tree; hence to knock down as "He tried to fell his opponent with a single blow" Old English fellan "to fell."

SCIENCE & INVENTION

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"NERVEGAS FORMULA WITH RUSSIANS"

Dr. Josef Brahm, [illegible] of

German chemical warfare experimental station said in Hamburg that the Russians could attack the U S A with an invisible, tasteless, odourless nerve-gas which killed instantly

German chemists developed the gas during the war and he believed the Russians had the formula, he said. It could be carried by rocket and as liquid atomised on delivery

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PLANTS THRIVE ON SEA WATER IN DESERT

Israeli Government scientists claim to have grown cotton and sugar beet on sand dunes and similar unpromising places by irrigating them with sea water

Other crops raised by the same method include citrus fruits dates and cabbages.

Led by Dr Hugo Boyko the investigators began their experiments in 1947 Dr Boyko had carried out his own tests before the war Most of the present series were carried out in the Negev Desert

Dr Boyko is a member of UNESCO International Council for Arid Zone Research

The sea water is poured on the plants from above In this way it is claimed, most of the salt ends up low down in the sand where it cannot harm the plants

Dr Boyko believes that the same principles could be applied to growing 200 species of plants

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TENSION MAIN FACTOR IN HEART DISEASE

Tension is the main factor in heart disease, a medical research group said in San Francisco on October 27

Newspaper editors and business executives are the most prone to heart trouble the researchers told the American Heart Association.

They reported that they questioned 83 newspaper editors, television officials advertising executives, representatives of engineering firms and senior officers of business corporations

This group showed six times as much clinical heart disease as a relatively "easy going" group including city employees, embalmers, book keepers and others engaged mostly in routine jobs.

Twenty three in the "tension" group had heart disease but only four of the 83 in the "non-tension" group the researchers Dr Meyer Friedman and Dr Ray Rosenman of San [illegible] a Mt. Zion Hospital reported.

The study indicated that consumption of alcohol cigarette smoking, overweight exercise and diet had little or nothing to do with cardiac disease the doctors said

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HYPNOSIS MENDS BROKEN MARRIAGES

Doctors from a large number of countries who attended a medical congress in Barcelona discussed the latest theory advanced to mend breaking or broken marriages—hypnosis.

Under hypnosis, according to Dr Howard Miller of Howard University Washington, wives and husbands will talk about their things that they would not normally mention.

Dr Miller claims "dramatic results"—75 marriages mended out of every 100

The basic principle of the treatment is that if the wife is the more discouraging partner the husband listens in, while under hypnosis, she reveals her innermost resentments.

Dr Miller explains A wife's disillusionment is often the gross lack of consideration on the part of the husband. Post hypnotic suggestions are that she shall be loving responsive and co operative to her husband—if his attitude is kind and loving Before the session is concluded, the wife is given a much happier picture of how things will be after she emerges from her trance Then, under hypnosis, the husband promises to fulfil her desires to the best of his ability

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NEGRO—A NEWER MODEL OF MAN

Dr Mervyn Jeffreys, a noted expert on social anthropology said in Johannesburg on September 11 after life-long comparative studies of the Negro and the European: "Anthropologically there is much evidence that the Negro is a newer and, in many ways a better model of man than the European."

Dr Jeffreys who was an Oxford Rhodes scholar in 1910 and a senior district official in the British colonial service in Nigeria is the author of hundreds of articles in scientific journals He is now engaged in writing a book in which the following points will come out

Whites and blacks and modern apes, all descend from a common ancestor but the Negro is a more distant relation of the ape than the white A European's skull is much thinner than a gorilla's The skull of a Negro is thinner still although built of stronger bone Physically the Negro has advanced further up the ladder from primeval man Europeans are less hairy than apes but the Negro is less hairy even than the European.

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AMPUTATION OF ARMS UNDER HYPNOSIS

Twenty two-year old Charles Shuttleworth had his left arm amputated under hypnosis in what is believed to be the first operation of its kind in the world The operation was performed in Johansburg on September 10

An anaesthetist stood by as the hypnotist, Mr Eddit Milne, put Shuttleworth in a trance within three seconds A surgeon then amputated the arm between the shoulder and elbow

Mr Milne said the patient felt no pain at all throughout the 40 minute operation and the sign of strain was the cold sweat on his forehead. The anaesthist was not needed

After the operation Shuttleworth awoke quickly smiled and shook hands with the 63 year-old hypnotist Mr Milne quoted a doctor as saying the amputation had been a complete success and the method was terrific

Shuttleworth remained in hospital for two days

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TUBERCULOSIS FROM CATS DOGS AND PARROTS

The possibility of human beings catching tuberculosis from dogs, cats parrots goats pigs and monkeys was discussed at a recent meeting in Stockholm of the Joint WHO/FAO Committee on animal diseases transmissible to man

The experts noted that tuberculosis infection from cattle had become much less frequent in many countries due to systematic application of the tuberculin tes and slaughter of all animals reacting to this test Public health authorities are paying more attention to other animal sources of tuberculosis and discussions revealed that, while cats are resistant to the human type dogs parrots and monkeys can con ract the disease and pass it on

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PLASTIC BLOOD VESSELS

The victim of an accident is rushed to a hospital The operation performed on him shows that the part of an artery has been torn away at the injured spot. It is impossible to join its ends because the gap is too great. To leave it alone means necrosis (mortification) for a part of the patient s body What is to be done? The doctors do not hesitate They simply insert a small length of artificial art ry

Until quite recently such a thing would have been regarded as fantasy and such operations were impossible Aneurisms of the aorta or diseases of other big blood vessels were considered to be incurable. Now opera ions for replacing blood vessels by their artificial counter parts are being performed in a number of medical institutions For instance P A Kuprianov, Member of the Medical Academy of Moscow, has used a polyvinyl tube to replace the aorta An interesting experiment was recently carried out by surgeon V M Medvensky who replaced part of the gullet by a plastic tube.

Large arteries have been successfully replaced by plastics in many cases. A tube of this kind introduced into the human organ ism is gradually assimilated, its walls are covered with connective tissue and the patient so to say, grows a new artery

The use of plastics, synthetic fibre and other polymers in medical practice is being steadily extended. For instance thread made of polyvinyl alcohol makes it possible to shorten the post operation period. Plastic bands are successfully used to join the ends of several nerves Plastic film facilitates the treatment of burns.

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WRIST WATCH SIZE BATTERY

A tiny new dry cell type electric battery the size of a wrist watch has been developed in the United States. It can be recharged, is almost indestruc ible and will last at least 10 years in active use

It is expected that the battery will be of greatest value in portable radios hearing aids, airplane navigation systems inter communica tion systems and other electrical and electronic devices

Dry cell batteries at present used most widely in flashlights and portable radios when used up are thrown away The new battery however can be recharged over and over again to obtain a long period of service

The battery was developed by two scientists at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory while they were experimenting with different mater ials Using lead lead-oxide and silver powder for plates in an experimental battery they found that they could make a mighty midget" battery of a new type

This was a single cell rated at 1 5 ampere hours, which produces nine tenths of a volt of electricity The ordinary flashlight battery cell which is many times larger gives only one and a half volts

The new midget battery weighs only about 1½ ounces (40 grams) and can easily be used with the transistorized circuits that have come into wide use in recent years in hearing aids, walkie talkies, and other devices.

When produced on a large scale, the cost of the new battery will be about 50 per cent more than the mercury batteries now being used. But scientists have pointed out that its advantages of long life, constant voltage and durability far outweigh cost considerations.

Experiments conducted with the new battery over a period of three years indicated that it is highly resistant to shock, vibration, heat and cold. "Gassing"—a common failing of present day batteries in which the electric current decomposes some of the chemicals used in their construction, forming them into gases that ruin the cell, is also eliminated in the new battery which contains no gas-forming chemicals.

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ORIGIN OF LIFE ON EARTH

There are reasons to believe that our planet was lifeless for at least two-thirds of its existence, Academician Alexander Oparin said in a report at the USSR Conference on the Philosophic Problems of Natural Sciences held in Moscow.

Hydrocarbons and their simplest derivatives began to appear in the earliest period of the history of the earth, he continued, but they were merely initial compounds, the first link in a long chain of organochemical transformations on the surface of a still lifeless earth.

Academician Oparin, who is regarded as the world's greatest authority on the origin of life, stressed in his report that mechanical materialism had proved powerless to give a substantiated reply to the question of how life had begun. Only dialectical materialism, which considers matter in constant motion and development from the simplest forms to more complex ones, has opened up the way to a solution of the problem.

Oparin believes that the entire history of the development of matter towards the appearance of life can be divided into three stages: the primary appearance of hydrocarbons and their derivatives, the appearance of numerous high-molecular organic compounds and finally the appearance of albumen systems capable of metabolism.

Oparin said that the possibility in principle of the second stage in the development of matter—from simplest hydrocarbons to extremely complex organic substances—resided in the primary hydrocarbons themselves. Under the action of radiant energy and specifically ultraviolet light, electric discharges and [illegible] radiation, hydrocarbons turned [illegible] complex organic systems. "We have substantiated this process experimentally," Oparin remarked. However, organic systems did not possess properties specific of life when they first appeared. It was only later when [illegible] new laws came into being that they developed into primary living organisms.

The data we have at our disposal today, Alexander Oparin continued, indicate that the primary organic polymers were educed from a homogeneous solution at a certain time in the form of multimolecular drops similar to coacervate drops we obtained in laboratory conditions. Each of them had its own particular structure.

Academician Oparin pointed to three stages in the evolution of coacervate systems into living organisms: development of an ability of self preservation in conditions of constant interaction with the environment; emergence of systems capable not only of self preservation but also of growth; emergence of systems producing themselves in recurring reactions of the same type. From that moment on, Oparin said, life can be said to have appeared.

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MAN MADE "SUN" TO HARNESS HYDROGEN POWER

A promise made at the Atoms-For-Peace Conference in Geneva was carried out by the United States when the Atomic Energy Commission displayed plans to harness the power of the hydrogen bomb and use it to supply peacetime energy.

Reporters were allowed for the first time to inspect Project Matterhorn at the James Forrestal Research Center. The project was described to scientists at the Geneva Conference last month.

They saw a demonstration of a stellarator—a multi million-dollar machine for heating up hydrogen gas to a sun-like temperature (about 100 million degrees) and holding the heat long enough for fusion to occur.

Scientists are striving to control the energy which is then released—energy created by the fusing of the hearts of two atoms into a new and larger atom. If such control is achieved, the earth's power needs would be provided for thousands of millions of years to come.

This new tremendous power would be clean, officials pointed out. "There would be no atomic waste, no radioactive material to dispose of" as in the case of atomic reactors. The fuel would be one of the charged—heavy hydrogen or deuterium. Inexhaustible amounts of it are found in the seas."

The Princeton University set up [illegible] by Princeton and the AEC is one of [illegible] laboratories in the U.S. devoted to experiments in harnessing the hydrogen bomb for peaceful uses.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

POPE PIUS XII

Pope Pius XII supreme pontiff of the Catholic Church, died at Castel Gandolfo (Italy) on Thursday, October 9 1958 He was the 262nd to reign from the throne of Saint Peter

The spiritual leader of 450 million people he strove for peace from the moment he became Supreme Pontiff of the Catholic Church in March, 1939 For his papal coat of arms he chose a dove bearing an olive branch

Born on March 2 1876 into a distinguished family of the Papal nobility Eugenio Maria Giovanni Giuseppe Pacelli said at the age of five that he wanted to be a martyr but not with nails

He had a gift for languages which later enabled him to speak in six different tongues Within two years of his ordination he was taken into the Papal Secretariat of State, Chief office of the Church Government.

He spent the next 36 years including 12 years as Nuncio to Germany in the Papal diplomatic service

Called back to Rome in 1929 to be made a Cardinal he was appointed Secretary of State in 1930 and from that time he remained at the Vatican Palace

He had never been strong even as a youth, when he was preparing for the priesthood life at the seminary it proved too hard for him and he was allowed to continue his studies while living at home

His constant and fervent teaching against Communism—which he regarded as the arch enemy of the church and of peace—was translated into action when, in 1949 the holy office ex-communicated all active Communists youth organisations as well as their parents

He was the most widely travelled Pope in history Before his election to the papal throne he had visited the United States Britain, France Switzerland Hungary Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay apart from representing the Vatican in Germany from 1917 to 1929

For one revolutionary measure Pope Pius XII will for ever remain notable in the history of the church's constitution In 1946 he reversed the traditional majority of Italians in the college of cardinals and further increased the proportion of non Italians—among whom were a Chinese and an Indian—to nearly two-thirds in 1953

This was seen by many observers as heralding an eventual break in the 400 year old chain of Italian Popes

It was during his illness in December 1954 according to an Italian weekly that he had a vision of Christ standing by his bedside Of this the Vatican press service said We have been authorised to confirm the report The vision was said to have marked the beginning of the pontiff's slow recovery

Four years before according to Cardinal Frederico Tedeschini arch priest of the basilica of St. Peter Pius XII had another vision on the eve of the proclamation of the dogma of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary Then he was reported to have seen the 'sun dancing in the sky' which recalled a similar occurrence observed by many people at Fatime in 1917, when three Portuguese children had visions of the Madona

The year 1957—19th of his reign saw the Pope give audience to nearly one millon people despite attempts by his associates to relieve him of many administrative burdens.

In July 1957 the Pope composed a special prayer to be recited by the world's Catholics for the church of silence —the Catholic church in Communist ruled countries

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GEN MOHAMMED AYUB KHAN

General Mohammed Ayub Khan the New President of Pakistan has his home in the Frontier Province and was educated at the Muslim University Aligarh. After two years at Royal Military College Sandhurst he was Commissioned in 1928

He served with the Royal Fusiliers for a year Later he was posted to First Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment which on partition became part of Pakistan Army General Ayub Khan held several regimental appointments till World War II broke out, when he saw active Service in Burma He commanded the 3rd Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment for a year

Early in 1947 he was promoted Colonel and

was appointed President of a Services Selection Board.

Soon after the birth of Pakistan he was appointed a Brigade Commander—and commanded the Garadar Brigade in Waziristan till the troops were withdrawn from that area as a matter of general policy

General Ayub Khan was then appointed to command troops in East Pakistan. He was promoted Major General in December, 1948 and became the first Commander of East Pakistan Division

He was appointed Adjutant General of the Pakistan Army in the middle of 1950

On 17th January, 1951, he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army. He was the first Pakistani to hold that office. On October 24 1954 he was sworn in as a member of the Central Government and held the portfolio of Defence in addition to his duties as Commander in Chief. On the dissolution of the Mohammad Ali Bogra's Cabinet on October 24 1954, General Ayub Khan surrendered his portfolio of Defence in the Central Government.

General Ayub Khan has travelled widely and has been abroad on several liaison and goodwill missions. Amongst the countries he has visited are the USA, UK, Germany, France, Turkey, Iran, the Middle East and the Scandinavian countries

General Mohammed Ayub Khan is a keen tennis player. He is a very good shot and is interested in the study of literature.

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MAJOR GENERAL ISKANDER MIRZA

Major-General Iskander Mirza who abrogated the Constitution *of Pakistan* and was later ousted by General Mohammed Ayub Khan, was born on November 13 1899. After early education, he joined the Elphinstone College, Bombay in 1916. While he was studying in B A., he was selected as a Cadet for Sandhurst (the British Military Academy). After a very successful course at Sandhurst, he returned to India in 1919. He has the distinction of being the first Cadet from the Indian Sub-continent to be granted [illegible] the Army from the Royal Military College

He joined the Cameronians (2nd Scottish Rifles) at Kohat in 1921 and took part in the [illegible] Khel operations from 1922-24 he was with the Poona Horse, a crack Indian Cavalry Regiment, at Jhansi and took part in the Waziristan operation in 19[illegible]

In 1926 he was selected for the Indian Political Service and served as Assistant Commissioner at Abbottabad, [illegible] and Tank. From 1931-3[illegible] he served as Deputy Commissioner at Hazara [illegible]. In 1938 he was appointed as Political Agent Khyber

On account of his administrative ability and understanding of the affairs of Tribal areas he served as Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar from 1940-45. Then he was transferred as Political Agent, Orissa States. In *1946* he was appointed Joint Secretary to the pre-Partition Government of India in the Ministry of Defence

On Partition when Pakistan first appeared on the map Major General Iskander Mirza became the First Defence Secretary in the Government of Pakistan.

On may 30 1954 he was appointed Governor of East Pakistan. The Province was suffering from one of the worst floods in its history. Major General Mirza reorganised and infused new life into the Administration. His services in East Pakistan during the floods in 1954 drew applause from every section of the public in the Province. He is the first Governor known to have donned shorts and gum boots to wade through water and reach supplies to the needy in the flood affected areas.

Major General Iskander Mirza was appointed a Minister in the Central Cabinet on October 24, 1954 with the portfolios of the Interior and of States and Frontier Regions which he held with great distinction and he ceased to be Governor of East Pakistan with effect from that date

Major General Mirza was appointed Acting *Governor General of Pakistan on August 6,* 1955 and permanent Governor General on October 6, 1955

Major General Mirza is a keen sportsman fond of riding, shooting, and horse racing. He was a Cricket Blue at Sandhurst. *He was elected President of the Islamic Republic of* Pakistan on March 5 1956, which office he held upto October 27 1958

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GENERAL NE WIN

Gen. Ne Win took over office as Prime Minister of Burma on October 29 1958. Gen. Ne Win, 48 year-old Commander in Chief of the Burmese armed forces since 1949, fought against both the British and the Japanese during the Second World War

Lt Gen. Ne Win, the only Lieutenant General in the armed forces of Burma, holds that rank (There are no full-fledged Generals

in the Burmese Army) He began life as a post office clerk in a sub post office in Rangoon Born on May 14 1911, in Prome district he went to college and left it without taking a degree Active in politics under his original name Thakin Shu Maung, Gen Ne Win went to, Japan as one of the 30 Comrades' to take part in the struggle against the British The Japanese instructors marked him down for command appointments Then he returned to Burma ahead of the Burma Independence Army to start the war of independence

He took the name Ne Win (sun of glory) when he joined the thirty comrades who under Aung San the founder of independent Burma, were trained by the Japanese and co-operated with them when they invaded Burma at the end of 1941

Later the Burma National Army of which General Ne Win was Chief of Staff turned against the Japanese and co-operated with British troops which were reconquering the country in 1945

When the Burmese Army was reformed he was commissioned as Colonel in 1945 Brigadier in 1947 and Major General in the following year He became Lieutenant-General and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Burma on February 1 1949

Soon afterwards Ne Win who had been elected to Parliament in 1947 was appointed Defence and Home Affairs Minister

He resigned these portfolios in September 1950 so that he could concentrate on increasing the efficiency of the armed forces which since Independence had been fighting on many fronts against rebel groups including the Communists and Karens and in the north east against Kuomintang troops who had retreated into Burma after the Communist victory in China

Since then from his headquarters at the Burmese War Office in the centre of Rangoon, General Ne Win has co-ordinated the campaigns of the Army assisted by a growing air force and a small naval coastal force

General Ne Win is a smiling quiet man with liking for English beer and a devotee of the race course He can be seen most Sunday afternoons at Rangoon's track, dressed in traditional longyi" (sarong), rather than uniform.

He said in an interview in 1954, "I could take power tomorrow if I wanted to But I don't because personal glory means little to me I am a soldier not a politician

* * *

U NU

U Nu relinquished the office of Prime Minister of Burma on October 28 1958

In this age of aggressive leaders and cunning statesmen a politician who is disciplined in the way of the compassionate Buddha is as rare on the political horizon as a star in the monsoon sky But such a one is U Nu who led Burma for more than ten years with a hand that did not lack firmness because it is gentle and with a heart that did not waver in taking action because it is pious His Bhikku like humility hides an abundant store of inner strength.

As in the case of many other ascetic men he acquired his serene outlook after a spell of wayward life Writing in the third person about himself in the preface to his novel, *Man the Wolf of Man* he says "By the age of twelve he was a heavy drinker His father deeply ashamed and hopeless of reclaiming him could only banish him to live as he would in a paddy godown outside the town The boy brewed his own liquor there But even such juvenile depravity suggested an intensity of character that harboured the capacity for reforming itself And when enlightenment came it came suddenly and forcefully making of him a new man His mind awakened to the higher things in life—beauty love, poetry He read avidly wrote plays and composed sonnets addressing them to the school board chairman's daughter whom he eventually married Despite his distaste for politics he became interested in the freedom movement when he was a Rangoon University student. It was then that he joined the Thakin Party and came into contact with ardent nationalists such as Aung San. Later under Japanese occupation he became a member of Dr Ba Maw's Government and after the war following the British offer of self government to the nation he was elected Speaker of the Constituent Assembly In 1947 when Aung San and six of his colleagues were assassinated, he reluctantly came forward to form a Government Since then unaided by any foreign power he has ... difficult problems such as ... and the Karen rebellion of 1949



WORLD BANK—IMF—IFC ANNUAL MEETINGS

The annual meetings of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation began in New Delhi on October 6. Over 1,000 delegates and observers from 60 countries attended. This was the first time that these world bodies were holding their annual meetings in Asia.

Addressing their joint inaugural meeting the Indian Prime Minister Mr Nehru appealed to industrialized nations to help the under developed countries "for the good of the world." He said he realized that no country could progress just by external help. If a nation wanted to make good progress it had to shoulder the burden itself. So far as India was concerned this effort is being made and will be made. It was however very difficult to progress without some help from others.

The Governor of the Bank of Belgium, Mr Jean Van Houtte who presided over the joint inaugural session, said in his presidential speech that the time had come to emphasize the role of private capital in the economy of under developed countries. He called for tax concessions and other incentives for investment.

Speaking after Mr Van Houtte the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Derick Heathcoat Amory said that the political and economic problems today were the advancement of the living standards of the people and development of resources under a democratic way of life.

This surely he said, was a challenge which faced them and "we shall not succeed unless we realise that we are all inter-dependent and shape our policies accordingly."

Mr Miguel Cuaderno, Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines said that the three proposals to be taken up by the meeting to raise the [illegible] of member [illegible] in IMF to increase the subscribed capital of the World Bank and [illegible] an International Development Association [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible] his delegation [illegible] to the two latter proposals.

Dr Ludwig Erhard, West German Minister for Economic Affairs said that his Government was prepared to make appropriate contributions to the Bank and Fund within its possibilities.

Mr Tse [illegible], chairman of the Board of the Bank of Formosa, said that his delegation would support the proposal to increase the Fund and Bank resources as it would help acceleration of economic development.

Mr Robert G Anderson, Secretary of the US Treasury said that the US Government found great encouragement in the increasingly effective way in which the Fund and the Bank had been performing their tasks. By increasing the capacity of both these institutions to operate throughout the free world, the member countries could greatly intensify their efforts to deal with the problems of economic development and financial and economic stability.

World Bank—Annual Report: The annual report of the World Bank showed that India had topped the list of borrowers both in terms of the total amount and the number of loans granted during the year ended June 30, 1958 and had received seven loans aggregating 165.5 million. Japan with $ 77 million and Italy with $ 75 million took the second and third positions respectively.

India received $ 165.5 million (Rs [illegible] crores) for the development of her railways (four loans Rs 45 crores) ports (two loans Rs 21 crores) and steel industry (one loan Rs. 16 crores).

During the year the Bank made 34 loans for a total of $ 711 million (Rs [illegible] crores) out of which more than half was lent to Asia.

An overwhelmingly large amount of World Bank loans to member countries was utilized in USA for the import of goods and machinery.

Out of the total loans of [illegible] granted by the World Bank so far, 1,342 million dollars or 55.5 per cent of the total was spent for imports from USA. [illegible] with [illegible] million dollars or 23 per cent and West Germany with 201 million dollars or [illegible] per cent took the second and third places respectively in this period.

[illegible] [illegible] suggested [illegible] [illegible] towards the [illegible] of important international [illegible] [illegible] estimated in the [illegible] [illegible] 1958 of the terms of the [illegible] to be

paid by the United Arab Republic for the nationalization of the Suez Canal

The Bank also collaborated in the discussions between India and Pakistan on the sharing of the waters of the Indus Basin. As part of the continuing search for agreement of the subject, meetings were held during the year in Washington, Rome and London, as well as in India and Pakistan

One of the year's largest loans, an amount of 66 dollars million, was for the Yanhee dam in Thailand. Other loans that would increase electric power supplies were made in Austria, Brazil, Ecuador, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines

Seven countries joined the Bank in 1957-58—Ghana, Ireland, Malaya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan and Tunisia. This brought the Bank's membership to 67 and its subscribed capital to 9,405 dollars million on June 30, 1958.

Mr Eugene Black's Speech Addressing the Bank's Board of Governors on October 7, the President of the Bank, Mr Eugene Black, emphasized the need for strengthening the financial resources of the World Bank in support of the expanding economic programmes of the under-developed countries of the world

He said that the ends of both economic development and reduction of international tensions would be served "by removing from the realm of short term political considerations as much as possible our long term concern with economic growth"

He also hoped that the Big Powers would see their way to reducing their expenditure on armament and diverting this to economic development

Mr Black referred to India's great development effort under her Second Five Year Plan and declared that the destiny of humanity would be profoundly influenced by the extent of India's success in effecting radical changes without sacrificing respect for individual liberty

Increase In Capital—Resolution Approved On October 9 the Bank's Board of Governors approved a resolution asking the Executive Directors of the Bank to promptly consider the question of increasing the capital of the Bank.

Mr C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and alternate Governor for USA, who formally introduced the resolution, said that in any intensified effort to promote development certainly the Bank must continue to occupy a central position

The Board of Governors agreed to discuss the annual report of the Bank and the US proposal jointly

Mr Rodrigo Gomez (Mexico) who opened the discussion, said that the sharp trade and income per capita differences between the more developed nations and the less developed ones had persisted in widening since the burden of re-adjustment had been borne primarily by the countries economically less able to bear it. No lasting progress in world economic welfare could be possible without stepping up the rate of development in less advanced countries and, in this task the Bank had a key role to play

Mr Morarji Desai (India) welcomed the US proposal and said that all members of the Commonwealth who had discussed this question at the recent Montreal Commonwealth Finance Ministers Conference were of the view that the strengthening of the resources of this well trained and proven institution would make an important contribution to development at this stage

Mr Reginald Maudling (UK) stressed the need for increasing the Bank's resources and said "We see no reason why there should not be a larger percentage increase in the Bank's capital than the 50 per cent increase in Fund quotas which we are advocating. We should, therefore like to see the capital stock of the Bank doubled. But we would hope that the Bank's operations would be so managed that the additional capital would all remain uncalled.

IMF—Annual Report The annual report of the International Monetary Fund said that many primary producing countries had encountered greater difficulty than industrial economies in 1958 owing to the decline in raw material prices, a trend that could apply a depressive effect on world trade.

Taking a retrospective view of 12 years operation it found that considerable headway had been made toward the achievement of its objectives. To an increasing extent, the world had been moving toward exchange stability with orderly exchange arrangements among the Fund's members, the avoidance of competitive depreciation, the elimination of exchange restrictions and establishment of a multilateral system of payments. More and more countries were taking appropriate steps to deal with their problems by means of fiscal and credit policy. In the face of many diffi-

culties, the Fund's members were lending greater support to the promotion of freer transferability of currencies.

Drawings on the Fund since March 1947 now exceeded 3,000,000,000 dollar. The Fund had entered into exchange transactions with 35 countries, of which 28 had used IMF resources more than once. Total transactions at the April 30 end of the Fund's last fiscal year amounted to the equivalent of 3,016,200,000 dollar and unutilized drawing rights under standby arrangements represented potential additional claims equivalent to 884,300,000 dollar. Members repayments totalled 1,195,000,000 dollar on that date. Fund transactions during the past fiscal year amounted to 665,000,000 dollar and though less than the 1,114,000,000 dollar recorded the year before were greater than in any other previous year. The Fund's holdings of gold and US and Canadian dollars amounted on April 30, 1958 to the equivalent of 2,343,650,000 dollar.

Mr Per Jacobsson On Report. Presenting the report to the Board of Governors, the Managing Director, Mr Per Jacobsson, pointed out that though recent years had witnessed a series of critical situations—such as boom followed by recession, tensions in exchange markets and loss of reserves by many countries—the ultimate results were not too unfavourable.

He welcomed the five new members to the Fund—Malaya, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain and Libya—and said that membership in international organisations gave the smaller countries a greater opportunity not only to keep themselves better informed but also to make their influence felt as partners in the international economy.

Resolution to enlarge IMF Funds. On October 7, the IMF Board of Governors unanimously agreed to the US proposal asking the Executive Directors of the Fund to "promptly consider" the question of enlarging the resources of the Fund through an increase in the quotas of member countries.

Mr Robert G. Anderson, Secretary to the US Treasury, who moved the resolution, said that a strengthened Monetary Fund would give encouragement to the efforts which member-countries were making to maintain stability...

Shortly after the resolution was introduced, India announced that it "fully endorsed" the US proposal to study the question of increasing the resources of IMF.

Giving his reaction to the American proposal, the Indian Finance Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, said that there would be general agreement that an increase in Fund quotas was urgently called for. While the objective of the proposal was to strengthen the common international reserves, this should be achieved in a manner which does not put excessive strain on the position of countries with unduly low reserves.

In extending a somewhat equal-hand support for the move to raise IMF funds South Africa once again raised the controversial problem of the international price of gold.

The South African Finance Minister, Mr J.F. Naude, took particular exception to the verdict given against the case for an increase in the international price of gold (35 dollars per ounce) by the fund staff in their study entitled "International Reserves and Liquidity".

America however promptly opposed the South African proposition.

Mr Robert G. Anderson (USA) said: "In view of some of the comments which have been made with respect to the price of gold I should make it clear that my Government firmly adheres to the position that the price of gold in US dollars should remain unchanged. The assured interchangeability of gold and dollars at 35 dollars per ounce for the settlement of international accounts is a basic element of strength in the international financial structure."

Discussion of Report. Initiating the discussion on the report on October 7, Mr Hubert Ansiaux, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Fund and Governor of the Fund for Belgium, said that an important fact revealed by an analysis of international economic developments during the year just ended was, as very well stated in the report, that the fear that the recession in the United States might spread to the rest of the world had not become a reality.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Derick Heathcoat Amory, said that he had to be taken in reminding that "we may not be confident that the present resources of the Fund are adequate to enable it to perform in the next decade as it has done its main task ... purpose in the past."

He, therefore, fully supported the request in the letter of the President of the United States to the Secretary of the US Treasury, Mr R.G. Anderson, that the present resources of the Fund be examined adequately ... and that prompt consideration be given to the...

advisability of a general increase in the quotas assigned to member Governments

The Japanese Finance Minister Mr Eisaku Sato said that the Fund's ability to provide a timely and adequate assistance to member-countries much depended upon its having adequate resources especially if an emergency arose as at the time of the Suez events

Mr Karl Blessing President of the Deutsche Bundesbank and Governor of the Fund for the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed the US resolution for remitting to the Executive Directors the proposal to increase the resources of the Fund

The Finance Minister of Canada, Mr Donald M. Fleming supported the proposal for an increase in the resources of the Fund and the World Bank We shall be prepared to give our warm support to a general increase in the Fund's quotas of at least 50 per cent of the present quotas

The US proposal received general support also from Thailand Philippines Pakistan Ceylon, Ghana, Israel Brazil Yugoslavia and Paraguay

IFC—Annual Report —According to the annual report of the International Finance Corporation presented to the IFC Board of Governors by the President, Mr Robert L Garner, on October 7, the Corporation in the two years of its existence, made 11 investment commitments for an aggregate amount of 10 417 000 dollars (Rs 5 crores)

Seven of these commitments it said were made last year for an aggregate amount of 6 097 000 dollars (Rs crores) including 630,000 dollars for the Steel Corporation of Pakistan and 750 000 dollars for Adamjee Industries also in Pakistan

On September 10 1958 IFC had disbursed a total of 3 397 000 dollars.

It said "The IFC has a capital of 93 664 000 dollars subscribed by 57 countries India's subscription is 4 431 000 dollars It is closely affiliated with the World Bank and its purpose is to further economic development in its less developed member countries by investing—without Government guarantee—in productive private enterprises in association with private capital and management.

Unlike the World Bank IFC deals directly with private business without Government intervention and finances only private enterprises It does not invest in undertakings which are Government-owned and operated or in the management of which the Government participates to any significant extent However, an enterprise in which some public funds have been invested is not necessarily precluded from being financed by IFC if the enterprise is essentially private in character IFC does not seek or accept any Government guarantee.

Since its capital is in US dollars IFC's investments to date have been generally expressed in US dollars but its investments to some extent may be expressed in other currencies if justified by their stability and by the terms of the investment"

IFC acts as a catalytic agent to encourage the flow of private capital into productive enterprises

IFC President's Address Addressing the Board of Governors on October 8 the President of the Corporation Mr Robert L. Garner declared that criticism against the Corporation's interest rate ignored the fact that its loans were intended to stimulate the flow of private capital and not to undercut it and that these criticisms were obviously based on comparisons with certain agencies of individual Governments.

Explaining the peculiar features of the Corporation's loans he said that the investments were usually of longer term than the loans secured from other sources

After Mr R.L. Garner's speech the Board of Governors had a brief discussion on the annual report.

The sessions of all the three world bodies ended on October 10

Most of the speeches at the concluding joint session were largely formal in character, except for those by the executive heads who had important observations to make on the two substantive resolutions adopted by their Boards

Mr Eugene Black President of the World Bank said that the scheme for stepping up the share capital of the Bank would "enable them to continue to raise money in the markets of the world at reasonable rates of interest and in amounts commensurate with the lending needs of our institution.

Mr Per Jacobsson Managing Director of the IMF disclosed that his staff had begun work on the legal economic and other aspects of an increase in the members' quotas to the Fund immediately after the publication of President Eisenhower's letter on the subject. This work was now being intensified As a result the Executive Directors would soon receive preliminary material useful for their

deliberations in furtherance of the resolution adopted by the Fund Governors.

Mr Morarji Desai (India) as the host was the last speaker being followed by the Chairman of the joint sessions Mr Jean Van Houtte (Belgium) with whose short valedictory remarks the meeting adjourned

Elections On October 10, the Governor for Peru was elected as the new Chairman of the Boards of Governors of the Bank and the Fund India is among the five Vice-Chairmen Elections for filling the temporary seats on the Boards of Executive Directors of the two bodies—World Bank and IMF—took place on October 9 Four new Directors were elected to each of the two institutions

The World Bank's new Executive Directors were Mr Ismail Bin Mohammed Ali (Malaya) Mr Carlos S Brignone (Argentina) Mr T L Hammerskjoeld (Sweden) and Mr Jose Aragones Vila (Spain)

Nine other Bank Executive Directors reelected were Mr Thomas Basyn (Belgium) Mr B.B. Callaghan (Australia) Mr Otto Donner (Germany) Mr Pieter Lieftinck (Netherlands) Mr Luis Machado (Cuba) Mr Jorge Mejia Palacio (Columbia) Mr Louis Rasminsky (Canada) Mr Mohamed Shoaib (Pakistan) and Mr Takeshi Watanabe (Japan)

The IMF's new Executive Directors were Mr Eero Asp (Finland) Mr Rodrigo Gomez (Mexico) Mr Felipe Herrera (Chile) and Mr Soemarno (Indonesia)

The re elected Executive Directors of IMF were B B Callaghan (Australia), Mr Otmar Emminger (Germany) Mr Carlo Gragnani (Italy) Mr Pieter Lieftinck (Netherland) Mr Octavio Paranagua (Brazil), Mr Ahmed Zaki Saad (UAR) Mr Andre Van Campenhout (Belgium) and Mr Takeshi Watanabe (Japan)

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MR NEHRU'S VISIT TO BHUTAN

The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, left Delhi for Bhutan on September 16 on his first visit to the country

Although a close neighbour Bhutan is so inaccessible that it took a days for Mr Nehru to reach there flying motoring and riding a mountain pony

Accompanying the Prime Minister on his journey were Mrs Indira Gandhi, Mr J S Mehta Deputy Secretary External Affairs Ministry and Mr Apa Pant Political Officer in Sikkim and Bhutan

Mr Nehru arrived at Paro on September [illegible] and received a great welcome The first leader of a foreign country to visit this remote Himalayan kingdom, Mr Nehru entered the [illegible] amid a colourful traditional pageant. He was received by the 29-year-old Maharaja, His Highness Jigmedorji Wangchuk the Maharani Her Highness Kesang Dorji, and the Dowager Maharani.

The summer capital of Bhutan is Trashichhu, but as it is another 11 hours pony ride from Paro Mr Nehru's stay was arranged in Paro on the bank of the river Paro.

The Prime Minister of Bhutan, Mr Jigme Dorji had met Mr Nehru and party near the Tibet Bhutan border on September 19 and accompanied them during the ride to Paro.

On September 25, Mr Nehru gave a buffet dinner in honour of the Maharaja and Maharani of Bhutan in the courtyard of the State Guest House in Paro.

Mr Nehru is understood to have assured the Maharaja of Bhutan of India's willingness to help the State in its development activities

The economic development of Bhutan was the main topic of two day discussions between Mr Nehru and the Maharaja which concluded on September 26

Mr Nehru is stated to have emphasised the need for development of road communications between India and Bhutan and within the State itself He expressed India's readiness to give technical and other assistance to Bhutan.

The Maharaja and the Maharani gave a farewell dinner in honour of Mr Nehru and Mrs Indira Gandhi on September 26

Mr Nehru left on September 27 on the return journey to India The Prime Minister of Bhutan Mr Jigme Dorji and other high officials of Bhutan accompanied the party for the first two days

Mr Nehru returned to New Delhi on October 2 He was full of spirits and [illegible] with what he saw on his way to Bhutan and inside that country The Prime Minister gave a graphic [illegible] the [illegible] of what he saw and [illegible] to the friendly country of Bhutan

Mr Nehru said "The main thing is that I have had a [illegible] time [illegible] to [illegible] and my stay in this country which is not like [illegible] any other [illegible]

[illegible]

bly are better off than those who have modern amenities They have fairly good housing no unemployment and mind you, no beggars at all in Bhutan though of course, they have not the knack of civilisation

When asked whether the Bhutanis were happy about the offer of help from India Mr Nehru replied There is no formal offer of help This offer has always been there But you will be surprised to hear that they are reluctant to have any help and are not happy to have any help from us, though if they had asked for it they could get it

Mr Nehru was full of praise for the Indian engineers who had built a magnificent road through the most difficult mountain terrain between Gangtok and Nathula Pass It was a fine example of engineering They had been building it for three years and had hurried up the work a month before he made his trip

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DR RAJENDRA PRASAD S VISIT TO JAPAN

The Union President Dr Rajendra Prasad, left Calcutta on September 25 for a eight day goodwill visit of Japan by a chartered Super-Constellation the Rani of Bijapur He was accompanied by the Union Minister for Commerce, Mr Nityanand Kanungo and the foreign Secretary Mr S Dutt. This was the President s first visit overseas On his way back from Japan the President was to pay a three-day visit to Rangoon on the invitation of the Burmese President but the visit was cancel led on the advice of the Indian Embassy in Rangoon following the happenings in Burma

On September 26 the President s plane was held up in Hong Kong owing to bad weather in Tokyo. He was received at Hong Kong airport by the Governor of Hong Kong Sir Robert Black, and stayed at the Government House

President Rajendra Prasad was accorded a ceremonial reception on his arrival in Tokyo on the evening of September 27 He was received by Emperor Hirohito and Crown Prince Akihito and welcomed by a distinguished gathering at Haneda airport from where he drove to Geihankan the State Guest House in the heart of the city

The President was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo exactly 24 hours earlier but had to make an enforced halt at Hong Kong on account of the typhoon Ida, which hit Tokyo the previous night with a fury greater than the atom bombs that devastated Hiroshima and Nagasaki 10 years ago according to a description in one of the leading evening newspapers of Tokyo Buddhist monks beat welcome drums, and a smart detachment of the Japanese self defence force—the Constitution does not permit the raising of a standing army or other regular armed forces—presented a guard of honour The President was escorted down from the aircraft by the Indian Ambassador Mr C S Jha and the head of the Japanese Suite of Honour, Mr S Yoshizawa a former ambassador to India The Indian and Japanese flags flew over the airport terminal

The President Dr Rajendra Prasad, and Emperor Hirohito pledged continuing mutual friendship and co-operation between Japan and India at a banquet at the Imperial Palace on September 28

The President was served Japanese vegetarian dishes The toasts were drunk in soft drinks The Emperor referred to the great gift of Buddhism from India to Japan. The President in his turn spoke of the resurgence of Asia and Africa and expressed the hope that the technological advances of the atomic age would be used for the benefit of mankind

Earlier in the evening the President entered the homes of the Japanese people in a live three-minute television broadcast from the State Guest House where he was staying There are nearly a million and a half licensed television receivers in Japan.

Dr Prasad told his viewers of his deep sympathy for the suffering and damage caused by the devastating typhoon which swept large parts of the country the night before last. He also expressed his admiration of the New Japan dedicated to peace and democracy which had made such an inspiring economic recovery

At noon on September 28 the Governor of Tokyo Mr S Ichiro Yasui arrived at the Guest House and presented the President with the keys of the city at a brief informal ceremony

Representatives of the Japan Buddhist Association called on the President and presented him with an address and a number of beautiful silk and paper scrolls containing verses from the Buddhist scriptures They referred to Dr Prasad as a true disciple of Gandhi and an exponent of non violence which they described as the only doctrine which could save the world

President Rajendra Prasad was given a less formal and consequently more [illegible] welcome by the [illegible] [illegible] ancient and beautiful [illegible]

where he arrived by the imperial train from Tokyo on September 29. On September 30 Dr Rajendra Prasad was awarded honorary doctorates of Buddhology by the two Buddhist Universities of Otani and Ryukoku. The address of the President of Otani University, Mr Susumu Yamaguchi noted that the "spirit of the teaching of Buddha is the keynote of the national policy of the Indian Republic".

The doctorate scroll referred to Dr Prasad's "remarkable contributions to the development of human culture in the spirit of Buddhism". The Rector of Ryukoku (Buddhist) University, Kyoto at the presentation of an honorary doctorate to Dr Prasad, referred to Buddha's Indian origin and said that Buddhists everywhere regarded India as their second home. In Japan, the Rector told the President "you have come to the home of one of your children and we welcome you home".

This is the first time that this university has awarded an honorary doctorate to anybody since it was founded a little over 300 years ago.

In his addresses at both the universities Dr Prasad recalled India's ancient Buddhist traditions and the contacts these had brought with Japan for over 1,000 years. He hoped there would be closer cultural collaboration between Japan and India particularly in the field of Buddhist studies.

The President earlier in the day watched a game of ancient Japanese football kemari in the Omiya Palace grounds. About a dozen venerable old gentlemen dressed in colourful blouses with enormous sleeves, baggy trousers, boots and helmets spent 20 minutes kicking a soft ball into the air. The idea of the game appeared to be to keep the ball in the air. Age did not impair the nimbleness of foot displayed by the players. Everybody won.

In the evening, the President left Kyoto by special electric train for nearby Nara which was the first imperial capital of Japan.

On October 1 Dr Rajendra Prasad saw something of Japanese rural life when he visited the [illegible] of [illegible], some five miles out of Nara. He was given a [illegible] welcome by the [illegible] [illegible].

Dr Prasad [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attended a reception by the 20 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attended a dinner in his honour given by the Governor and the Mayor of Osaka before boarding the Imperial train for a night journey back to Tokyo.

On October 2 the President celebrated Gandhi Jayanti in Japan with a period of spinning in the Imperial train carrying him back to Tokyo from Osaka. In the evening the Dr Prasad addressed a crowd of public meeting at the Tokyo metropolitan gymnasium arranged by the Governor of Tokyo. His theme was the example and message of Gandhiji to the world.

On October 3 Dr Prasad gave a banquet in honour of the Emperor and Empress of Japan. The President and the Emperor proposed toasts wishing prosperity and happiness for the people of Japan and India.

The President, Dr Rajendra Prasad, left Tokyo for Delhi on October 4 by a specially chartered plane at the conclusion of a highly successful eight day visit to Japan. En route, the President halted at Hong Kong for two hours where he enjoyed a Sukiyaki lunch accompanied by the Governor of Hong Kong.

He also halted at Bangkok for an hour where he met the Prime Minister and addressed a press conference.

The President Dr Rajendra Prasad was accorded a warm reception on his arrival at New Delhi on Sunday, October 5. He was received by the Vice President Dr Radhakrishnan and the Prime Minister Mr Nehru, and welcomed by a distinguished gathering at the airport.

Speaking to newsmen at Palam, the President said that he had extended an invitation to the Emperor of Japan to visit India. Paying a tribute to the Japanese people, he said that he was impressed by their courtesy, discipline, orderliness and the way of doing things with devotion. He said "We in this country can learn much from the Japanese people."

CORRIGENDUM

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] page 319 the [illegible] Chabot [illegible] [illegible]

—C & C

Foreign Events

PEACE RETURNS TO LEBANON

General Fuad Chehab Commander in Chief of the Lebanese Army, was elected President of Lebanon by the Chamber of Deputies on July 31 with the support of both pro-Government and Opposition members he formally assumed office on Sept 23 when President Chamoun's term expired A new Cabinet was formed on the following day by M Rashid Karami (leader of the insurgent forces in Tripoli) and reached agreement with the U.S authorities on Sept. 27 whereby U S forces were to be withdrawn from Lebanon by the end of October The internal situation subsequently deteriorated once more and for a time, threatened to lead to a further outbreak of civil war This danger was averted however by the formation of a coalition Cabinet—also headed by M Karami—representing both Government and Opposition leaders

The Speaker of the Lebanese Chamber of Deputies (M Osseiran) announced on July 23 that a special session would be held on July 31 to elect a successor to President Chamoun and on July 28 General Chehab was proposed as a candidate by a group of deputies who included both Government and Opposition supporters At a Cabinet meeting on July 29 M Sami Solh (whose car had been ambushed near Beirut earlier in the day) demanded that the election should be postponed until General Chehab had 'cleaned up' the rebel areas in the capital President Chamoun, however won over the majority of the Government deputies to support General Chehab's candidature by threatening to resign and leave the country immediately unless they agreed to do so

A meeting of Opposition leaders decided on July 29 to support any candidate who accepted their programme, which included the immediate resignation of President Chamoun, the formation of a new Government the evacuation of foreign troops a foreign policy based on neutrality and collaboration with other Arab countries revision of the Constitution amendment of the electoral law, and a general amnesty for the insurgents

As a result of talks between General Chehab and M Karami, it was announced that the opposition deputies—whose immunity from arrest had been guaranteed by the general—would attend the election session of Parliament

The election session was accordingly attended by 56 of the 66 deputies among them M Karami M Solh and three other Ministers refused to attend on the ground that under the existing Constitution an officer in the armed forces could not accept the presidency within six months of holding a military post On the first ballot 42 votes were cast for General Chehab and 10 for M Raymond Edde (leader of the pro Government National Bloc) with four abstentions whilst on the second ballot General Chehab received 48 votes and M Edde seven one deputy abstaining (Under the Lebanese Constitution if no candidate is selected by a two thirds majority of the total membership of the Chamber on a first ballot a second ballot is held in which only a simple majority is required General Chehab actually obtained a two-thirds majority on the second ballot) Of the deputies voting for General Chehab in the Second ballot 31 were Government supporters and 17 Opposition supporters

An extremely confused situation followed General Chehab's election to the presidency Although the Opposition had demanded President Chamoun's immediate resignation and the formation of a new Government as conditions of their support for the general President Chamoun stated on July 31 that he would retain office until the expiry of his Constitutional term on Sept 23 He also denied reports that M Solh's Cabinet would resign or that Opposition representatives would be included in it. The rebel leaders on the other hand, refused to submit to Solh Government and proclaimed an "armed truce" maintaining their position in the Moslem quarter of Beirut in Tripoli and in the rural areas under their control

General Chehab took the oath as President on Sept 23 in the Chamber of Deputies in the presence of six of the 14 members of M. Solh's Cabinet, about 40 deputies and members of the Diplomatic Corps After the ceremony ex-president Chamoun left Beirut for his home in a mountain village about 20

miles away where he had announced his intention of staying for indefinite period.

The daytime curfew in Beirut was lifted at dawn on Sept. 24 although the night curfew remained in force. During the morning, however, reports that M. Karami had been asked to form a Government led to mass demonstrations by thousands of his supporters and counter demonstrations by armed Falangists, who proclaimed a general strike and compelled shopkeepers to lower their shutters. Repeated clashes occurred between the two sides in which about 20 people were killed and 40 wounded—the largest number of casualties in Beirut in any one day since the beginning of the disturbances. The army then moved in to restore order, and the Government radio repeatedly broadcast warnings that the troops had been ordered to shoot on sight any civilian found in possession of arms and to demolish by artillery fire any building from which shots were fired. Half an hour after this announcement the firing ceased and the streets were empty except for Army and police patrols. The 24-hour curfew was subsequently reimposed.

M. Karami formed a Cabinet drawn from the former Opposition and from neutral elements.

Great resentment was aroused among M. Chamoun's supporters by the appointment as Prime Minister of "a man from the barricades," and on Sept. 25 the Falangist Party called for the continuation of the general strike as a protest against the membership of the new Government. At a meeting of 32 deputies drawn from the National Liberal, Falangist, and National Bloc parties, held at M. Chamoun's country residence on Sept. 26 it was decided to form a united Opposition and to refuse the Government a vote of confidence. (The National Liberal Party was formed on Sept. 4 by a group of deputies supporting M. Chamoun, who assumed its leadership on relinquishing the presidency.)

Some progress was made in restoring order on Sept. 27 when the daytime curfew was lifted, the former rebels began dismantling the barricades in the Basta area of Beirut (which they had occupied since May) and the Falangist leader M. Pierre Gemayel agreed that his followers would remove their own barricades with the Army's assistance. When troops arrived for this purpose on Sept. 29, however, the Falangists refused to carry out their undertaking and [illegible] a three hour exchange of shots followed in which two civilians were killed. Following this incident the situation in the capital again deteriorated seriously and [illegible] by the Falangists of the general strike gave rise to renewed fears of civil war. Three persons were killed and 10 wounded in two incidents in Beirut on Oct. 3 when troops fired on rioting Falangist mobs, and 11 killed and about 50 injured in further clashes in Beirut and Tripoli on Oct. 6-7.

During the next two weeks President Chehab had a series of meetings with Government and Opposition leaders in an attempt to find a solution to the crisis. On Oct. 11 M. Gemayel was received by the President and also met M. Kemal Jumblatt (a leading Government supporter) who afterwards saw M. Karami and M. Salam. The meeting between M. Gemayel and M. Jumblatt, at which they were reported to have discussed the possible formation of a coalition government under Karami's leadership, was the first occasion on which Government and Opposition representatives had negotiated together direct instead of the President.

As a result of these discussions, and after further complicated negotiations, it was announced in the early hours of Oct. 15 that a coalition Cabinet had been formed consisting of two Government and two Opposition leaders. Mr. Rashid Karami retained the Premiership while the other members of the Cabinet were M. Pierre Gemayel (the Falangist leader), M. Raymond Edde (leader of the National Bloc) and M. Hussein Oweini, a supporter of M. Karami. Two members of the new Cabinet (M. Karami and M. Oweini) were Moslems, and two (M. Gemayel and M. Edde) Christians. Simultaneously with the formation of the new Government the general strike ordered by the Falangists was called off, and for the first time the country began to return to normality after nearly six months of civil strife.

The new Government was given a unanimous vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on Oct. 17, with 53 of the 66 members present.

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GEN. AYUB KHAN ASSUMES ALL POWERS IN PAKISTAN

General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Pakistan, assumed the office of the President of Pakistan on the night of Oct. 27, 1958 by a proclamation

Earlier in the night Major General Iskander Mirza the then President of Pakistan, in a declaration said that he had decided to step aside and hand over all powers to General Ayub Khan

Gen. Mirza said ' Since the imposition of martial law I have done my best to assist Gen Ayub Khan and his administration in the chief task of arresting further deterioration and bringing order out of chaos In our efforts to evolve an effective structure for the future administration of the country and based on our experience of the last three weeks I have come to the conclusion that (a) any semblance of dual control is likely to hamper the effective performance of this immense task which is of emergent nature, (b) an unfortunate impression exists in the minds of a great many people both at home and abroad that Gen Ayub Khan and I may not always act in union Such an impression I cannot help feeling, if allowed to continue would be most dangerous to our cause I have, therefore decided to step aside and hand over all powers to Gen Ayub Khan I wish Gen Ayub Khan and his colleagues the best of luck

Earlier Developments : A twelve member Cabinet with General Ayub Khan as Prime Minister was constituted by the President, Major General Iskander Mirza on October 24

A communique issued in Karachi said that General Ayub Khan who would continue to be the Chief Martial Law Administrator, would hold the Portfolios of Defence and Kashmir Affairs The other members of General Ayub Khan s Cabinet were Lt Gen Mohammed Azam Khan Mr F M Khan, Lt. Gen Burki Mr Habibur Rehman, Lt Gen K M. Sheikh Mr A K Khan, Mr Hafizur Rehman, Mr Zulfiqar Bhutto Mr M Shoib and Moulvi Mohammed Ibrahim

Early in the morning of October 27 Gen. Ayub Khan was sworn in as Prime Minister by President Mirza Simultaneously, Gen Ayub Khan relinquished his post as Commander in Chief of the Pakistani Army and Lieut General Mohammed Musa, Chief of the Staff and Deputy Commander in Chief became the new C-in-C with the rank of *full General*

Eight other members of the Ayub Khan Cabinet were also sworn in

Since Pakistan is now without a constitution the usual oath of loyalty to the Constitution administered to ministers at the time of swearing-in had to be given up and a new one prescribed to members of the Ayub Khan Cabinet.

Apart from the oath of secrecy of office the Ministers swore to bear faith and one allegiance to Pakistan

General Ayub took this oath "I do solemnly affirm that in the office of Prime Minister I will faithfully discharge such duties as the *President* may assign to me that *I will* bear true faith and show allegiance to Pakistan and that I will do right to all manner of people according to the law without fear or favour affection or ill will "

New Cabinet According to a Cabinet order promulgated on October 28 by the President, General Mohammed Ayub Khan, he may appoint persons to hold charge of ministeries of the Government and advise him in the discharge of his functions Consequent on the promulgation of this order and the abrogation of the office of Prime Minister the Cabinet sworn in on Oct. 27 became defunct. Therefore, the Presidential Cabinet comprising the same members who took the oath of office on the morning of Oct. 27 was sworn in anew on Oct 28 The President Gen Ayub Khan, administered the oath of office With the exit of General Mirza the last link between the politicians who brought Pakistan into being and the new regime was snapped

General Ayub Khan is now President Chief Martial Law Administrator and the Supreme Commander of all Pakistani Armed Forces and enjoys practically unlimited legislative and executive powers

One of the first acts of President Ayub Khan was to appoint the three Service Chiefs Gen Musa, Commander in Chief of the Army Vice Admiral Chaudhari Commander in-Chief of the Navy Air Vice Marshal Asghar Khan Commander in-Chief of the Air Forces as Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrators and simultaneously Mr Aziz Ahmed Secretary-General to the Pakistani Government relinquished his post as Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator

Two more members of the President Cabinet were sworn in on October 29 They are Mr Manzur Qadir and Mr Habibur Rehman.

Threats to India Pakistan s President, General Ayub Khan said on October 30 in a Press Conference in Karachi that he hoped to have friendly relations with India. But if India were to cut off the flow of canal waters to Pakistan before Pakistan made other arrangements for irrigation "we will have no recourse but to take whatever action is necessary" he declared.

"The people in Kashmir must have their choice," said the President. "They cannot be held forcibly as they are being held to-day. We have got to have a satisfactory solution. Should we have to resort to extreme measures, the responsibility will be that of India," he said.

Gen. Ayub Khan also indicated that the former President Gen. Iskander Mirza resigned under pressure from the Pakistan army. He said that there was a wide-spread feeling in Pakistan that Gen. Mirza was too much connected with politicians who were responsible for conditions in the country. Also similar feelings existed in the services that this was our last chance to save Pakistan from chaos."

Three army Generals went to see the former President on Monday (October 27) night and Gen. Mirza resigned less than two hours later.

President Ayub Khan did not say that he ordered Gen. Mirza's resignation but it was clear from his press conference that Gen. Mirza resigned under army pressure.

The new President indicated that there would be no change in Pakistan's pro-Western foreign policy.

Addressing a Press Conference in New Delhi on November 7, the Prime Minister said that nowhere in the wide world was there such a naked military dictatorship to-day as in Pakistan. Certain risks of individuals acting as the mood took them were inherent in such a dictatorship. Therefore India had to be wide-awake. He, however, declared that the threats uttered by Gen. Ayub Khan did not worry India very much.

Shri Nehru said India thought that the military help from America to Pakistan was a risk and a danger to India. Undoubtedly the risk increased when there was a military dictatorship in Pakistan. Expressing surprise over comments and developments in Pakistan in some British and American newspapers, the Prime Minister said that these papers had almost tried to say that what had happened in Pakistan was a way to freedom. It was extraordinary, he said, how one's wishes could alter the reading of facts.

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FRENCH GUINEA ATTAINS FREEDOM

The new Republic of Guinea was proclaimed at Conakry on October 2, by the President of the Territorial Assembly after 60 years of French occupation.

In the French referendum on September 28, the former French West African semi-autonomous territory of French Guinea was the only one to produce a majority of "noes" to the new constitution.

The territorial Assembly which became the National Constituent Assembly of the sovereign people of Guinea also approved the appointment of M. Sekou Toure, 36-year-old Prime Minister of the former Government, as Prime Minister of the new State. He will also be Foreign and Defence Minister.

French Guinea on the west coast of Africa accepted France's offer to become an independent State. The little aluminium-rich country broke its ties with France by rejecting the new French Constitution by a landslide vote.

The vote in the territory was 572,[illegible] against the Constitution and 18,[illegible] for it. This represented nearly half of the 1,39[illegible] registered voters.

Guinea is the only one of France's territorial holdings abroad to take up the challenge of freedom. Even the Niger, which had been in the doubt column, and the Senegal which had given the French Premier, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a hostile reception on his African tour, voted in favour of the Constitution.

French Guinea's move toward independence from France is no surprise. Its Premier, Mr Sekou Toure, and other leaders had come out strongly against the referendum.

Mr Toure, the 36-year-old Premier of Guinea, heads a government which leans far over to the left. Though the Government has no known official contacts with the Communist bloc, many of its second-level officials have attended Communist congresses as delegates abroad.

Russia and China have recognised Guinea as an "independent and sovereign State". It was officially announced in Accra (Ghana) on October 6 that Ghana would sponsor the admission of the Guinea Republic to the United Nations.

[illegible] is the [illegible] and [illegible] should be the centre, should be the [illegible] of the affections. —Mary Baker Eddy

* * *

The most [illegible] in any home is God. —Frank Crane

Appointments, Awards, Etc. Last Month

APPOINTMENTS ELECTIONS

Mr Omprakash Gupta appointed as Registrar of Allahabad University

Mr R Goburdhun Ambassador designate of India to Morocco concurrently accredited as Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr M Hyath, member of the Central Water and Power Commission took charge as Chairman of the Commission from Oct 15

Mr A.R Malhotra I A S took over as President of New Delhi Municipal Committee on Oct 18

Mr Sibo Larho, (Congress) elected chairman of the Manipur Territorial Council on Oct. 18

Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir M P resigned the presidentship of the Punjab Pradesh Congress Committee on October 21

General Mohammed Musa appointed new Commander in Chief of the Pakistan Army on Oct. 26

Cardinal Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli was elected new Pope (the 262nd supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church) on Oct 28

Mr Sadiq Ali, General Secretary of the Congress elected on Oct 29, to the Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan in the by election caused by the resignation of Mr Hardeo Joshi

Mr Hugh Gaitskell was re elected leader of the Labour Party and Chairman of the British Parliamentary Labour Party on Oct 31

Senor Jorge Allesandri a 62 year-old Conservative was inaugurated as President of Chile for a six year term on Nov 3

OBITUARY

Maurice Vlaminck (82) a French painter died at his home near Paris on October 11

Mr Otto Hornung United States I G Y scientist working alone on the lonely Jarvis Island in the Pacific, died of a heart attack it was announced in London on October 15

Prof Sir Douglas Mawson (76) Yorkshire born Antarctic explorer and geologist, died in Adelaide on October 14

Cardinal Celso Costantini (82) a member of the Curia central Government of the Roman Catholic Church died in Rome on October 17

PRIZES AND AWARDS

Mr Boris Pasternak the greatest living poet in Russia and the author of the controversial novel Doctor Zhivago", was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature on Oct 23

Three Russian atomic scientists **Doctor P.A Cherenkov, Professor I M Frank and Professor Igor Tamm** were awarded the Nobel Physics Prize by the Swedish Academy of Sciences on Oct 28

Rajinder Singh Anand and Mohammed Ali Buheh of India received on Oct 29, prizes for the best knowledge of Uzbekistan in a contest organized at Tashkant by the overseas service of Uzbek Radio

Three American scientists, **Prof George Wells Beadle (55)** of Kerchoff Laboratories of Biology Pasedena California **Prof Edward Lawire Tatum (49)** of the Rockefeller Institute, New York and **Prof Joshua Lederberg (33)** of the University of Wisconsin won the 1958 Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology for solving some of the basic riddles of heredity

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DEVELOPMENT OF MULTI PURPOSE SCHOOLS

During the First Plan Period about 367 High and Higher Secondary schools in India were converted into multi purpose schools

Since the beginning of this important reform in the secondary education system about 880 schools have been so converted The target for the whole country is 1 187 multi purpose schools by the end of the Second Plan period

Although the unilateral and unsatisfactory nature of instructions imparted under the traditional secondary school system was recognised all these years, the first concrete steps to reorientate the system were only taken after independence.

The Secondary Education Commission, appointed by the Government of India in October 1952 recommended the introduction of the multi purpose school system as the most important measure to remove the defects in the secondary education system

The report of this Commission defines the concept of a multi purpose school in the following words. A multi purpose school seeks to provide varied types of courses for students with diversified aims interests and abilities It endeavours to provide for each individual pupil suitable opportunity to create and develop his natural aptitude and inclination in the special course of study chosen by him

NEWS DIARY

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with immediate effect.

17 Defence Minister, Mr V.K Krishna Menon, said in United Nations that the U N Disarmament Commission should be expanded to include all the 81 members of the world Organisation

The Government of Mr Rashid Karami, former leader of the rebels in Tripoli, won a confidence vote in Parliament at Beirut.

18 The three day meeting of the Ministers of the 37 nations in the GATT ended in Geneva.

19 The Reserve Bank of India reduced the limit upto which Indian and foreign currency notes may be taken out of India from Rs 70 to Rs 75

20 The Supreme Commander of Thailand's armed forces Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat took over the Government "to meet the serious communist threats from abroad and at home and preserve constitutional monarchy"

The British super oil tanker "Stanvac Japan was exploded in Persian Gulf 520 miles north-west of Bombay killing 20 of the crew—10 British and 10 Indian

British troops started to pull out of Jordan, 96 days after they landed in Amman

The police opened fire on communist led strikers in two tea estates in the Munnar high ranges (in Kerala) killing 2 persons and injuring four others

Dr Theodore Heuss President of the Federal German Republic arrived in London on a 3-day state visit to Britain

21 The Berne Convention of the International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, as revised at Brussels in June 1948 came into force in India from to-day

Marshal Sarit Thanarat's military junta which assumed power in Thailand abrogated the Constitution and dissolved the national Assembly

The Bolivian Government declared a state of emergency in La Paz the capital announcing that it had unearthed a subversive plot.

The U.S Secretary of State Mr John Foster Dulles opened talks with President Chiang Kai shek of Kuomintang China at Taipeh

The South African police arrested 1 000 women in Johannesburg The women were protesting against the extension of African identity passes to women

For the first time women members were admitted to the House of Lords in Britain.

22 A British airliner and an Italian military jet collided four miles high at Anzio (Italy) killing all the 31 persons aboard the passenger plane

Rumania will build an oil refinery in India under an agreement between the two countries signed in Bucharest to day

India and Canada signed in Ottawa an 8 800 000 dollar loan agreement to finance Indian purchases of Canadian wheat

23 Russia announced that she would lend the United Arab Republic 400 million roubles to help build the Aswan Dam on the Nile

Rajasthan's Chief Minister Mr Mohan Lal Sukhadia won a vote of confidence in his leadership of the State Congress Legislative Party

The French Prime Minister, Gen. Charles de Gaulle called for a peace of 'the brave ones in Algeria and invited Algerian Nationalists for talks at the French Embassies in *Tunis and Rabat*

The U.S Army launched at Cape Canaveral (Florida) a balloon satellite towards space but failed to put it in orbit

An Indian trade delegation led by Mr K.B. Lall Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry arrived in Moscow

24 A 12 member Cabinet with Gen. Ayub Khan as Prime Minister was constituted by the Pakistan President, Mr Iskander Mirza

25 Japan announced that it would extend ten million dollar credit to India for the purchase of generators and other machinery in addition to a 50-million dollar grant approved last spring

27 The fifth Inter University Youth Festival inaugurated in New Delhi by Pandit Nehru.

Gen Ayub Khan, Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan, assumed powers of President after Gen. Iskander Mirza announced that he was stepping aside.

Mr B R Bhagat, Union Deputy Minister for Finance left New Delhi on Oct 27 for the U.S.A. to lead the Indian delegation to the Colombo Plan Conference opening in Seattle on November 10

Russia rejected the proposal of the U.S.A. and Britain to suspend nuclear weapons tests for one year

PRESENT DAY INDIA

Q *Give the situation and the extent of India*

Ans India also known as Bharat protected by the Himalayas in the north stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer tapers off in o the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west Lying entirely to the north of the *Equator* between latitudes 8 and 37° north and *longitudes* 68° and 93 east it measures about 2 000 miles from north to south and about 1 700 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12 59 797 sq miles Measured by the extent of its territory India is the seventh largest country in the world It has a land frontier 9 309 miles long and a coastlin of about 3 535 miles

Q *Mention th fundamental Rights that are given to every citizen a cording to the Indian Constitution*

Ans Part III of th Constitution (Articles 12 to 35) enumera es seven broad categories of Fundamental Rights, nam ly the right to equality, the right to freedom the right against exploitation the right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights the right to property and the right to constitutional remedies, which provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme Court for their enforcement

The right to equality includes equality before the law prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion race caste sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment Social equality has been secured by abolishing untouchability and making its practice in any form a punishable offence

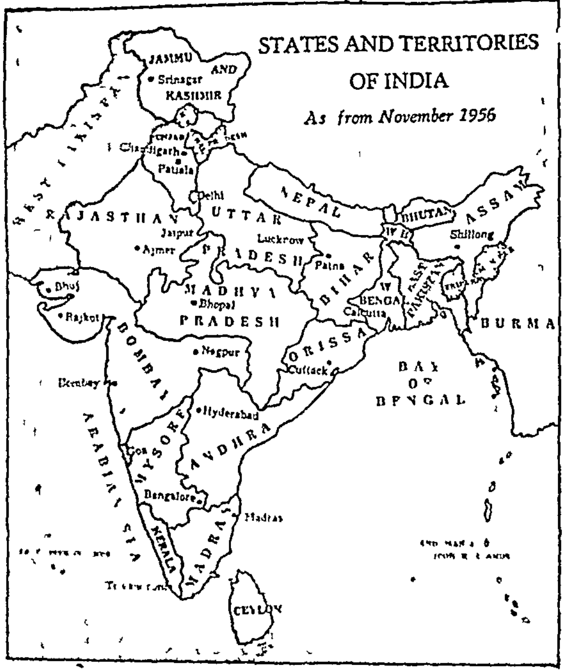
Article 19 guaran ees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression assembly, association or union movement residence, acquisition holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation trade or business The Constitution does not however bar the State from making laws prescribing reasonable restrictions on the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

Q Describe the role of the President in the Constitution of India

Ans The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (*Vidhan* Sabhas) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by th single transferable vote The *President* must be a citizen of India not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) His term of office is five years and be is eligible for re election The President may b removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve protect and d-fend In his capacity as the head of the State the President is empowered to make appointments summon prorogue address send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People issue ordinances during recess of Parliament make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills and grant pardons reprieves respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend remit or commute sentences in certain cases The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordina e to him in accordance with the Constitution

'Parliament consists of the President and the two Houses known respectively as the Council of State (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*)

[illegible]


STATES AND TERRITORIES
OF INDIA
As from November 1956
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar
Patiala
Delhi
RAJASTHAN
Jaipur
Ajmer
UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
Shillong
BURMA
BIHAR
Patna
W. BENGAL
Calcutta
MADHYA PRADESH
Bhopal
Nagpur
ORISSA
Cuttack
Bhuj
Rajkot
BOMBAY
Hyderabad
MYSORE
Goa
ANDHRA
Bangalore
Madras
KERALA
MADRAS
CEYLON

[illegible]

(g) Salt water
(i) capillary
(k) Liquid Sulphuric Acid
(m) Aurora
(o) Siren
(h) Electrolysis.
(j) Gas amonia
(l) Spectroheliograph
(n) Hydrometer

Q (i) What is plastic surgery ?
(ii) What is transformer ? To what use is it put ?
(iii) What is the function in the body of
(a) Saliva. (b) The pancreas (c) The spleen
(d) The Larynx (e) The skeleton
(iv) Who is the astronomer who first stated that the orbit of each planet is an ellipse ?
(v) What do you understand by insulators ?

Ans. (i) This is the surgical amendment of such tissues as are badly damaged by certain accident. Experts have acquired success in restoring those destroyed faces by replacing burnt skins mending demaged nerves restoring lost parts and performing several surgical marvels

(ii) *Transformer* is an electromagnetic device which converts AC (alternating current) to a higher or lower voltage by induction

(iii) (a) *Saliva* It turns food into a semi liquid by moistening the inside of the mouth and throat. It contains ptyalin and the other enzymes which help to predigest food before passing into the stomach

(b) *The Pancreas* is a gland near the stomach secretes pancreatic juice alkaline necessary to the digestion of fats proteins and carbohydrates of the food It helps the proper utilisation of sugar in the blood stream by producing insulin

( ) *The Spleen* Its main function is to serve as a reservoir to supply the digestive system and mussle with life during increased activity and also helping in the destruction of waste red blood corpuscles producing fresh ones and the production of lymph.

(d) *The Larynx* This is the funnel shaped structure leading from throat to the windpipe It contains our vocal cords It is thus our organ of voice

(e) *The Skeleton* It serves many purposes in the body It supports the whole of our body It is a rest or a framework for containing our flesh fat and organs Certain of its bones serve as levers on which muscles act. To majority of the muscles it serves for attachment

(iv) Kepler

(a) *Insulators or non Conductors* Materials which offer such a high resistance that practically no electricity passes through them at all are called non conductors or insulators, such as rubber, silk glass, porcelain and mica

Q Who invented or discovered the following ?
(a) Penicillin.
(c) Periodic table
(e) Safety lamp
(g) Law of gravitation
(h) Vaccination
(j) Spining Mule
(b) Laws of electrolysis
(d) Telephone
(f) Moveable type printing
(i) Planet Uranus

Ans (a) Sir Alexander Fleming
(c) Mendeleeff
(e) Sir Humphrey Davy
(g) Sir Isaac Newton
(i) Sir William Herschel
(b) Faraday
(d) A G Bell
(f) Gutenberg
(h) Edward Jenner.
(j) Crompton

Q 14 Write short notes on the following —
(i) Glover Tower
(ii) Atomic weights.
(iii) Milky Way
(iv) Adrenalin
(v) Denudation
(vi) Latent heat of vaporisation
(vii) Carborundum
(viii) The law of multiple proportions
(ix) Blood Bank
(x) Blood Pressure

Ans (i) *Glover Tower* The place where the oxide of nitrogen prepared from nitric acid, is added to the gaseous mixture

(ii) *Atomic Weights* Atoms of different elements differ in their respective weights In chemistry the weight of an atom of hydrogen is taken as the standard the respective weights called the atomic weights of the atoms of all other elements being expressed in terms of it

Boiling It takes places at a certain temperature depending upon the nature of the liquid

(*f*) *Relative humidity:* is the ratio of the mass of water vapour actually present in a given volume of the air to the mass of water vapour required to saturate the same volume at the same temperature

Absolute humidity: The mass of water vapour actually present per unit volume of air

Q Test the correctness of the following by writing "Yes or No"? —

1 Potassium permaganate is a salt.
2. Caustic soda is an acid
3 Copper sulphate crystals contain copper sulphate and water molecules.
4 Neon can form compounds with other elements.
5 Sulphur dioxide bleaches colour by oxidation.
6 A plane mirror produces a real image of the object.
7 A coin dropped from a tower travels towards the earth with a uniform velocity
8 Air is heavier than carbon dioxide
9 Hydrofloune acid dissolves glass.
10 Thermometer is an instrument to measure heat.
11 A microphone converts sound into corresponding energy
12 It is easier to float in sea water than in fresh water
13 Sound can travel in vacuum.
14 When a fast moving car suddenly swerves to the right the passengers will be thrown to the left.
15. All the teeth on the upper jaw are broader than the corresponding ones on the lower jaw.

Ans (1) Yes (2) No (3) Yes. (4) No. (5) No. (6) No. (7) No. (8) No. (9) Yes. (10) No. (11) No. (12) Yes (13) No. (14) Yes. (15) Yes.

Q Fill up the blanks in the following sentences —

(*a*) The.. of an apple falling from a tree is 32 feet per second

(*b*) Some space is left between the rails on a rail way tract to allow for due to heat.

(*c*) A straight rod immersed in water appears to be bent when viewed from outside because

(*d*) The boiling point of salt solution is. than the boiling point of pure water

(*e*) The rainbow is produced by and of light in the air through the water droplets.

(*f*) gas is adminstered to patients suffering from pneumonia

(*g*) An acid reacts with a base to form and

(*h*) The process of decomposing water by electric current is colled.

(*i*) Water rises in a narrow tube as a result of .. action.

(*j*) The .. formed by the combination of three atoms of hydrogen and one atom of nitrogen is called.

(*k*) The. formed by the combination of two atoms of hydrogen, one atom of sulphur and four atoms of oxygen is called...

(*l*) The study of elements in the sun is done by means of apparatus called a

(*m*) An electrical phenomenon seen in high latitudes is called ..

(*n*) A special object employed to determine the specific gravity of liquid is called a.. ...

(*o*) That it is the frequency which determines the pitch of a note can be shown by means of an apparatus called a......

Ans. (*a*) Acceleration. (*b*) Expansion. (*c*) of refraction. (*d*) Higher (*e*) Refraction reflection. (*f*) oxygen.

(g) Salt water
(i) capillary
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(ii) *Atomic Weights* Atoms of different elements differ in their respective weights. In chemistry the weight of an atom of hydrogen is taken as the standard the respective weights called the atomic weights of the atoms of all other elements being expressed in terms of it

(iii) *Milky Way* It is the belt of stars encircling the heavens and consisting of dense clouds of stars On clear nights a luminous track is seen in the heavens which is also called galaxy The solar system is a part of it There are many more galaxies in the heavens than the one we clearly see

([illegible]) *Adrenals* On the top of each kidney is a suprarenal gland secreting a hormone called adrenalin, which raises the blood pressure and exerts a beneficial influence upon the nerves of the sympathetic system.

([illegible]) *Denudation* Any form of rock destruction whether mechanical or chemical is called erosion or denudation

([illegible]) *Latent heat of vaporisation* When any liquid is changed to a gas, energy in the form of heat is used up without a change of temperature taking place Thus when water at 100°C becomes steam at the same temperature the heat absorbed in the conversion of water to steam is latent, is described as latent heat of vaporisation.

([illegible]) *Carborundum* This is dark grey lustrous carbide of silicon (SiC) and is extremely hard rivalling corundum or emery (aluminium oxide) in this respect. It is [illegible] used for the manufacturing of grinding wheels and abrasive purposes and is made by heating a mixture of sand and coke in an electric furnace having a temperature of about [illegible]

([illegible]) *The law of multiple proportions:* It states that when the same two or more elements combine to form more than one compound the relative proportions of each element in the various compounds are simple multiple of the lowest proportions of the same element and can be expressed by small whole numbers

([illegible]) *Blood Bank* It is a place where blood is kept under refrigeration having preservatives that contain [illegible] containers and refrigerators etc

([illegible]) *Blood Pressure* It is the force with which the blood is driven through the arteries by the pumping of heart It is normal when gauged by the sphygmomanometer it is found to be 100° plus half the age of the person When it is lower than the normal it is Low Blood Pressure when above it it is High Blood Pressure or hypertension

Q 15 What are the following famous for ?

(*a*) Galileo (*b*) Livingstone
(*c*) Dr Chaim Waizman
(*d*) Peary (*e*) Rontgen
(*f*) Copernicus (*g*) Darwin
(*h*) Bohr (*i*) Ronald Ross
(*j*) Freud

Ans (*a*) *Galileo* is famous for his laws of falling bodies and his invention of the astronomical telescope

(*b*) *Livingstone* is famous for his making explorations in Central Africa specially the discovery of Victoria Falls Lake Shirva Nyasa etc.

(*c*) *Dr Chaim Waizman* was a scientist and Zionist leader first President of the newly born Republic of Israel

(*d*) *Peary:* He was the first explorer to reach the North Pole

(*e*) *Rontgen* He was the inventor of X rays

(*f*) *Copernicus:* He proved that the sun is the centre of the solar system and all the planets circle around it.

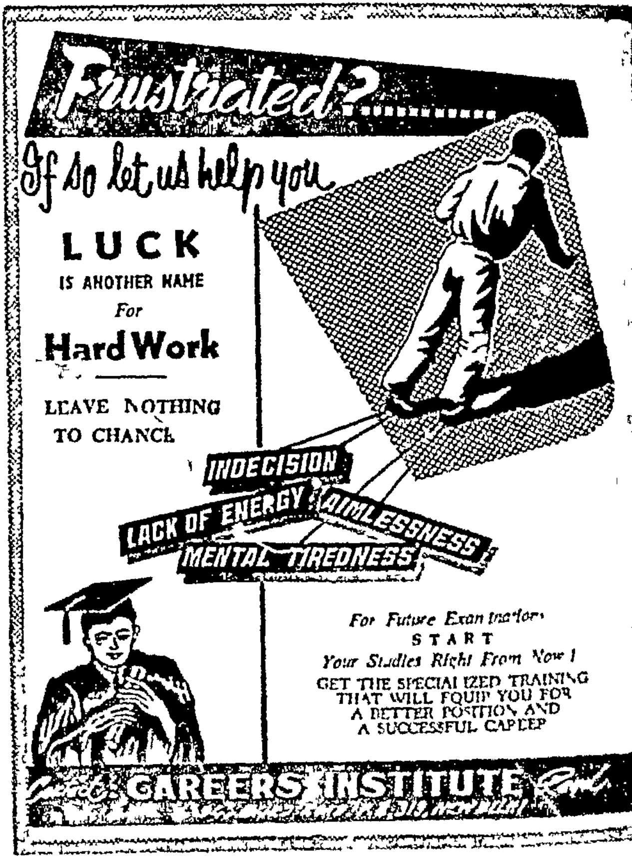
(*g*) *Darwin:* He founded the modern theory of Evolution.

(*h*) *Bohr* His contributions to atomic researches are well known

(*i*) *Ronald Ross* He discovered the cure for malaria

(*j*) *Freud* Founded Psycho-analysis.

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